REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1872-73.

Bombay:

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Expenditure. The actual expenditure of the department during the year 1872-73 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	50,316 4 7	660 0 0	* 50,976 4 7
Inspection and do. do....	1,58,249 2 9	38,984 13 6	†1,97,234 0 3
Instruction (including all Educational Expenditure not coming under the above heads)	7,44,409 13 2	12,88,110 12 0	‡20,32,520 9 2
Total	9,52,975 4 6	13,27,755 9 6	22,80,730 14 0

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 39,826-2-2) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 9,876-4-5), and for books issued gratis (Rs. 613-14-7).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and their establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grant for building school-houses, grants-in-aid to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 7,724-5-8 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, and Rs. 4,309-4-8 on account of Dakshina to Bramans and allowances to the Dakshina Examiner and his establishment, is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

According to these figures, which give the total expenditure from funds administered by the department, the cost of direction and inspection amounts to somewhat less than one-ninth of the total charges for the year. But the Government Department also has more or less control over private institutions and over schools in Native States, so that the expenditure from funds entered in para. 17 as not under the direct control of the department, must be taken into account, if a fair estimate is to be formed of the proportion which charges for superintendence bear towards the whole expenditure on Education throughout the Presidency.

2. The total expenditure from departmental funds shows an increase for the year as under :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds	9,14,518 14 8	9,52,975 4 6	38,456 5 10	.....
From Local Funds	12,26,327 0 0	13,27,755 9 6	1,01,428 9 6	.....
Total...	21,40,845 14 8	22,80,730 14 0	1,39,884 15 4	.....

3. The following table explains the variations in Provincial Expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	45,705 15 6	50.316 4 7	4,610 5 1	.....
Inspection and do. do.	1,56,806 3 10	1.58,249 2 9	1,442 14 11	.....
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	7,12,006 11 4	7,44.409 13 2	32,403 1 10	.....
Total	9,14,518 14 8	9,52,975 4 6	38,456 5 10	.....
Detail of Variation on Instruction.				
Government Colleges and Schools ... General	4,31,157 6 1	4,66,474 8 7	35,017 2 6	.....
Government Colleges and Schools ... Special	93,411 6 6	87,439 6 6	.....	5,972 0 0
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools ... General	70,993 2 0	81,521 12 0	10,528 10 0	.....
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools ... Special	29,115 3 10	27,219 0 10	.....	1,896 3 0
Special allowance to European and Eurasian students	2,858 10 0	256 6 2	.....	2,602 3 10
Translation Department	10,650 15 8	11,094 0 5	443 0 9	.....
Book Department	7,468 1 7	15,592 5 2	.....	1,875 12 5
Encouragement to literature	3,000 0 0	11.022 4 0	.....	1,977 12 0
Gratuity to Major Candy on account of the revision of the English and Marathi Dictionary	.....	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	.....
Buildings	37,189 1 5	28,842 9 7	.....	8,346 7 10
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	2,362 12 3	3.944 14 4	1,582 2 1	.....
Expenses from Dakshina Fund on account of boarding house at Poona	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	.....	.....
Freight on a case containing Sanskrit and English Dictionary	.....	2 9 7	2 9 7	.....
	7,12,006 11 4	7,44.409 13 2	55.073 8 11	22,670 7 1
Add—Charges on account of direction and inspection	2,02,512 3 4	2,08,565 7 4	6,053 4 0	.....
Total	9.14,518 14 8	9,52.975 4 6	61,126 12 11	
		Deduct Decrease	22.670 7 1	
		Net Increase	38,456 5 10	

The increase under *Direction* is caused by the payment of allowances to the Acting Director, and by a small addition for travelling expenses and postage.

Inspection shows an increase, owing to the temporary employment of an Assistant in the Central Division.

The large increase under *Instruction* is due to the opening of new English Schools, to enhanced rates of pay given to teachers, to the more liberal terms offered under the new grant-in-aid rules, to the enlargement of the office of the Sind Translator, and to an increase in the grants awarded to authors from the Dakshina Fund.

On the other hand, the decay of the Gujrat Provincial College, and the closing of the Bombay Female Normal School, have caused a decrease under the head of *Special* Schools; and the full grant-in-aid of the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy School of Art was not required.

The other items of decrease call for no remark, except that the Government saving shown under the *Book Department* is due chiefly to larger sale proceeds received from the Sind Depôt.

4. The Local Funds entered in paras. 1 and 2 include all funds other than the Provincial Grant, which are administered by the department: the chief sources of supply being—

The *Cess* fund, for primary and lower middle class schools;

College and School Fees, expended on the institutions in which they are collected:

Assignments from the Native States named in the statement appended:

Popular and Municipal Contributions, and the *Interest of Endowments*, available for special objects.

The expenditure from these funds in 1872-73 is contrasted with the expenditure of the previous year, in the following table. From the table it appears that there was last year a net increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,01,428-9-6. But in the figures for 1872-73 are included charges for buildings erected in the previous year. These charges, which were adjusted after the close of the year to which they belonged, amount to Rs. 29,191,9-5, and if they are debited to their proper year, the net increase of expenditure last year will be reduced to Rs. 43,045-6-8.

From the figures given below it will be seen that the net increase must be attributed to three divisions only, the Central and Southern Divisions showing a decrease.

In the *Central Division* there was a falling off in fee-receipts, and a consequent reduction of charges met from that fund. There was also a smaller expenditure on buildings for Cess Schools, which more than makes up for an improvement in the collections from Municipalities and in the interest of endowments.

In the *Southern Division* there was a decrease on account of buildings, both in the British Collectorates and in Native States.

In the other three divisions the net increase is accounted for by the opening of new schools; and in the case of the Northern and North-East Divisions by the adjustment of building charges which has been already mentioned :—

Divisions.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	90,126 13 0	86,366 9 6	....	3,760 3 6
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,26,995 13 6	2,12,794 2 3	.. ..	14,201 11 3
3. People's subscriptions to schools	1,652 3 2	2,188 15 5	536 12 3	. .
Ditto ditto to school buildings	926 14 0	126 0 0	. .	800 14 0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	10,982 11 6	15,713 6 0	4,730 10 6	....
5. Endowment Funds, viz. :—				
Elphinstone Funds	24,503 3 0	31,882 15 7	7,379 12 7	....
Grant Medical College Funds	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.	. .
Other Minor Funds	3,125 2 4	3,122 0 0	. .	3 2 4
Total.....	3,61,912 12 6	3,55,794 0 9	12,647 3 4	18,765 15 1
North-East Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	6,528 1 4	6,678 13 8	150 12 4	.
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	1,28,107 9 8	2,07,808 7 5	79,700 13 9	.....
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,298 5 4	2,349 10 0	51 4 8	....
4. Ditto ditto to school buildings	88 4 0	329 12 0	241 8 0	....
5. Assignments from Municipal Funds	10,706 5 6	5,646 2 8	..	5,060 2 10
6. Endowment Funds :—				
Dhulia High School Fund	2,940 1 6	2,251 7 4	.....	688 10 2
Sndashiv and Yemuna Scholarship Fund	7 8 0	30 0 0	22 8 0	.....
Total	1,50,676 3 4	2,25,094 5 1	80,166 14 9	5,748 13 0

	Northern Division.											
From 1.	Fees of Provincial Schools	11,886	15	7	11,991	15	3	104	15	8	.....	
2.	Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,04,036	14	9	*2,47,365	5	1	43,328	6	4	.....	
3.	People's subscriptions to schools	3,387	6	11	2,805	6	9	.....			582	0 2
	Ditto ditto to school buildings	273	4	0	1,957	12	0	1,684	8	0	.....	
4.	Assignments from Municipal Funds	9,017	7	5	11,870	15	9	2,853	8	4	.....	
5.	Endowment Funds, viz.—											
	Gujrat Provincial College Funds	1,701	7	10	3,109	9	0	1,408	1	2	.....	
	Other Minor Funds	2,861	9	4	4,139	5	10	1,277	12	6	.....	
6.	Funds of Native States—											
	Kathiawar Educational Fund	93,092	0	7	1,11,018	11	6	17,926	10	11	.....	
	Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	841	3	9	885	14	0	44	10	3	.....	
	Total	3,27,098	6	2	3,95,144	15	2	68,628	9	2	582	0 2
	Southern Division.											
From 1.	Fees of Provincial Schools	6,204	14	2	6,321	4	1	116	5	11	.....	
2.	Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	1,47,751	1	11	1,33,502	2	10	.....			14,248	15 1
3.	People's subscriptions to schools	897	12	0	795	0	0	.....			102	12 0
	Ditto ditto to school buildings	29,588	7	0	9,711	13	9	.....			19,876	9 3
4.	Assignments from Municipal Funds	2,138	9	4	3,028	14	11	890	5	7	.....	
5.	Endowment Funds, viz.—											
	Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund	7,365	10	5	6,328	2	0	.....			1,037	8 5
	Dharwar High School Fund	240	0	0	77	11	3	.....			162	4 9
6.	Funds of Native States—											
	Kolhápur	50.160	8	11	62,878	6	3	12,717	13	4	.....	
	Miraj	3,708	8	7	6,337	3	8	2,628	11	1	.....	
	Mudhol	20,747	7	2	5,307	7	1	.....			15,440	0 1
	Local Funds of these States	20,759	13	11	7,721	3	6	.....			13,038	10 5
	Total	2.89,562	13	5	2,42,009	5	4	16,353	3	11	63,906	12 0

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,349-4-1 on account of percentage paid to Patels and Talatis for collection of cess.

Divisions.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sind Division.				
From 1. Sind Scholarship Fund	531 9 10	1,206 7 3	674 13 5	.....
2. School Fee Fund.....	9,122 3 4	8,005 15 7	.....	1,116 3 9
3. Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	19,024 13 3	23,118 12 1	4,093 14 10	.....
4. One Anna or Local Cess Fund . . ..4.	68,398 2 2	77,381 12 3	8,983 10 1	... .
Total.....	97,076 12 7	1,09,712 15 2	13,752 6 4	1,116 3 9
Grand Total....	12,26,827 0 0	13,27,755 9 6	1,91,548 5 6	90,119 12 0
		Deduct Decrease .. .	90,119 12 0	
		Net Increase	1,01,428 9 6	

5. The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the administrable income of the Educational Department in 1872-73, was—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial Grant				9,52,975	4	6
Local Funds administered by the Educational Department.	Fees of all classes of Government Schools—					
	Fees credited to Provincial Fund.	37,423	8 0			
	Do. to Fee Fund..	86,022	12 1			
	Do. to Educational Cess Fund ...	82,613	11 9			
	Do. to Endowment Funds ...	3,009	2 0			
				2,09,069	1	10
	Educational Rate or Cess			7,81,731	2	3
	Funds of Native States			2,04,741	12	2
	Popular subscriptions			45,768	6	8
	Assignment of Municipal Funds.			61,041	10	2
	Interest on Endowment Funds.			46,145	9	10
	Miscellaneous			200	8	0
	Total.....			23,01,673	7	5
	Deduct Imperial Grant.....			9,52,975	4	6
	Total of Funds raised locally.....			13,48,698	2	11

The total income from Local Funds in the previous year was Rs. 12,73,000. So that the figures for last year show an improvement of three-quarters of a lakh. This advance is due to improved receipts from each source of revenue except *Popular Subscriptions*. The amount contributed by private individuals necessarily shows considerable variations each year; and the year under report was not marked by any large subscription such as that received from Dharwar in 1871-72.

The fee-receipts for the whole Presidency show a steady advance in Colleges and Schools of all grades. But in the Central Division, where the competition of aided English Schools is most keenly felt, the Inspector notices a falling off in the fee collections of Government English Schools. And in the poorer districts of the same division a decrease is for the first time reported in the fees of Vernacular Schools. It

is hoped that this decrease, which must be attributed to a sickly season and to other accidental causes, will prove to be as temporary as it is partial.

With regard to the cess, which is the mainstay of Vernacular education, the income for the year was—

	Rs.
Cess	7,81,730
Fees	82,610
Total ...	8,64,340

On the other hand the expenditure from the cess amounted to Rs. 8,78,851.*

The balance of the Cess Fund on the 31st of March amounted to about the yearly income. The retention of so large a balance was ordered by Government in order to secure the solvency of the fund in years of scarcity. But, apart from this consideration, it will always be necessary to show a large balance in March, because the heaviest instalments of land revenue are paid towards the close of the official year, so that from April to December there are little or no receipts from which to meet the regular monthly expenditure.

6. The preceding tables have shown the expenditure of the year under the divisions of '*Direction*,' '*Inspection*' and '*Instruction*.' The table which follows gives full details of the objects of expenditure under this last head, and shows that if the whole expenditure on 'Instruction' were divided into 18 parts, the shares would be 1¾ to Colleges, 2 to High Schools, 2 to Middle Class Schools, 8¾ to Primary Schools and Training Schools for Vernacular Teachers, 1 to Grants-in-aid, 2 to Buildings, and ½ to the encouragement of Literature and supply of school-books.

* Including charges for Direction and Inspection, paid from the Cess Fund up to the close of 1872-73, but transferred to the Provincial Budget of 1873-74.

Objects of Expenditure during the Year 1872-73.

	EXPENDITURE.										
	From Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions, including Educational Deposits.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujrat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees.)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
COLLEGES.											
Elphinstone College (endowed)	48,502 14 9	7,400 0 0	23,181 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,581 11 0	79,084 9 9
Deccan College	51,027 14 8	3,732 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,842 0 0	54,869 14 8
Poona Civil Engineering College	40,868 10 2	3,150 4 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450 4 0	44,318 14 2
Grant Medical College	.....	.....	3,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
Law School	6,633 0 0	2,147 0 0	2,028 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,175 0 0	10,808 0 0
Gujrat Provincial College (endowed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,109 9 0	.....	.....	3,109 9 0	3,109 9 0
Total	1,47,032 7 7	16,429 4 0	29,219 11 0	.....	.....	.....	3,109 9 0	.....	.....	48,758 8 0	1,95,790 15 7
HIGH SCHOOLS.											
Elphinstone High School (endowed)	15,595 13 7	20,994 4 0	8,701 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,695 8 7	45,291 6 2
Poona High School	12,285 8 8	7,701 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,701 0 3	19,986 8 11
Surat High School	12,445 13 9	4,221 3 8	.....	.....	.....	748 6 6	.....	.....	.....	4,969 10 2	17,415 7 11
Ratnagiri High School	8,964 8 8	2,247 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,247 6 11	11,201 15 7
Ahmadabad High School	7,493 12 2	2,258 3 10	.....	.....	2,256 0 4	560 8 0	.....	.....	.....	5,074 12 2	12,568 8 4

EXPENDITURE.

	From Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions, including Educational Deposits.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujrat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees.)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum High School endowed)	5,018 10 7	.....	180 0 0	....	....	.....	....	6,148 2 0	.....	6,328 2 0	11,346 12 7
Dhulia High School	6,551 7 11	.....	2,251 7 4	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	2,251 7 4	8,802 15 3
Ahmadnagar High School (aided from Local Funds)	4,783 0 1	1,872 6 11	30 0 0	....	....	802 12 9	....	....	.....	2,705 3 8	7,488 3 9
Dharwar High School	7,581 15 3	1,752 2 2	30 0 0	....	....	396 0 0	....	....	.....	2,178 2 2	9,760 1 5
Rajkote High School (Native State)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	9,711 4 11	9,711 4 11	9,711 4 11
Kolhapur High School (Native State)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	10,736 11 1	10,736 11 1	10,736 11 1
Haidarabad High School.	3,325 2 7	2,094 11 3	....	....	300 0 0	4,519 0 2	....	....	.....	6,913 11 5	10,238 14 0
Kurrachee High School	3,538 3 0	2,048 10 0	....	....	405 0 0	4,935 6 4	....	....	.....	7,389 0 4	10,977 3 4
Satara High School	3,977 4 10	3,645 4 1	....	....	....	594 0 0	....	....	.....	4,239 4 1	8,216 8 11
Nasik High School	4,341 6 0	2,126 7 0	....	....	319 5 8	175 0 0	....	....	.....	2,820 12 8	6,962 2 8
Broach High School	3,770 10 2	.....	....	....	204 0 0	3,279 10 10	....	....	.....	3,483 10 10	7,254 5 0
Nariad High School	3,323 13 11	.....	....	....	144 0 0	2,676 14 4	....	....	.....	2,820 14 4	6,144 12 3
Bhawnagar High School (Native State)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	2,953 8 9	2,953 8 9	2,953 8 9
Total	1,93,037 3 2	50,961 12 1	11,192 11 11	....	3,628 6 0	18,687 10 11	....	6,148 2 0	23,401 8 9	1,14,020 3 8	2,17,057 6 10
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS. *1st Grade.*											
Provincial Schools (31)	43,511 3 2	25,895 9 8	47 11 3	533 0 0	11,796 7 2	9,769 1 5	....	....	.....	48,041 13 6	91,553 0 8
Endowed Schools (5)	5,299 11 6	5,818 3 8	1,803 4 3	1,914 0 0	1,010 3 9	352 5 2	....	....	.....	10,898 0 10	16,197 12 4
Foreign State Schools (3)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	9,540 5 0	9,540 5 0	9,540 5 0
Vernacular Grant Schools (9)	6,076 6 7	3,782 15 8	....	....	1,896 1 11	98 8 0	....	....	.....	5,777 9 7	11,854 0 2
Total	54,887 5 3	35,496 13 0	1,850 15 6	2,447 0 0	14,702 12 10	10,219 14 7	....	....	9,540 5 0	74,257 12 11	1,29,145 2 2

2nd Grade.																									
British Vernacular Schools	19,482	9	11	5,193	15	0	84	0	0	1,914	5	10	12,182	1	8	27,543	14	4	....	....	.....	46,918	4	10	66,400	14	9
Grant Schools	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			....	....	16,797	5	7	16,797	5	7	16,797	5	7
Foreign State Schools																												
Total	19,482	9	11	5,193	15	0	84	0	0	1,914	5	10	12,182	1	8	27,543	14	4	.....	....	16,797	5	7	63,715	10	5	83,198	4	4
Total Middle Class	74,369	15	2	40,690	12	0	1,934	15	6	4,361	5	10	26,884	14	6	37,763	12	11	....	....	26,337	10	7	1,37,973	7	4	2,12,343	6	6
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS																												
British.																												
For Boys	1,77,031	13	0	11,615	7	7	....			3,384	14	4	16,984	7	10	5,51,788	6	8	....	....	.....	5,83,773	4	5	7,60,805	1	5
For Girls	12,204	11	10	39	11	4	....			892	12	0	4,297	2	1	27,964	7	10	....	....	.....	32,694	1	3	44,898	13	1
Total	1,89,236	8	10	11,655	2	11	....			3,777	10	4	21,281	9	11	5,79,752	14	6	....	....	.....	6,16,467	5	8	8,05,703	14	6
Foreign.																												
For Boys	.....			.....			....			....			....			.....			....	....	82,151	4	2	82,151	4	2	82,151	4	2
For Girls	.....			.....			....			....			....			.....			....	....	4,167	3	3	4,167	3	3	4,167	3	3
Total	.....			.....			....			.....			....			.....			....	....	86,318	7	5	86,318	7	5	86,318	7	5
Total Lower Class Schools	1,89,236	8	10	11,655	2	11	....			3,777	10	4	21,281	9	11	5,79,752	14	6	....	....	86,318	7	5	7,02,785	13	1	8,92,022	5	11
VERNACULAR TRAINING COLLEGES.																												
Ahmadabad	7,167	8	0	.....			....			....			....			6,197	7	8	....	....	.....	6,197	7	8	13,364	15	8
Poona	11,491	9	10	12	0	0	....			....			....			4,497	9	4	....	....	.....	4,509	9	4	16,001	3	2
Belgaum	5,846	4	9	.....			....			....			....			11,459	15	7	....	....	77	2	6	11,537	2	1	17,383	6	10
Total	24,505	6	7	12	0	0	....			....			....			22,155	0	7	....	....	77	2	6	22,244	3	1	46,749	9	8
VERNACULAR TRAINING SCHOOLS.																												
Haidarabad	1,887	5	11	.....			....			....			....			2,240	5	5	....	....	.....	2,240	5	5	4,127	11	4
Shikarpur	1,397	15	4	.....			....			....			....			2,621	9	6	....	....	.....	2,621	9	6	4,519	8	10
Rajkote (Native State)	.....			.....			....			....			....			.....			....	....	4,278	12	6	4,278	12	6	4,278	12	6
Kolhapur (ditto)	.....			.....			....			....			....			.....			....	....	3,768	11	4	3,768	11	4	3,768	11	4
Dhulia Training Class	352	0	0	.....			....			....			....			4,669	14	2	....	....	.....				4,669	14	2	5,021	14	2
Total	4,137	5	3	.....			....			....			....			9,531	13	1	....	....	8,047	7	10	17,579	4	11	21,716	19	2

	Expenditure.										
	From Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions, including Educational Deposits.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujrat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees.)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOLS.											
Poona	6,209 0 0	.....	....	....	....	2,769 7 0	....	....	.....	2,769 7 0	8,978 7 0
Bombay	3,156 12 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	3,156 12 0
Ahmadabad	600 0 0	.....	....	....	787 0 0	2,681 10 7	....	....	.....	3,468 10 7	4,068 10 7
Total	9,965 12 0	.....	....	....	787 0 0	5,451 1 7	....	....	.....	6,238 1 7	16,203 13 7
SIND ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT HAIDARABAD.	1,329 4 6	.....	....	....	....	1,770 12 10	....	....	.....	1,770 12 10	3,100 1 4
Add—Expenditure for Mudhole and Miraj State Schools for which detailed information is not given by the Inspector	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	10,138 10 1	10,138 10 1	10,138 10 1
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.											
A. *On the system of payment by results.*											
Colleges	1,000 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
High Schools	41,494 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	41,494 0 0
Middle Class Schools, Boys	13,396 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	13,396 0 0

Lower Class ditto ditto.	1,468 12 0	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1,468 12 0
Middle Class Schools, Girls	6,380 0 0	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	6,380 0 0
Lower Class ditto ditto.	678 0 0	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	678 0 0
Total . ..	64,416 12 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	64,416 12 0
SCHOLARSHIPS for European and Eurasian Boys in High Schools and Colleges.....	256 6 2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	256 6 2
B. *Not on the system of payment by results.*											
GENERAL: Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools ..... / Bombay Education Society's Poona Branch Schools ..	6,960 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	6,960 0 0
GENERAL: Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution Schools.....	6,000 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
GENERAL: Rustomji Jamsetji Gujrathi Schools.	3,500 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0
GENERAL: Alexandra Institution	520 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	520 0 0
GENERAL: Grants to Indigenous Schools	125 0 0	.....	....	....	....	564 0 0	....	....	.....	564 0 0	689 0 0
SPECIAL: Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy School of Art.....	11,328 6 2	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	11,328 6 2
SPECIAL: David Sassoon's Reformatory	15,390 10 8	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	15,390 10 8
Total....	44,324 0 10	.....	....	....	....	564 0 0	....	....	.....	564 0 0	44,888 0 10

	Expenditure.										
	From Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions, including Educational Deposits.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujrat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees.)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Translation Department	11,094 0 5	120 0 0	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	120 0 0	11,214 0 5
Book Depôt, Bombay ..	14,955 8 3	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	14,955 8 3
Ditto Sind	636 12 11	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	636 12 11
Encouragement to Literature.....	11,022 4 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	11,022 4 0
Buildings.....	28,842 9 7	100 0 0	....	12,125 5 9	6,796 5 0	1,67,030 6 8	....	....	23,371 8 0	2,09,423 9 5	2,38,266 3 0
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund.....	3,944 14 4	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	3,944 14 4
Gratuity to Major Candy on account of the Revision of the English and Marathi Dictionary ..	7,500 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	7,500 0 0
Special Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts.....	3,200 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	3,200 0 0
Expenses on account of boarding house for masters under training at Poona	600 0 0	214 14 3	....	....	....	317 3 9	....	....	.....	532 2 0	1,132 2 0
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters	.....	2 0 10	....	....	....	15,624 10 6	....	....	.....	15,626 11 4	15,626 11 4
Freight on a case containing Sanskrit and English Dictionary ..	2 9 7	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2 9 7
Charges for copying Census Returns for Ahmedabad and Kaira.	.....	.....	....	....	....	256 0 8	....	....	.....	256 0 8	256 0 8
Charges for Sind Sudhar.	.....	.....	....	....	....	79 4 0	....	....	.....	79 4 0	79 4 0
Total....	81,798 11 1	436 15 1	....	12,125 5 9	6,796 5 0	1,83,307 9 7	....	....	23,371 8 0	2,26,037 11 5	3,07,836 6 6
Grand Total....	7,44,409 13 2	1,20,185 14 1	42,347 6 5	20,264 5 11	59,378 3 5	8,58,984 12 0	3,109 9 0	6,148 2 0	1,77,692 7 2	12,88,110 12 0	20,32,520 9 2

The expenditure from the Cess Fund on High and First Grade English Schools is shown in the table at Rs. 28,907-9-6. In this sum are included Rs. 9,070-2-1 on account of scholarships granted to the sons of cesspayers studying at English Schools. If this grant for scholarships is deducted, the cess contribution towards the maintenance of English Schools is reduced to Rs. 19,837-7-5. And if allowance is made for fee-receipts collected in these aided schools and credited to cess, the real cost to the Cess Fund on this account is Rs. 16,501-6-8 only.

Under the Local Fund Act the District Committees have power to appropriate cess funds to secondary or higher schools, provided that sufficient provision is first made for primary or Vernacular education. But the power given by the Act has not often been used; and the small contribution given to higher schools in 1872-73 will not be given again, as Government has now ordered that all charges for English Schools should be transferred to the Provincial Budget, and that the Cess Fund should be entirely devoted to the extension of the Vernacular education for which it was primarily given.

The Second Grade Schools mentioned in the table are Vernacular Schools with an English class attached. The salary of the English teacher is paid by special fees or subscriptions, and is no burden on the cess.

7. The results of the Expenditure on Instruction during 1872-73 are shown by the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
COLLEGES	6	676·5	614·2	·90
HIGH SCHOOLS — British	16	2,977·84	2,544·74	·85
HIGH SCHOOLS — Foreign	3	363 5	310·5	·85
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.	19	3,341·34	2,855·24	·85
1st Grade.				
British	43	3,804·02	3,204·51	·84
Foreign State Schools	4	314·1	282 29	·89
Total 1st Grade	47	4,118·12	3,486·80	·84
2nd Grade.				
British	52	5,571·0	4,397 7	·78
Foreign	25	2,475 4	1,818·3	·73
Total 2nd Grade	77	8,046·4	6,216·0	·77
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.				
British — Boys'	2,681	136,411·73	105.974·65	·77
British — Girls'	160	6,422·6	4.316·25	·67
Foreign — Boys'	505	26,168·1	19,888·8	·76
Foreign — Girls'	27	994·5	550·4	·55
Total	3,373	169,996·93	130,730·10	·76
Night Schools — British	85	2,735·2	1,807·52	·66
Night Schools — Foreign	5	219·4	143·3	·65
Total	90	2,954·6	1,950·82	·66
VERNACULAR TRAINING COLLEGES	3	343·75	306·1	·89
VERNACULAR TRAINING SCHOOLS	5	173·7	152·1	·87
FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOLS	2	34·3	28 9	·84
SIND ENGINEERING SCHOOL, HAIDARABAD	1	17·0	14·0	·82
Total Government Schools	3,623	189,702·64	146,354·26	·77

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	31·0	30·0	·97
High Schools	21	3,510·4	2,967·1	·84
Middle Class Schools	28	3,808·4	2,105·01	·55
Lower Class Schools	76	6,429·29	3,843 81	·59
Indigenous Schools	18	937·0	720 2	·76
Female Schools	26	2,105·35	1,538·30	·73
Total	171	16,821·44	11,204·42	·66
Special Schools.				
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry	1	119·63	79·72	·66
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	113·0	110·0	·97
Totl	2	232·63	189 72	·81
Total Private Schools	173	17 054 07	11.394 14	·66
III.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools	1	18·7	16·9	·90
Middle Class Schools	24	1,712·0	1,353·54	·79
Lower Class Schools	206	7,369·8	5,797·9	·78
Girls' Schools	40	1,210·6	750·3	·61
Special Schools	4	47·6	44·1	·92
Night Schools	3	73 0	48 0	·65
Normal Schools	1	7·4	6·1	* ·82
Total	279	10,439·1	8,016·84	·76
Police and Jail Schools	12	174·9	151·4	·86
Grand Total	* 4,087	217,370·71	165,916·64	·76

* Exclusive of the Female Normal School at Haidarabad, for which information is not given by the Inspector.

8. Increase of Schools and Scholars during the year under report:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges	6	6	...	...	590	766	176	...
High Schools	17	19	2	...	3,375	3,542	167	...
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade	47	47	...	...	4,299	4,373	74	..
Do. 2nd Grade	86	77	...	9	8,685	8,000	...	685
Lower Class Schools, Boys'	2,909	3,186	277	...	154,330	165,367	11,037	...
Do. Girls'	177	187	10	...	6,988	7,482	494	..
Training Colleges and Schools	8	8	...	...	513	541	28	...
Female Training Schools	3	3	...	...	51	51	...	...
Sind Engineering School	1	1	...	...	23	14	...	9
Night Schools	38	90	52	...	1,013	2,957	1,944	...
Total	3,292	3,624	341	9	179,867	193,093	13,920	694
Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.								
Colleges	2	2	...	...	33	31	...	2
High Schools	19	21	2	...	3,394	3,595	201	...
Middle Class Schools	25	28	3	...	2,242	2,474	232	...
Lower Class Schools	69	76	7	...	3,151	5,142	1,991	...
Girls' Schools	27	26	...	1	2,271	2,211	..	60
Aided Indigenous Schools	10	18	8	...	527	953	426	...
Special Schools. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry	1	1	...	...	88	129	41	.
Special Schools. David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	...	111	113	2	...
Total	154	173	20		11,817	14,648	2,893	62

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
* *Private Institutions not receiving aid but under Inspection only.*								
High Schools	1	1	...	..	23	30	7	...
Middle Class Schools...	21	24	3	...	1,491	1,765	274	...
Lower Class Schools ...	162	206	44	...	4,695	7,431	2,736	...
Female Schools	31	40	9	.	756	1,192	436	..
Normal Schools	1	1	..	...	10	10	...	...
Special Schools	5	4	..	1	51	49	...	2
Night Schools	...	3	3	...	.....	80	80	...
Total.....	221	279	59	1	7,026	10,557	3,533	2
Police and Jail Schools.	9	12	3	...	160	168	8	...
Grand Total.....	3,676	4,088†	423	11	198,870	218,466†	20,354	758

9. The net increase of schools and scholars is as follows:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions...	332	13,226
Aided Institutions	19	2,831
Inspected	58	3,531
Police and Jail Schools	3	8
Total.....	412	19,596

* Chiefly schools in Native States.

† Exclusive of schools and scholars in the Baroda State, the returns for which are incomplete.

10. The following table shows the awards made in 1871-72 and 1872-73 respectively to Private Institutions on the system of payment by results:—

Number of Schools.	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.	Average Number of Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant for 1871-72.	Grant for 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of Pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of Average Attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of Pupils in Average Attendance.	REMARKS.
	High Schools.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	European and Eurasian.	473·7	200	10,436 0 0	11,151 0 0	715 0 0	....	55 12 0	23 8 7	43,548 3 1	91 14 10	
8	Missionary	1,447 4	640	10,766 8 0	17,499 8 0	6,733 0 0	....	27 5 5	12 1 5	83,253 10 1	57 8 3	
5	Native	836 9	722	3,149 8 0	5,446 8 0	2,297 0 0	....	7 8 8	6 8 1	14,562 5 8	17 6 4	
20	Total....	2,758·0	1,562	24,352 0 0	34,097 0 0	9,745 0 0	....	21 13 3	12 5 9	1,41,364 2 10	51 4 1	
	Middle Class Schools.											
9	European and Eurasian.	332·68	137	4,597 0 0	4,003 0 0	....	594 0 0	29 3 6	12 0 5	43,358 7 11	130 5 3	
15	Missionary	1,321·03	517	11,235 8 0	8,847 8 0	....	2,388 0 0	17 1 9	6 11 1	38,475 6 2	29 2 0	
1	Native	85	94	470 8 0	470 8 0	....	....	5 0 0	5 8 6	649 8 0	7 10 3	
25	Total....	1,738·71	748	16,303 0 0	13,321 0 0	....	2,982 0 0	17 12 11	7 10 7	82,483 6 1	47 6 10	
	Primary Schools.											
22	Missionary	1,235·20	765	1,448 8 0	1,822 2 0	373 10 0	....	2 6 1	1 7 7	6,659 0 3	5 6 2	
4	Native	236·	149	165 2 0	212 4 0	47 2 0	....	1 6 9	0 14 4	1,549 4 6	6 9 0	
26	Total....	1,471·20	914	1,613 10 0	2,034 6 0	420 12 0	....	2 3 7	1 6 1	8,208 4 9	5 9 3	
	Female Schools.											
5	European and Eurasian	319 7	86	4,004 0 0	3,846 0 0	....	158 0 0	44 11 6	12 0 5	14,482 12 0	45 4 9	
8	Missionary	227·95	175	2,039 12 0	2,280 8 0	240 12 0	....	13 0 6	1 0 0	7,460 8 6	32 11 6	
9	Native	384·5	320	854 4 0	1,179 8 0	325 4 0	....	3 10 11	3 1 0	2,620 15 10	6 12 11	
22	Total....	932·15	581	6,898 0 0	7,306 0 0	566 0 0	158 0 0	12 9 2	7 13 4	24,564 4 4	26 5 7	
93	Grand Total....	6,900·06	3,805	49,166 10 0	56,758 6 0	10,731 12 0	3,140 0 0	14 14 8	8 3 7	2,56,620 2 0	37 3 0	

The number of schools aided by payments according to results has risen from 80 to 93, and the increase in the grants for the year is Rs. 7,591-12-0. The average attendance also shows a large increase, while the decrease in the number of boys presented for examination implies a more careful selection and training of pupils.

The Grant-in-aid rules allow a Government contribution not to exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ths of the expenses of instruction only; and it will be seen that this maximum has not as yet been reached. To show this of each class of schools, the figures for last year may be presented thus :—

Number of Schools.	Class.	Total Expenditure on Instruction.	Estimate of maximum Government Grant admissible at $\frac{2}{3}$ths.	Actual Government Grant.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
21	European.	1,01,389 7 0	40,000	19,000 0 0
53	Missionary.	1,35,848 9 0	54,000	30,449 10 0
19	Native. ...	19,382 2 0	7,700	7,308 12 0

The figures in the third column are taken from the returns submitted by the managers of aided schools.

11. Awards cannot always be drawn by managers within the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the Budget Grant of 1872-73 were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1871-72 paid in 1872-73	1,186	8	0
Awards of 1872-73 paid in that year	54,793	4	0
Grants to private colleges and schools for pupils passing University examinations.	8,437	0	0
Total Rupees..,	64,416	12	0

The grants to private colleges and schools are Rs. 2,834 in excess of the amount paid in the previous year, and this sum added to the increase shown in the preceding paragraph makes the real increase on account of payments by results amount to Rs. 10,425-12-0.

In addition to grants according to results Government paid allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools	6,960	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution	6,000	0	0
Rastomji Jamsetji Gujrathi Schools	3,500	0	0
Sir J. J. School of Art	11,328	6	2
David Sassoon's Reformatory	15,890	10	8
Alexandra Institution	520	0	0
* Indigenous Schools in the Island of Bombay	125	0	0
Total Rupees...	44,324	0	10

In this list of aided institutions the School of Art appears for the last time, as Government has now undertaken the responsibility of the management. On the other hand the Alexandra Institution now appears for the first time. The closing of the Bombay Female Normal School was announced last year, and the few scholars remaining in attendance were afterwards transferred to the Alexandra Institution, which in return for training them as mistresses is to receive from Government a grant of Rs. 260 per mensem.

The grant to Indigenous Schools is earned by attention to method and discipline, and is given without formal examination which the masters would not accept, to such schools as show any progress during the year. The grant is at present given as an experiment with the view of ascertaining whether, by the offer of a reward of Rs. 30 or 50, the masters can be induced to improve their schools, and to adopt a regular system.

The other institutions named in the list receive fixed grants according to arrangements made before the introduction of the system of payments by results.

The institutions were founded for charitable purposes, and the only one maintained for European and Eurasian children has a further claim upon Government, as it offers a home to the orphan children of soldiers.

* Indigenous schools in the Mofussil are noticed in paragraph 40.

12. The following table shows the Building operations during the year under report :—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure. Provincial.	Local.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
New Buildings.					
Central Division	12	17	1,336 0 0	20,350 2 1	21,686 2 1
North-East do.	8	12	3,567 13 1	58,308 15 4	61,876 12 5
Northern do.	21	13	4,881 12 0	51,216 10 7	56,098 6 7
Southern do.	6	1	2,693 4 0	42,769 2 7	45,462 6 7
Sind do.	...	7	2,201 0 0	4,811 8 0	7,012 8 0
Total...	42	50	14,679 13 1	1,77,456 6 7	1,92,136 3 8
Grants-in-aid of Private Institutions.					
Bishop's Girls' School, Poona.	...	...	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0
St. Vincent's School, Poona ..	...	...	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Dhulia Native General Library	...	...	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
Total...	...	...	10,800 0 0	.....	10,800 0 0
Special and Ordinary Repairs.					
Central Division	...	...	175 9 0	8,100 10 5	8,276 3 5
North-East do.	..	...	1,426 14 1	10,936 10 4	12,362 12 3
Northern do.	...	...	1,761 1 7	7,346 11 4	9,107 12 11
Southern do.	...	...	.....	3,364 6 2	3,364 6 2
Sind do.	...	...	.....	2,218 12 7	2,218 12 7
Total .	...	...	3,362 12	31,967 2 10	35,329 15 4
Grand Total ..	42	50	28,842 9 7	2,09,423 9 5	2,38,266 3 0

The expenditure on original works may be divided as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
British Collectorates	1,68,764	11	8
Native States	23,371	8	0
Total.....	1,92,136	3	8

Of the expenditure on original works in British districts Rs. *25,137-12-11 were spent on houses for High and First Grade Schools, and Rs. 1,43,626-14-9 on houses for Vernacular Schools.

*From Provincial Funds and from Contributions.

The cost of repairs may be distributed between English and Vernacular Schools in about the same proportion.

If the adjustment mentioned in para. 4 is taken into account, the total expenditure on buildings is considerably less than that reported for 1871-72. The decrease is due to the fact that charges for the salaries of Masters yearly become heavier, so that less money is left for the erection of new buildings. This reduction of the building grant is satisfactory, inasmuch as the establishment of new schools is the first consideration; but at the same time it must be remembered that the erection of a suitable building in place of the wretched hovel too often used, is a most valuable contribution towards the stability and improvement of a school.

From the paragraph which follows it will be seen that, for the purpose of providing accommodation for educational institutions of the higher class, Government sanctions a heavy expenditure from the Public Works Budget; and possibly when the requirements of these higher schools are more nearly met, Government may be able to give additional assistance to Local Funds.

13. The following is the table of expenditure of *public money on educational buildings in 1872-73, required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211 of June 3rd, 1871:—

* Provincial Funds.

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial).			
	(*a*) Repairs	7,366	1	5
	(*b*) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	372	0	7
	(*c*) Larger Works (above Rs. 1,000) ...	*2,20,704	0	2
	Total P. W. D. Budget...	2,28,442	2	2
Included in previous table para. 12.	*Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial).*			
	(*d*) Repairs to Government Buildings ...	3,362	12	6
	(*e*) Minor Government Buildings... ...	14,679	13	1
	(*f*) Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under)	†800	0	0
	(*g*) Larger Grants (above Rs. 1,000) ...	‡10,000	0	0
	Total Expenditure from Educational Budget.	28,842	9	7
	Grand Total Outlay.....	2,57,284	11	9

The progress made with the buildings for the University and the Elphinstone High School is satisfactory. It will be remembered that large contributions on account of these works were made by private benefactors, and that difficulties with regard to plans and the selection of sites caused some delay in the commencement of the buildings.

The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
University Senate Hall, Bombay	1,01,865	0	6
University Library and Clock Tower, Bombay	64,834	10	6
Additions and alterations to the new Elphinstone College	4,135	0	8
Elphinstone High School	38,868	14	3
Outbuildings for the new Elphinstone College, Bombay.	1,434	13	7
Covering the roof of Engineering College, Poona	1,334	4	4
Workshops for the Engineering College, Poona	4,688	5	2
Iron railing round the Surat High School	1,904	14	3
Outbuildings for ditto	1,588	0	11
Total..... Rs.	2,20,704	0	2

† St. Vincent School, Poona 300
Dhulia Native General Library 500
800

‡ Bishop's Girls' School, Poona.

The charge for *Repairs* and *Minor Works* shown against the Public Works Budget, was on account of buildings used by colleges and English schools, and the distribution of the expenditure of Provincial Funds from the Educational Budget has been noted in the preceding paragraph.

The Department for the supply of School-books.

Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

14. The actual cost to Government of the Central Depôt was Rs. *14,955-8-3, or slightly less than the charge of the previous year. Government also aided the Depôt by a loan of Rs. 12,000, which was repaid before the end of the year.

In all other respects the Depôt is self-supporting; and the profits of the trade are devoted to the improvement and cheapening of educational works.

In 1872-73 the Depôt maintained 256 branches throughout the Presidency, and purchased books and maps as under :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Cost.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	70,707	27,556	3	3
Latin	337	289	1	0
English Maps	237	1,053	14	2
Marathi	2,03,143	32,544	10	10
Marathi Maps	1,777	5,349	10	7
Gujrathi	1,52,470	19,034	2	7
Gujrathi Maps	825	1,055	1	6
Sanskrit	5,577	4,948	2	3
Anglo-Sanskrit	24	510	1	9
Kanarese	13,300	6,418	13	9
Hindustani	350	236	4	0
Total.....	4,48,747	98,996	1	8

	Rs.	a.	p.
* Curator's salary	3,600	0	0
Establishment	6,597	8	3
House-rent	3,636	0	0
Printing Charges	172	0	0
Service Stamps	950	0	0
Total Rs.....	14,955	8	3

The outlay on new stock is less than that reported last year by about Rs. 4,000. The decrease is due partly to some delay in the execution of work entrusted to local presses, and partly to the difficulty of getting orders on England met within a reasonable time. Orders on England must now go through Government to the contractors chosen by the India Office, and six months sometimes pass before the books are delivered in Bombay.

To the same difficulty and delay must be attributed part of the falling off in the sale proceeds of the year, which show a decrease of about Rs. 10,000. But some of this decrease is due to a smaller demand from the Central Provinces and Berar.

The cash account for the year stands thus :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1872	9,909	11	7
Sale proceeds in 1872-73	1,24,500	2	4
Miscellaneous	1,507	2	0
Refund by the Belgaum Samachar Press out of an advance of Rs. 2,000	1,301	8	10
Loan (re-payable at the end of the year) from the Treasury	12,000	0	0
	1,49,218	8	9
Disbursements.			
Re-invested in stock	98,996	1	8
Commission to vendors	12,601	10	4
Contingencies	7,319	11	6
Insurance	3,250	0	0
Bonus to the late Curator	600	0	0
Paid to Auditor	250	0	0
Advance to the Curator for emergent contingent expenditure	150	0	0
* Sale proceeds of Government stock ...	2,077	1	8
* Sale proceeds of military stock	222	5	6
Balance of interest due to Ellis' Prize Fund.	0	15	0
Loan repaid into the Treasury	12,000	0	0
Total ...	1,37,467	13	8
Balance on 31st March 1873 on account of Depôt Fund	11,750	11	1
Total ...	1,49,218	8	9

* Refund of money wrongly credited to Depôt Funds in the accounts for 1871-72.

With the sum re-invested, stock of the value of Rs. 1,45,999-6-11 was purchased. The stock account for 1872-73 stands thus :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1872 .....*6,02,292	3	5	
Stock printed and purchased during the year.†1,48,528	12	5	
	7,50,820	15	10

Deduct—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of books sold .....‡	1,25,696	6	4			
Value of books written off.	6,124	5	4			
Value of Government books sold (paid into the Treasury)	2,307	14	3			
				1,34,128	9	11
Balance on 31st March 1873—						
Central Book Depôt ...	3,79,024	15	9			
Subordinate Depôts ...	2,33,517	4	4			
				6,12,542	4	1
Outstandings				3,484	8	10
Supense account (books in transit)				665	9	0
				7,50,820	15	10

The account of Government stock entrusted to the Depôt for sale will be separated from the school-book account in the report for next year. Including Government books and maps with those of the Depôt, the value of the increase in stock during the year is Rs. 14,400-2-6. This increase is satisfactory, as the Depôt will sustain heavy losses on account of obsolete school-books, the value of which will shortly be written off.

* Includes Rs. 1,719-8-0, the value of Government stock added in 1871-72.

† Includes Rs. 2,529-5-6, the value of Government stock received in 1872-73.

‡ Includes the value of books sold from Government stock amounting to Rs. 1,196-4-0. This sum is due to Her Majesty's Treasury

Sind Depôt.—In Sind the whole of the Depôt charges, less receipts, are debited to Government. The figures for 1872-73 were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Charges	6,372	2	9
Receipts	5,735	5	10
Balance against Government...	636	12	11

Full details are given in the Inspector's Report, and it will be seen that the result is more favourable than that shown in any previous year. Credit for this is due to the good management of the Inspector, assisted by his Deputy the Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

School-books for Sind have hitherto been lithographed; but Government has now granted a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the purchase and setting up of typographic presses; and when our arrangements are completed, it is hoped that a fresh impetus may be given to Vernacular education in Sind by the regular supply of cheap and improved school-books.

15. The preceding paragraphs have given a full account of funds administered by the department.

16. But there are other items of public expenditure not under the control of the department.

	Amount. 1871-72.	Amount. 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*Bombay University . .	42,462 15 11	43,028 15 10	565 15 11	.....
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Grant to Geographical Society	600 0 0	600 2 0	0 2 0	.....
Amount paid to J. Burgess, Esquire, for twenty photographic negatives of the Nasik Budhist Caves and Brahmanical Temples	535 0 0	.....	.....	535 0 0
Grant Medical College ...	37,114 1 6	37,337 14 10	223 13 4	.....
Total...	80,712 1 5	81,267 0 8	1,089 15 3	535 0 0

The total expenditure of public money on Education, Science, and Art amounts, therefore, to Rs. 10,34,242, and the table of last year is continued thus :—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
		Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	1,57.962	9.41,288	9.09,477
1869-70	1,68,516	9,70,277	† 9,84,813
1870-71	1,77,983	10,36,412	‡ 11,94,966
1871-72	1,98,870	9,95,230	12,26.327
1872-73	2,18,466	10,34,242	13,27,755

* Details of Expenditure on the University are as follows : —

	1871-72	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allowance to Examiners.....	26,412 14 0	30,000 0 0	3,587 2 0	.....
Registrar and Establishment.....	5,268 0 0	5,268 0 0	.....	.....
Contingencies	10,782 1 11	7,760 15 10	.....	3,021 2 1
Total....	42,462 15 11	43,028 15 10	3,587 2 0	3,021 2 1

† Including Rs. 67,500 invested Reserve.
‡ Do. do. 52,223-8-1 do.

17. But these figures do not give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions which are connected with the Government of Bombay; and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds to the figures already noted the expenditure from private funds on aided schools, and the cost of schools belonging to Native States and inspected, but not managed, by the Government Department. These additional figures are taken from the annual returns submitted to Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions from Public Revenues.	9,41,288	9,70,277	10,36,412	9,95,230	10,34,242
Administered by the Department. Do. from Local Funds ...	9,09,477	9,17,313	11,42,743	12,26,327	13,27,755
Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools	3,48,654	4,76,286	3,93,675	4,61,433	3,70,767
Expenditure in Native States on schools inspected or visited only .	...	...	1,79,474	*1,75,675	*1,49,524
Total .	21,99,419	23,63,876	27,52,304	28,58,665	28,82,288

To complete the table it would be necessary to include the expenditure shown in para. 13 against the Public Works Budget, and also charges incurred in England on account of pensions, leave, allowances, and stores. But no account is received of the charges paid in England and debitable to education; while the expenditure from the Public Works Budget is excluded, as the shares which fall to the *General Revenues* and to *Donations* are not correctly known.

18. The cost per head on average daily attendance of pupils throughout the Presidency is as under :—

* The figures for Baroda are not included, as the returns were incomplete.

[*Table*

	To Government.			To Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Colleges	306	12	4	79	6	1	386	2	5
Do. High Schools	40	7	10	35	9	10	76	1	8
Do. 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	17	2	0	20	3	1	37	5	1
Do. 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4	6	10	10	10	8	15	1	6
Do. Lower Class Schools, Boys' ...	1	10	3	5	6	8	7	0	11
Do. do. Girls' ...	2	13	3	7	9	2	10	6	5
Do. Vernacular Training Colleges	80	0	10	72	6	8	152	7	6
Do. Vernacular Training Schools.....	49	8	9	114	2	5	163	11	2
Do. *Female Training Schools.....	344	13	3	215	13	7	560	10	10
Sind Engineering School, Haidarabad.....	94	[illegible]	2	126	7	9	221	6	11

In schools aided on the system of payment by results the cost to Government per head on average daily attendance was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In High Schools	15	0	8
Middle Class Schools	7	11	3
Primary Schools...	0	15	11
Female Schools	7	9	1

19. The number of candidates for matriculation was 872, or three less than in the previous year. But the number of passed candidates rose from 227 to 378; or, in other words, out of every hundred examined 43 passed in 1872 against 26 in 1871.

This improvement should point to better teaching in the schools and to a more careful selection of pupils presented for examination. But there is still room for improvement, as the figures for the year show that one-half of the candidates from Government schools and two-thirds of those from private institutions failed to pass. With such a large

* The closing of the Bombay Female Normal School and the settlement of claims against the school, caused a large increase in the average cost of pupils under training.

number of failures occurring in a most successful year, it is plain that a more strict selection by the teachers who send up candidates would be a kindness to all concerned in the examination.

The successful candidates of 1871 and 1872 were sent up by the following schools :—

Institutions.	Matriculated in 1871.	Matriculated in 1872.
Government or State Schools.		
Elphinstone High School ...	34	42
Poona ditto ...	14	25
Ratnagiri ditto	18	24
*Rajaram ditto Kolhapur .	7	18
Surat ditto .	10	17
Belgaum (Sirdars') High School ...	8	13
Dhulia High School	6	10
*Rajkot (Kathiawad) High School . .	9	8
Ahmedabad High School	11	8
Nariad ditto ...		7
Nasik ditto ...	2	6
Kurrachee ditto	1	4
Haidarabad ditto.	3	4
Ahmadnagar ditto . .	3	3
Dharwar ditto	...	3
Broach ditto ...	.	3
Satara ditto		2
Poona Civil Engineering College	1	1
*Bhawnagar High School .		1
Sholapur English School	...	1
*Sawantwari ditto. . .	1	1
Gujrat Provincial College	1	
Total ..	129	201

Of schools outside the Presidency, the Akola High School (Berar) and the Indore English School (Holkar's) passed respectively three and two candidates.

* State Schools.

Institutions.	Matriculated in 1871.	Matriculated in 1872.
Private.		
*St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	22	21
Baba Gokale's School, Poona	10	16
Bombay Proprietary School	6	11
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution ...	4	11
Natu's English School, Poona ..		11
General Assembly's Institution (Mission) ...	4	8
Free Church Mission Institution, Poona ...	8	8
Ahmadabad Mission School	4	8
*Bombay Scottish High School	2	7
*Bishop's High School, Poona	1	5
Bombay High School	2	4
Bombay Private English School	1	4
Free General Assembly's Institution (Mission)	4	3
Robert Money Institution (Mission)... ...	2	2
Sharanpur High School (Mission)	1	2
*Bombay Fort High School	2	2
Surat Mission School	1	2
Mission School, Belgaum	..	2
Poona Native Institution	.	1
*Kurrachee European and Indo-European School	...	1
*Diocesan High School, Bombay	...	1
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay	..	1
Kurrachee Mission School	..	1
*Education Society's High School, Byculla ..	...	1
Gandevi First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	...	1
Deshmukh English School, Poona	9	...
Parsi Superior School, Bombay	1	...
Haidarabad Mission School	1	...
Under Private Tuition	13	38
Total... ...	98	172

Those returned as taught by private tutors in many cases studied previously at Government or private schools.

* European and Eurasian schools.

Of those who passed, 262 were Hindus, 72 Parsis, 2 Mahomedans 20 Portuguese, 9 Europeans, 8 Indo-Europeans, 4 Sindhis, and 1 a Jew. And 80 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 39 in Latin, 1 in Hebrew, 1 in Arabic, 5 in Portuguese, 103 in Marathi, 128 in Gujrathi, 11 in Kanarese, 2 in Hindustani, 4 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi.

20. In the higher examinations of the University the numbers compared with those of last year are—

	Number passed.	
	1871.	1872.
First Examination in Arts.		
Elphinstone College	14	12
Deccan College	13	12
St. Xavier's College	3	...
Free General Assembly's Institution... ...	2	..
B.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	5	9
Deccan College	6	10
St. Xavier's College	3	2
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	...	1
M.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	1	2
Deccan College	...	3
LL.B. Degree.		
Government Law School	..	1
First Examination for L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	9	15
L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	6	4
First Examination in Civil Engineering.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	12	15
L.C.E. Degree.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	2	4
Total ...	76	90

These figures show more progress in the schools of Medicine and Civil Engineering than in those of Arts and Law.

In Medicine and Civil Engineering the numbers are the same, each school passing 19 candidates out of 29. But 7 first classes were given in Engineering against 2 in Medicine.

On the other hand out of six candidates in Law only one passed; and in Arts out of 146 examined all but 51 failed; and among these 51 there was only one first class, which was obtained by a European from St. Xavier's College. It is, however, encouraging to see that the higher Arts Examinations show an improvement, and that a degree of M.A. was given in Natural Science.

Of the whole number passed in these higher examinations 57 were Hindus, 21 Parsis, 5 Europeans, 4 Portuguese, 2 Mahomedans and 1 a Sindhi.

21. The chief Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department, which were published in 1872-73, were—

(1.) Resolution of Government in the Educational Department, No. 492, of the 19th of April, rescinding previous orders under which the Elphinstone Professors drew higher pay than the Deccan Professors, and ordering that the Professors of the two Arts Colleges should be arranged in one list according to seniority.

(2.) Resolution of Government in the Educational Department, No. 1025, of the 5th September, allowing the grant by results to private schools to be given a second year without a fresh examination.

(3.) Resolution of Government in the Educational Department, No. 81, of 23rd of January, ordering the General Fee-Fund to be abolished, and receipts and charges on account of fees to be transferred to the Provincial Budget.

(4.) Resolution of Government in the Educational Department, No. 649, of the 20th of February, ordering the publication in the *Gazette* of the revised rules relating to the examination of European Officers of the Department in the Vernacular languages.

(5.) Resolution of Government in the Revenue Department, No. 681, of the 6th February 1873, disallowing the levy of the one-anna cess on the excise revenue.

(6.) Resolution of Government in the Educational Department, No. 1447, of 27th December 1872, ordering the complete separation of charges for superintendence and for English schools from lower school charges, with the view of including the former in the Provincial Budget, and of leaving the cess income to be devoted entirely to lower schools.

General review of the year.

22. For the whole Presidency, exclusive of Baroda the returns from which are incomplete, the net increase of the year is 412 schools, and 19,596 scholars on the rolls. The increase in the number of scholars would doubtless have been larger, but for the general prevalence of fever, which caused a falling off in the attendance returns of many of the town schools. In Khandesh, too, much injury was done by heavy floods which swept away or damaged a number of village school-houses.

For the five Divisions the increase of the year is—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	27	5,147
North-East Division...	86	3,353
Northern do.	187	5,996
Southern do.	77	2,379
Sind	35	1,721
	412	19,596

Tested by the average daily attendance, the year gives an increase* of 15,500 scholars. And though the ratio which the average daily attendance bears to the average monthly number on the rolls is merely the same for 1872-73 as for the previous year, still the fact that there has been no falling off in this respect is a sign of some general improvement, inasmuch as most of the increase of late years is due to lower schools or the class in which attendance is least regular.

That the pains which have been taken of late years to improve the position of teachers, and so to secure more competent men for all grades of schools, are beginning to have effect, and that the quality of the instruction given shows

* Many of the new schools were opened towards the close of the year, so that much of the increase in attendance is due to improvements in the old schools.

an improvement corresponding to the advance made in point of quantity, can be seen from the remarks of the Inspectors and from the examination* returns, which give each year a larger number of pupils presented and passed under the higher standards, especially in Vernacular schools.

These results have not been obtained without an increase in expenditure, and in paras. 3 and 4 the actual charges for the year are shown to exceed those for the previous year by Rs. 81,501-12-6.

Arts' Colleges.

23. According to the figures given above in para. 20, the examination returns of the four colleges recognized by the University in the Faculty of Arts show a net increase of four successful candidates; the Government and private colleges dividing the responsibility of a falling off in the results of the first examination, while an improvement in the number of successful candidates for degrees is due to the Government colleges only. In the same paragraph the scarcity of honours was noted, only one first class having been obtained, and that by a European taught in St. Xavier's College.

Assuming that the course of instruction prescribed for the Arts' colleges is sound, and that the University maintains suitable and uniform standards of examination, I must attribute this slow rate of progress in the Arts' school to defects in school administration and to weakness in the teaching staff of colleges. Of these two reasons the first will be discussed later on in this report when remarks are offered upon high schools; while the second, as far as Government Colleges are concerned, has been removed for the future, owing to the liberal additions to the Elphinstone College staff which have been lately made by Government.

Elphinstone College.

These new appointments, which have long been needed to complete the College staff, are Professorships of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, of History and Political Economy, and of Persian and Arabic. An Assistant Professorship of Sanskrit has also been sanctioned by Government, and the College has thus been able to retain the services of Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar, who acted as Professor of Sanskrit until the arrival from England of Mr. Peterson, appointed by the Secretary of State to the chair vacated by Dr. Bühler. The Secretary

* See Appendix C.

of State also selected Professors for the new chairs of Natural Philosophy and of History, and I have much satisfaction in recording here the arrival of the gentlemen selected, Mr. J. F. Hathornthwaite and Mr. E. Giles. For the fourth new professorship, that of Persian, Government secured the services of Mr. Mirza Hairat, a Persian gentleman of literary attainments.

These additions to the teaching staff have been followed by a large increase in the attendance returns, no less than 118 freshmen having joined during the year, so that the number on the rolls at the end of March was 184 against 114 in the previous year. The fee-receipts, however, show no improvement, chiefly because, on the strong recommendation of the Principal and Professors, the rate was reduced for Mofussil students from 10 to 5 Rupees, which is the rate fixed for other colleges.

Deccan College.

The Deccan College, which has been well managed by Dr. Kielhorn, exhibits more even progress than the Elphinstone, and, notwithstanding changes in the teaching staff, obtained respectable results in the University examinations. The fee-receipts, too, show a slight improvement, and the number of students rose from 83 to 99. As compared with the Elphinstone, the Deccan College has the advantage of numbering no less than 90 Bramans, while the Bombay College out of a far larger total of students counts only 45 Bramans.

It is satisfactory to see from the report of the Principal, that the Deccan students are beginning to appreciate the lodgings provided for them in the college; and it is hoped that, before long, Government may be able to add further accommodation for the students, and also to sanction the erection of houses for the Principal and Professors according to the recommendation of the Government of India.

Law School.

24. Of the special colleges or schools recognized by the University, the Law School is the only one which does not show a marked advance in the number of students successful in the University examinations. The cause of this want of progress is the difficulty of the new standard prescribed for the Degree of LL.B. But the study of law is too attractive to Hindus, and the prizes offered to graduates in law are too valuable, for any permanent falling off to be feared: and it will be

seen from Mr. Leith's report that the increased difficulty of the examination and the levy of a monthly fee have not caused any material reduction in the number of students reading for a degree. The increase shown in the attendance returns for the year is due to a new rule, which extends the privilege of attending lectures to under-graduates studying for the Pleaders' examination.

Grant Medical College.

25. The results of the University examinations have been already noticed. For the first examination 24 candidates were presented, of whom 15 passed, or six more than the highest number of any previous year. For the L.M. degree all of the four students who came forward were found qualified, one passing with honours: and the number of degrees conferred would doubtless have been larger, had not three of the senior students been encouraged to try their chances in England instead of Bombay. Some of the progress thus shown to have been made in the year, is due to the fact that changes in the teaching staff were fewer than usual, the only change calling for notice being the appointment of Dr. Cook as Professor of Hygiene in place of Mr. Eccles, who resigned while on leave to England. But the Grant College has for some years shown a gradual improvement little affected by changes in the college staff. The position and prospects of medical students in this country were lately judged to be sufficiently assured to justify the levy of tuition fees. Government has, therefore, been pleased to order that an entrance fee of Rs. 25 and a monthly fee of Rs. 5 should be levied from students, an exemption being made in favour of poor and deserving men who may still be admitted without payment, provided that the number of free-students at no time exceeds one-fifth of the whole number on the rolls. Special fees of Rs. 30 for the long and Rs. 20 for the short session have been laid down for out-students, who, in the Medical College, as in the Law School, are now granted the privilege of attending lectures.

It is satisfactory to learn from Dr. Sylvester's report that the payment of these fees, which were levied for the last six months of the year, has caused no reduction in the number of students, while it has put a salutary check upon irregularity of attendance and vacillation of purpose. The Principal notes that, in the year under report, 53 candidates appeared for admission against 47 in the previous year; and that the

number of those who paid the fees in 1872-73 was much the same as the number of freshmen who persevered in attendance during 1871-72 when no fees were levied, so that the number on the rolls was 107 for both years.

In its lower division as in the college classes the Grant College has done good work, the figures for the last two years being—

	1871.	1872.
Hospital Apprentices	61	95
Assistant Apothecaries	...	2
Hospital Assistants	...	1
Native Medical Pupils	43	44
Vernacular Pupils	35	34
	139	176

The first three classes are taught by the Professors and belong to the Army Medical Service. Of these classes there is nothing to record except that one Assistant Apothecary passed and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon; and that only four of the Apprentices were found qualified. It will be seen from Dr. Sylvester's report that the entrance test laid down for Hospital Appentices is noted as unsatisfactory, and that casualties in the class are especially frequent.

The last two classes, the Native Medical and Vernacular pupils, are taught by the four vernacular teachers of the college. Of the Native Medical pupils three and of the Vernacular class eleven candidates were examined and found qualified. The medical pupils belong to the Military Department, while the Vernacular class supplies practitioners for the local hospitals and dispensaries. The Vernacular class is taught in Marathi; and some time back it was proposed to add a similar class to be taught in Gujrathi, and to assist in carrying out the project several Native gentlemen liberally founded scholarships and prizes. But the want of lecture-rooms and the difficulty of providing the salaries of competent teachers have hitherto prevented the opening of the class. On this subject, however, fresh proposals will shortly be submitted to Government.

In last year's report mention was made of a class established for the training of midwives. The four Maratha women under training were examined and found qualified. The

class was then discontinued, as the liberal contribution made for the purpose by the Jejeebhoy family was fully expended. But a similar class for Gujrathi-speaking women has now been opened, owing to the liberality of Mr. Ardasir Hormasji Wadia; and as Mr. R. N. Khori has volunteered to teach, it only remains to find candidates for the stipends offered.

Engineering College.

26. In recognition of the progress made by the Civil Engineering College, Government has been pleased to place the Principal in the same grade with the Principal of the Deccan College, and to admit the Professor of Chemistry to the advantages given under the new rules to the Professors in the Arts colleges. The large number of honours gained by the college in the University examinations was noticed above in paragraph 20, and I have the pleasure to add here that both the Licentiates who passed in the first class have since been appointed Assistant Engineers. In the College Department the number of undergraduates has risen from 64 to 69; and the classes are well filled in the Lower Department, the whole number of students on the books being 131. At the annual final examination of the Lower Department 20 passed out of 25 candidates, and of these 20 all but 7 have already found employment.

The completion of the workshops has added largely to the usefulness of the college; and a proposal has been submitted to Government for the instruction of apprentices in such trades as can be carried on with the limited resources of the college.

Some additions to the college establishment and some new buildings are still required, but it is hoped that Government may in time be able to do all that is necessary for the complete equipment of the institution.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art.

27. The year has been marked with several events of importance in the history of the School of Art. It has been finally decided that the school, which was hitherto an aided institution, should be made over to the Educational Department, the Committee remaining as a consultative body in all questions involving organic changes. The reorganization of the school, which has been spoken of in previous reports, has been brought into force. Sanction has

been given to the erection of a museum and class rooms; and for these buildings a most suitable site has been assigned near the new Elphinstone High School.

The school as reorganized consists of an elementary or drawing school, and practical departments. Over the elementary school, through which all pupils are required to pass, Mr. Terry presides as Superintendent with power to regulate admissions and conduct the ordinary business of the institution, and together with the artists to arrange for the drafting of pupils into the practical departments. A fee of one rupee per mensem is levied from students, poor and deserving boys being admitted at half the rate up to a limit of one-tenth of the number on the rolls.

This new scheme is calculated to ensure a steady and continuous improvement in the school, which has hitherto been wanting in solidarity. And the levy of a fee was necessary to secure regularity of attendance. It is no doubt desirable to have a large selection in the elementary school. But the casual attendance of a number of students is not favourable to sound teaching: and the return for last year shows 150 new admissions, while 113 pupils appear to have left with or without reason. And though at different times 234 names were borne on the school books, the average attendance for the year was 79 only.

The average attendance, however, for the previous year was but 57; and it is fair to the school to point out that a greater improvement in attendance might have been seen but for undertakings which, though of great and lasting benefit to the students, must still have temporarily impeded the ordinary school work. Business connected with the Bombay Exhibition took up much of the time of the Superintendent; and Mr. Griffiths with a party of students was for some months at Ajunta engaged in copying the paintings. Mr. Kipling also was absent for part of March, being deputed with a party of 14 students to attend the Art Exhibition at Calcutta.

On the Ajunta paintings a separate report from Mr. Griffiths has been already submitted to Government. Of the exhibition at Calcutta no official account has been received; but it has been announced that certificates of merit, accompanied by rewards of Rs. 50, have been awarded to three Bombay students. Of these three prizemen 2 are pupils of Mr. Kipling, and the third was taught in Mr. Griffiths' atelier.

The Calcutta Exhibition was on a much larger scale than any previously held; and as all Indian schools were represented at Calcutta, an official account of the proceedings would be of great value in determining the proper objects and methods of instruction to be pursued in this country.

The annual examination of the Bombay school was held by Colonel Hancock, R.E., and Mr. Rienzi Walton, C.E., and prizes were awarded of the value of Rs. 416. From the report of the examiners, which has already been submitted to Government, it will be seen that the pupils in the elementary school were tested, according to their standing and proficiency, in one or more of twenty different subjects, comprising Geometry, Perspective, and exercises in Drawing of various degrees of difficulty. The classes are generally commended; but the necessity of more thoroughly grounding the pupils in Geometry and Perspective is pointed out, and the value of the black-board and of oral instruction is especially noticed.

Of the practical departments three were examined—

(1.) In *wood engraving* there were two classes made up of six students. Two prizes were awarded.

The Superintendent reports that there is a demand in Bombay for this kind of work, and that if the services of a good practical engraver could be secured, the department might be made remunerative.

(2.) In *architectural sculpture* the examiners tested the work of four classes, and mention the results with approval. Seven prizes were given among the 19 students forming the classes.

(3.) Most of the students in *decorative painting* were absent with Mr. Griffiths at Ajunta, so that four only were examined. Two prizes were awarded.

The other practical departments have not been in working order. For *pottery* a kiln was built, but too late in the year for much to be done. A difficulty also arose about the re-engagement of the men brought from Sind. The Superintendent, however, is confident of soon making a beginning, and reports that he has discovered some excellent clay within easy distance from Bombay. *In Art metal* and *carving* nothing of importance has been done; but if the resources of the school and the space to be afforded in the new buildings

are found to be sufficient, these branches of art may be taken up again hereafter.

Gujrat Provincial College.

28. Already condemned, the Gujrat Provincial College could not be expected to make any progress. In the year under report the average attendance fell to 13, and the institution has since been closed.

The history of the College begins in 1856, when a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a college at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rs. 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to proposals made by Mr. Howard for the "establishment of a professional school at Ahmedabad (to be called a college if thought desirable), in which English Composition, Translation, the elements of Jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers,) Positive Law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of Political Economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, Drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, Surveying and the most practically useful applications of Natural Science (especially agricultural Chemistry) might be taught." The object of the college is stated by the Director to be the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the revenue and judicial lines and in the Public Works Department;" and Mr. Howard rejects the idea of employing the fund which had been raised in the establishment of an Arts college, partly because of the insufficiency of the endowment, and partly because he believes that if it were explained that the characteristic function of the college would be to train up candidates for University Degrees in General Literature and Science and not to give special instruction of a professional kind, the subscribers would not be altogether satisfied with the application of the funds contributed by them. In according assent to Mr. Howard's proposals, Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the endowment; and with the total sum thus available from the interest and the Government grant, or Rs. 430 per mensem, classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering.

But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects

at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the college. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent lecturer for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law Class on the other hand it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of Jurisprudence, and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary of Rs. 150 set apart for the engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the High School, who for the extra allowance were required to teach in the college. These three tutors were assigned the subjects of

(1.) Logic, Moral Philosophy, and History.

(2.) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c).

(3.) Drawing.

The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona.

These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' examination, led to an inquiry, which resulted in the closing of the Law Class. The other classes were continued for a time, until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the college, "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated."

The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmadabad of an Arts college such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which with the old fund might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September a public meeting was held, and a committee of management was appointed, with the Collector as President; and the sum raised during the year amounts to about Rs. 40,000.

Meantime on the part of the Educational Department it was suggested that the interest of the fund with the Govern-

ment grant might be devoted either to the establishment at Ahmadabad of an industrial school, or to the foundation of scholarships and the maintenance of boarding-houses for the benefit of youths from Ahmadabad desirous of studying at any of the colleges in Bombay or Poona. The funds available would suffice for the establishment of some 40 scholarships, a number sufficient to provide for all candidates from Ahmadabad, who may be willing and worthy to learn; while the opening of a boarding-house under the supervision of a Native committee should remove any disinclination felt by parents against giving their children an education at the Presidency, where facilities for instruction are offered that can never be equalled by the resources of any provincial town. But the main objection to the opening of a third Arts college, is that even with a private fund of, say, two lakhs, yielding Rs. 8,000 per annum, the institution must for years be weak and ill-supplied with teachers; and that while attempting to strengthen the staff, Government will be hampered in its administration of existing colleges, two of which—the Medical and Engineering Colleges—have long needed expensive additions to complete their equipment. The evils of weak institutions have been sufficiently demonstrated, and the effect of taking over the private fund of a college is to dry up the springs of private liberality, and to incur the responsibility of meeting the unforeseen requirements of the institution which are sure to be rapidly developed. The effect of acceding to the present proposal would be to increase quantity at the expense of quality, to the advantage of a few candidates who however trained may pass, but to the loss of the vast majority who will spend years in fruitless and disappointing labour. If it is the duty of Government to attempt more than the improvement of central institutions already established, and if an Arts college is given to Ahmadabad connected by rail with Bombay, similar claims may easily be put forward by Dharwar and Kurrachee; and the principle of granting a large expenditure from provincial funds to meet a comparatively small contribution, may be further applied until each considerable town has colleges of its own professing to instruct in Medicine, Law, and Engineering, as well as in Arts.

Talukdari School.

29. It has always been somewhat difficult to get much study out of boys attending the Talukdari School at Ahmadabad. But the Inspector in his last examination report speaks more hope-

fully than usual. The examination was held in March, and 14 boys were present, or two more than the number in the previous year. In the Vernacular and in all other subjects except English the results were fair. Five boys had reached the 5th Gujrathi Reading Book, and two were still further advanced. It is proposed in future to make the Vernacular the chief study of the school, and to give instruction in English to the best boys only, who after learning the first three books will be allowed to attend the high school.

Sind Engineering School.

30. The Engineering School at Haidarabad is maintained for the purpose of training Natives of Sind for employment in the upper subordinate grades of the Public Works Department. The school was examined as usual by a committee appointed by the Superintending Engineer; and 5 out of 15 candidates were afterwards brought upon the temporary establishment of the Public Works Department. But the examiners complained of bad teaching and of neglect of practical surveying. The course of instruction has since been revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, and the teaching staff has been strengthened: so that the school, which at the end of the year numbered only 14 students against 23 in the previous year, may be expected to recover itself and prove more useful in future.

Study of English and Classical Languages.

31. In colleges and schools managed by the Educational Department there is a net increase of 154 scholars studying English. The figures given below show that this increase was obtained notwithstanding the closing of thirteen inefficient schools, and that the increase in institutions which really impart a correct knowledge of English, amounts to 408 scholars.

No. of Schools.		Grade of Schools.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1871-72.	1872-73.		1871-72.	1872-73.		
6	6	Colleges...	484	647	163	...
17	19	High Schools	3,376	3,542	166	...
47	47	1 st Grade Anglo-Verna. cular Schools...	4,280	4,359	79	...
93	80	2nd do. do or *Vernacular Shools with an English class ...	1,875	1,629	...	246
1	1	Female Normcal School	18	10	...	8
164	153					
Net decrease.	11	Total.....	10,033	10,187	408	254
				Deduct decrease.....	254	
				Net increase.....	154	

The study of a classical language is allowed under the four last Anglo-Vernacular Standards; and the figures for the year give a net increase of 147 scholars—

Language.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871-72.	1872-73.		
Latin	506	429	.....	77
Sanskrit	3,057	3,052	.....	5
Persian	443	672	229	.....
	4,006	4,153	229	82

The falling off in Latin and Sanskrit is due to the popularity of Persian, which was lately recognized by the University as a classical language, and for the teaching of which provision has now been made in some of the Government schools.

Social position of English Scholars.

32. The usual table is appended to show the classes from which scholars are drawn to fill the colleges and higher English schools. Social distinctions in India are not so sharply drawn that the figures under some of the headings can be more than approximately true. But it would appear that the sons of Government officials freely seek a college education, while the rich as yet generally stop short of it—

* Boys learning the Vernacular only are excluded.

*TABLE showing the Station in Life of the Parents of Students in Government Colleges, High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.**

	Sons of persons of property.	Do. Professional persons.	Do. Merchants.	Do. Contractors.	Do. Government officials.	Do. Pensioners.	Do. officials under Native States.	Do. Private Clerks.	Do. Village Officers.	Do. Petty Tradesmen.	Do. Priests.	Do. Shrofs and Brokers.	Do. Artizans and Servants.	Do. Cultivators.	Do. Beggars.	Do. Day Labourers.	Do. Soldiers.	Do. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges	39	21	46	5	153	12	28	72	3	47	57	22	3	35	...	...	11	35	589
High Schools	938	272	162	2	524	31	71	620	102	117	96	45	13	208	125	31	...	185	3,542
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools..	774	456	430	...	476	2	38	958	105	161	129	17	84	209	68	100	...	269	4,276
Total.....	1,751	749	638	7	1,153	45	137	1,650	210	325	282	84	100	452	193	131	11	489	8,407

* Exclusive of a few schools from which returns have not been received.

High Schools.

33. The favourable results of the Matriculation Examination have been already noticed in paragraph 19. From the figures there given it will be seen that the only collectorates not represented by successful candidates were Tanna, Kolaba, Kanara, Kaladgi and Shikarpur. Of these collectorates the first two are near enough to take advantage of Presidency High schools, while Kanara and Kaladgi do not as yet need more than the five English standards taught in their first grade schools. At Shikarpur a High school has lately been opened by the aid of a liberal grant from the Municipality and without extra expense to Government.

A new High school has also been opened in the Native State of Bhavnagar, so that the increase for the whole Presidency is two schools with 167 scholars.

Of the 19 high schools now managed by the Department, the Elphinstone is the largest and most successful. The fees in this school rise to Rs. 3 and 4 per mensem, and together with the Endowment Fund suffice to meet two-thirds of the total charges. Next to the Elphinstone come the Bramin schools of Poona and Ratnagiri and the State school of Kolhapur. But remarks on each school will be found in the Divisional Reports; and it is sufficient to add here that, according to orders noticed in previous reports, head masters have throughout the year paid special attention to English composition and to exercises in translation from and into the Vernacular languages, and that the simple scientific apparatus supplied to the more important schools has been used with effect by teachers specially prepared by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College.

Criticisms of Mr. Wordsworth.

With these remarks I might leave the subject, but for the criticisms of the Principal of Elphinstone College on the quality of the students passed in the late Matriculation Examination. In so far as these criticisms point to the desirability of a permanent board of examiners, they are beyond the scope of this Report. But they also point to defects in school administration which may be noticed and discussed. These defects are, (1) the want of competent teachers, (2) excess in the subjects prescribed for study, (3) apathy of pupils.

(1.) The want of competent teachers has been often noticed before as an evil which can only be remedied by time.

The High schools must depend upon the University; and the want of teachers will be felt until the supply of graduates is largely increased, and until competition is sufficiently keen to make teachers regard their calling as a permanent profession and not as a temporary means of subsistence. Each year, however, shows some improvement in this respect; and in Gujrath especially many excellent teachers have lately been selected by Dr. Bühler.

(2.) The subjects prescribed for study are easy if compared with those taught in the higher classes of an English public school, but difficult for an Indian High school with mixed classes and with a foreign language as the medium of instruction. The subjects in which most schools do best are Mathematics and English, while the failures are chiefly in the Vernacular, the Classical Language, and History and Geography. And it is in these last subjects that a reduction is needed. Some reduction in the amount prescribed for Sanskrit has lately been made, and changes are contemplated in the amount of vernacular poetry prescribed under the standards. But the alterations most needed can only be effected if the University consents to the proposals made by Mr. Peile, that the amount of History should be largely reduced, and that candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination should be arranged in two lists, the one for students who take up a classical language and desire to join an Arts' college, and the other for students who take up their vernacular only and who regard the examination not as Matriculation properly so called, but as a middle class test the passing of which qualifies for the public service. The effect of these changes would be relief to both the teachers and the taught, and more effective instruction in the ordinary as well as in the voluntary subjects.

(3.) The apathy of pupils is noticed in some of the examination returns, in which examiners complain that boys do not seem to care to get more than the minimum of marks required to pass. And a similar complaint is made by some of the head masters, that boys who take no trouble to learn, expect to be promoted equally with the best. A remedy proposed by Mr. Peile was that the University should arrange the candidates who pass the entrance examination in classes according to their merit. But something more appears to be required; and as people seldom value that

which costs them nothing, a further remedy might be found in the abolition of free studentships in higher schools, and in the universal levy of moderate tuition fees. The present rule under which one-fifth of the scholars may be excused the payment of fees, is open to abuse and encourages laziness : and the few deserving pupils who cannot pay, might be better assisted under a comprehensive scheme of scholarships to be distributed among English schools.

1st Grade Schools.

34. The competition of aided schools prevents any increase in Government schools of this class, and the number of 1st Grade Schools managed by the Department remains at 47, or the figure of last year. But the attendance returns show an improvement, and the examination results have been satisfactory.

The functions of a 1st Grade School are two—first, to prepare boys for the Third Standard, the entrance examination for high schools ; secondly, to train candidates for admission to the English branch of the public service, the qualifying test being the fifth English Standard. And in both these respects the schools have been successful. The masters of high schools, especially in Gujrath, are receiving pupils better prepared than heretofore ; and although the local examinations are of little consideration as compared with the Matriculation, still the district committees were last year able to pass 227 candidates against 138 in the previous year.

Pains have been taken of late years to improve this class of schools, and considerable grants have been obtained for the purpose from Municipalities, those in Sind and Gujrath as usual taking the lead. Every town which is willing to contribute one-third of the cost has now been supplied with a Government First Grade School, while in the more important places aided schools also have been established. Of the Government schools one at Kumpta is entirely self-supporting, while in Bombay the Gokaldas Tejpal School draws on Government for less than a third, and the Fort Branch School for less than a fifth, of the whole charges for establishment.

Second Grade Schools.

35. The Second Grade English Schools, which are Vernacular Schools with an English class attached, are often unsatisfactory, so that the decrease shown above of 13 schools and 246 scholars

is not a matter of regret. The decrease merely implies the conversion of mixed schools into good Vernacular schools. And this step is necessary when the people cannot make up by fees and contributions the sum of Rs. 20 per mensem, or the salary of a competent English teacher. The only inconvenience which results to the people from the closing of such schools, is that their sons then have to go to the Taluka or Zilla school for instruction in English. And against this must be put the advantage of the better teaching of the larger school.

Vernacular Schools for boys.

36. The number of vernacular boys'* schools managed by the Department is now 3,186, with 165,367 scholars; the net increase for the year being 277 schools and 11,037 scholars.

In the Island of Bombay these schools are supported by a Government grant and by a municipal contribution raised last year to Rs. 10,000. In the Mofussil the chief support of Vernacular Schools is the Local Cess, which is aided by a Government grant of about two lakhs.

(1) Cess Schools.

The number of scholars in Cess Schools, with the proportion which the children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

	2nd Grade Anglo Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division	911	570	62	44,727	31,103	69
North East Division.....	1,104	563	50	29,574	18,045	61
Northern Division	161	66	40	35,221	25,567	72
Southern Division	1,783	952	53	20,638	14,029	67
Sind	832	86	10	10,605	1,316	12
Total.....	4,791	2,237	46	140,765	90,060	63

As the land is often entered in the names of money-lenders and traders, the number of children belonging to the really agricultural class who attend school must be considerably

* Exclusive of Night Schools.

less than the number given in the table. In the Central Division the Inspector puts the number as low as 10 per cent. for all grades of schools, but the proportion would be far higher in parts of the Southern Division and in the fertile districts of Gujrat.

The demand for new schools, especially for those of an elementary character, continues to be large, no fewer than 182 applications having been received from the Marathi Districts only. To meet this demand additional funds are required, as the cess fund is not sufficient for more than the natural development of schools already established. Indeed under the order lately issued, prohibiting the levy of the cess on the excise revenue, the cess receipts are expected to suffer a loss of Rs. 40,000 per annum.

But as the charges for higher or English education have probably now reached their maximum, it is hoped that Government will be enabled to give yearly additions to the grant-in-aid of Vernacular education, until the Government grant reaches the limit fixed by the Government of India, and equals half the amount raised from local sources. These additions would raise the Government grant from 2 to about 4½ lakhs, a sum that added to the cess would go far in providing schools for the agricultural classes. In towns, any further extension of vernacular education must depend upon the assistance which the Municipalities may be induced to give.

(2.) Classification of Vernacular Schools.

According to the requirements of the people and the capacity of teachers available for employment, schools are gradually being classified as Superior, Inferior and Branch Schools.

The superior school is intended to teach the full vernacular course, ending in the new 6th Standard, which in the Presidency proper must be passed by candidates desirous of qualifying for the vernacular branch of the public service. The standard is difficult; but under the certificated masters which the training schools now turn out, and aided by a reaction which, owing to the crowded state of the English market, is beginning to set in favour of the vernacular, schools are gradually working up to the test; and last year the district committees were able to pass 540 candidates, or 150 more than in the previous year. In the ordinary examinations held by the Inspectors the number of candidates

presented under the 6th Standard is still small, except in the Northern Division, where the Vernacular schools are well advanced, and where in the usual school examinations 103 candidates passed under the highest Gujrathi standard.

In Sind the 5th Standard is the highest yet attempted, but the Inspector hopes to reach the 6th within a year or two.

Next to the superior schools are the inferior or ordinary village schools, which teach four standards only. These schools have already received some benefit from the increasing efficiency of the training schools, but much remains to be done for them, and also for the branch or elementary schools where instruction is limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and where subjects as distasteful as poetry, grammar, and history are not forced upon the scholars. These branch schools, which are most popular with the agricultural class, naturally suffer more than other schools from irregular attendance. It is also difficult to procure competent teachers and to secure diligent service in these schools; but new rules as to training and pay are being tried in the Northern Division, and it is hoped that these difficulties may be in time overcome.

(3.) Night Schools.

In the whole Presidency there are now 93 night schools with 3,000 scholars, the increase of the year being 52 schools and 1944 scholars. The success of these schools is partial. In some of the large towns, such as Haidarabad and Larkhana in Sind, and Tanna, Satara and Kolhapur in Marathi Districts, the schools are fairly satisfactory. But in other places the novelty is said to have worn off, and adults are not found to attend in sufficient numbers and with sufficient regularity. Orders have been issued for the closing of such schools as have already failed, and for alterations in the management of others where the success of the experiment is still doubtful.

(4.) Schools for Mahomedans.

The attention of Government has lately been drawn to the educational requirements of the Mahomedan population. For exact information on the subject the returns of the new census are required. But the number of Mahomedans now studying in Government institutions has been ascertained as nearly as possible, and is now given with figures for other races in the accompanying table.

STATEMENT.

TABLE of different Castes under

Description of Schools.	I. Christians.					II. Hindus.								
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Bramans.	Kshatrias (Rajputs).	Kayasths or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artizans, (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, Darjis, &c.)	Shopkeepers (Ghanchies, Kachias, Tambolis, &c.)
Colleges	43	19	82	1	145	311	9	21	1	3	54	41	9	1
High Schools	2	13	10	7	32	1,772	106	166	21	65	254	54	77	4
Middle Class Schools.	..	8	77	55	140	4,582	234	299	306	642	1,439	545	667	350
Lower Class Schools.	..	3	56	499	558	42,609	3,502	1,520	7,507	8,816	13,905	30,859	13,094	7,446
Normal Schools	..	..	..	..	..	381	2	1	17	4	23	30	19	3
Jail and Police Schools	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	7	74	5	..
Night Schools	..	..	11	..	11	39	14	3	50	16	168	608	409	138
Female Schools	..	..	..	21	21	1,657	259	80	567	404	416	532	694	244
Engineering School.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Total..	45	43	237	583	908	51,350	4,127	2,091	8,469	9,951	16,266	32,745	14,974	8,187

The returns for some

instruction in Government Institutions.

					III. Mahomedans.						IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Labourers and Menial Servants, (Dhobis, Bhistis, Bhois, &c.)	Low Castes, (Moochis, Dheds, Bhangis, Mangs, Mahars, &c.)	Amils.	Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vanjaras, Bharwads, Rubins, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Boras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memans.	Shaikhs.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Burmese.	Total.
1	..	..	..	451	4	3	12	5	..	24	137	9	..	..	766
11	1	148	19	2,698	34	11	15	21	4	85	497	14	..	..	3,326
289	23	355	193	9,874	359	65	115	325	11	875	763	41	1	..	11,594
4,270	686	583	4,639	1,39,436	6,719	2,708	3,421	3,649	..	16,497	1,881	133	1,049	..	159,554
2	..	2	5	489	31	..	21	..	..	52	1	..	2	..	844
..	3	..	28	121	10	..	7	14	..	31	..	..	12	3	168
244	28	1	49	1,767	362	9	86	62	..	519	1	..	9	..	2,307
123	21	83	223	5,303	1,054	51	34	110	..	1,249	633	23	2	..	7,231
..	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
4,890	762	1,178	5,156	160,152	8,573	2,847	3,711	4,186	15	19,332	3,914	220	1,075	3	185,604

schools are incomplete

As far as higher education is concerned, the Mahomedans have now little cause for complaint that their interests are not regarded. The appointment of a Professor of Arabic and Persian soon followed the recognition which the University gave to Persian as a classical language. And the high schools of Bombay, Poona and Surat are already provided with teachers of Persian; while similar provision is contemplated for other high schools, where the study is likely to be acceptable.

But in middle class and primary education it is difficult to decide on the course to be adopted; and the Mahomedan community has not given much assistance towards the solution of the problem.

In Sind as in other provinces the Mahomedans appear to be content if their children learn by rote a few chapters of the Koran; and for this purpose a number of private schools are maintained. With the sanction of the Commissioner it has now been decided that grants should be offered to the teachers of these schools for every boy who can pass simple tests in the reading and writing of Sindhi, and in simple arithmetic. Experience will show whether the offer will have any effect in promoting the study of the vernacular, which is at present neglected and despised.

In the Presidency proper the Mahomedans are fewer and their private schools less frequent than in Sind. But Government has for some time maintained Hindustani schools in villages on the coast and in towns possessing a considerable Mahomedan population. For Poona an Anglo-Hindustani school has been sanctioned, and if the experiment answers, two or three other middle-class schools may afterwards be added for the larger towns.

Of the Government Hindustani schools there are 33 in the Marathi Districts and 12 in the Southern Division. Some of these schools are good; but others, even in towns, are unsatisfactory, and cannot be improved until the inefficient but expensive masters whom it was at first necessary to employ, are worked out and replaced by the Hindustani teachers now under training in the special classes attached to the Poona and Belgaum Colleges.

But as the language of business and trade is not Hindustani, and as in many cases the vernacular of the district is the home language of the Mahomedans themselves, it is a question how far these purely Hindustani schools should be

encouraged, and whether an extension of the system would be generally acceptable. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports that the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad number only one-tenth of the whole population, while the proportion is still less for Broach exclusive of Nariad; and that more than half of these Mahomedans do not speak or understand Hindustani. In Broach especially Dr. Bühler notes that the Mahomedans or converted Hindus all speak Gujrathi. Similar remarks are made by Mr. Draper, of the Marathi Districts in the North-East Division. Under these circumstances it was considered that Hindustani classes attached to the ordinary schools would be more useful than separate Hindustani schools, and prove to be attractive to such of the Mahomedans as might be induced to seek a practical education for their children. In the North-East Division 21 Hindustani classes have been opened, and in Gujrat a still larger number. For the training of the Munshis who are to be entrusted with these mixed schools, a special class was opened by Dr. Bühler in the Ahmedabad college, which has already turned out eleven certificated teachers. In some instances the opening of these Hindustani classes has been followed by an increase of attendance, but in other cases the Mahomedans themselves complain that the learning of Hindustani prevents their children from paying sufficient attention to Gujrathi.

Girls' Schools.

37. The re-marriage of a widow who was employed as a school-mistress stirred up some prejudice against the girls' schools in Gujrat, but otherwise the year was favourable, and the number of Government schools rose from 177 to 187, and the number of scholars from 6,988 to 7,482. Improve ments have also been noticed in the quality of the teaching staff and in the examination returns. The cost of these Government schools was under Rs. 45,000.

The schools are, as a rule, established in large towns, and no great extension will be attempted, until thoroughly satisfactory results have been obtained in the schools already opened. Much depends upon the working of the training schools, some of which are now in good order and promise a regular supply of trained teachers. Six certificated mistresses are already employed in the Central Division.

That an influential part of the Native community takes a real interest in the cause of female education, is shown by the establishment of two new schools without Government

assistance. Of these schools one is supported by the municipality of Belgaum, and the other, which is entirely taught by women, was established by a Parsi gentleman in Bombay.

Training Schools for Vernacular Masters.

38. The measures adopted of late years to improve the position of village school-masters have been attended with much success, and the increased efficiency of the schools is now beginning to re-act upon the training colleges. Formerly it was difficult to procure a sufficient number of candidates to fill up vacancies, but last year nearly a thousand candidates presented themselves at the entrance examinations held in each collectorate, for the colleges at Poona, Ahmadabad, and Dhulia. Out of this large number 300 passed, the best of whom were selected for training.

Including schools in Native States there are now 9 training colleges or schools with 551 students passing through the special course of three years' instruction.

In the Northern Division the system of making part of the master's pay depend upon the progress of his pupils has been fully tried, and the trained masters brought in under this system have worked well in conducting new schools and in improving old ones. In this division there are now 622 trained against 1,090 untrained teachers. In the Marathi Districts the same system is followed, but the proportion of trained to untrained men is less than in Gujrat; while Sind and the Kanarese Districts are naturally still less advanced. For the payment of trained masters in Sind new rules have been issued, and the course of instruction in the training schools of the province is under revision. In the Kanarese Districts the rules in force throughout the Gujrathi and Marathi Districts will be applied as soon as funds are available.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

39. The Normal School at Bombay has been closed, and the few pupils in attendance have been transferred to the Alexandra Institution, where they will complete the prescribed course of study. The Bombay school had a long trial, but succeeded in passing one student only before it was closed. On the other hand the liberal assistance of Miss Mary Carpenter enabled Government to open a new school at Haidarabad in Sind; so that the number of female training schools is the same as in 1871-72, or three schools with an attendance of 51 stipendiary pupils.

The school at Ahmadabad is of late foundation, but managed to pass three pupils who are now employed as mistresses. Twelve women, mostly the wives of school-masters, remain under training. The school is appreciated by the Native community, and has received from the Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas a present of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of a suitable building.

The success of the Poona school has been most marked throughout the year. The classes are attended by 25 stipendiary and 6 voluntary pupils, and the practising school is well filled. Four women obtained certificates, and have since been employed as mistresses. An interesting account of the school will be found in Colonel Waddington's report.

Aided Schools.

40. The number of private institutions aided by Government is now 173 with 14,648 scholars, the increase of the year being 19 schools and 2,831 scholars.

The Government grants to these institutions have been given above in paras. 10 and 11, where the total Government expenditure is shown to be Rs. 1,08,740, or an increase of Rs. 8,632 over the total of 1871-72.

The results obtained by private colleges and schools in the University examinations have already been noticed; and the returns of the examinations held by the Government Inspectors will be found in the appendices.

Schools aided by results.

Schools aided by results have been classified in the 10th paragraph of this report as European, Missionary and Native schools :—

(1.) The table given above in para. 36 shows that European and Eurasian children attend the Government colleges, but that they are almost entirely unrepresented in Government schools. Indeed, only 26 Europeans or Eurasian children are returned as attending Government schools, so that practically the whole school education of this important class of the community is provided for by private enterprise aided by a comparatively small contribution from Government.

In these schools for European and Eurasian children the year shows a decrease, four of the smaller institutions having been closed. But the 21 schools still open are placed in central towns, and fairly meet the requirements of the people for whom they are intended. The schools are on the whole

the most satisfactory in the Presidency. The management is generally good, and the teaching staff, if not in all cases adequate, is efficient as far as it goes. The proceeds of subscriptions and school-fees suffice to meet most of the expenditure, the Government grant for 1872-73 being less than one-fifth of the whole charges for instruction; and the necessity of relying upon the support of private individuals and of parents has given a practical character to the schools which is sometimes wanting in other institutions.

(2.) Missionary schools show an increase of 10 over the figure for the previous year. These schools are attended by Natives only, and are useful as competing with the Government schools in large towns, and as offering protection and instruction to low-caste boys and to the waifs and strays of the bazaar who would otherwise be uncared for. The grants made by Government to these schools amount to a little more than one-fourth of the whole charges for instruction.

(3.) The year also shows an increase of seven schools managed by Natives. Of these schools some have been opened by Native gentlemen interested in the work of female education; while others are High schools established by Natives who mean to make teaching their profession. The Government grant earned by these schools exceeded one-third of the total expenditure on instruction. This proportion, which is far higher than that given for other aided schools, is due to the inadequacy of the salaries paid to assistants by the managers.

As the rules for grants to missionary schools apply also to schools managed by Natives, there is no reason why these private institutions should not flourish, if the managers choose to employ efficient teachers and offer a guarantee of stability by placing their schools under a committee of Native gentlemen. Hitherto the supply of Government and missionary schools has fully satisfied the demand for English education; but should this not be the case in future, the revised grant-in-aid rules are sufficiently liberal to make the profession of teaching remunerative to men properly qualified.

Indigenous Schools.

The attempt to improve the state of the so-called indigenous schools has been continued; and in the Central Division 49 * schools were

* Including the Bombay schools mentioned in para. 11.

inspected, and earned grants amounting to Rs. 753. Twelve schools in the North-East Division and a few in the Southern Division were rewarded in a similar way. But the teachers are suspicious of the intentions of Government, and find it irksome to observe the few simple conditions which have been imposed with the view of securing regularity and discipline. In the Northern Division 16 schools were registered for inspection, but when the time came all but 3 of the masters made excuses.

41. The table which follows gives the number of schools in Native States and Agencies, which are connected with the Government Department of Education :—

Schools in Native States.

	Population.	Schools.	Scholars.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Central Division.				
Akalkot	61,000	15	753	1 in 81
Modnimb (Miraj)	10,347	8	281	„ 36
Pant Pratinidhi of Aoondh...	Not known.	7	Not known.	.....
Bhore	111,689	13	454	„ 246
Phaltan	49,314	7	314	„ 157
Jath	63,805	14	Not known.	.....
Jowar	37,406	2	36	„ 1,039
Sawantwadi	190,814	25	1,237	„ 154
	524,375	91	3,075	1 in 170
Northern Division.				
Kathiawad	1,500,000	386	19,468	1 in 77
Rewa Kanta...	421,806	61	2,459	„ 171
Mahi Kanta...	311,046	42	2,084	„ 149
Pahlanpur	321,645	15	996	„ 322
Kachh	409,522	32	2,305	„ 177
Cambay	.....	2	259	.....
	2,964,019	538	27,571	1 in 107
Southern Division.				
Kolhapur	802,691	131	6,222	1 in 129
Miraj	117,802	11	521	„ 226
Sangli	223,663	29	1,271	„ 175
Savanur	16,161	1	Not known.	.....
Laksmishwar	18,641	5	235	„ 79
Mudhol	58,921	17	663	„ 88
Jamkhandi	102,395	2	220	„ 465
Karandwad	69,671	1	.....	.....
Ramdurg	38,031	2	81	„ 469
	1,447,976	199	9,213	1 in 157
Grand Total...	4,936,370	828	39,859	1 in 123

In British territory, including Sind, the most advanced districts are Broach, Surat, and Kaira; while the most backward are Dharwar and Kaladgi. The figures for these districts are estimated as under :—

Collectorate.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Broach	1 in 44
Surat	1 in 45
Kaira	1 in 45
Dharwar	1 in 125
Kaladgi	1 in 134

The expenditure on the State schools mentioned above is returned as under :

(1). Schools under the management of the Educational Department—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	1,185	14	0
Kathiawad	1,11,018	11	6
Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur...	2,636	1	7
Kolhapur	62,967	2	3
Miraj...	10,414	8	3
Mudhol	8,862	10	0
	1,97,084	15	7

(2). *Schools under inspection only—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division.	Modnimb	1,430	5	7
	Phaltan	1,823	12	0
	Sawantwadi	8,214	11	11
	Jowar...	703	5	6
Northern Division.	Kathiawad	46,742	8	2
	Rewa Kanta	24,202	12	1
	Mahi Kanta	12,795	1	7
	Pahlanpur	5,253	7	3
	Kachh	32,023	3	10
	Cambay	848	13	10
Southern Division.	Sangli	11,619	9	4
	Jamkhandi	3,076	14	0
	Ramdurg	789	14	0
	Total ...	1,49,524	7	1
	Grand Total ...	3,46,609	6	8

* The returns are in many cases incomplete.

In addition to the figures given above there are schools in the Baroda State for which incomplete returns have been received. The Baroda schools, including the English schools mentioned last year, are now 34 in number, and have 2,248 children on the rolls. The cost to the State was Rs. 18,888-3-10.

Remarks on State Schools.

(1). In the Central Division the Akalkot and Modnimb schools are up to the Government standards; while the Sangli (Mangalveda) and Bhore schools are backward. The Phaltan and Sawantwadi schools are fair, but more schools are required in the Phaltan State. The Jowar country is wild, and existing schools are probably sufficient for the present. Of Aoond, Jath, and Jinjira no information has been received, except that the only school known to exist in the last named State was founded by the liberality of the Agent and of the Collector of Kolaba.

(2). In the Southern Division the Kolhapur State is especially forward, maintaining a good High school and a training school for vernacular masters. There are English schools at Sangli, Savanur, Jamkhandi, Miraj, and Laksmishwar. The Jamkhandi school was not visited during the year: and of the others the Laksmishwar school only is favourably noticed by the Inspector. An improvement is noted in the vernacular schools of Miraj and Sangli.

(3). In Sind there are no State schools, but His Highness Mir Ali Moorad is believed to contemplate the opening of some in Khyrpur.

(4). In the Northern Division the province of Kathiawad stands first with 386 schools and 19,500 pupils, the increase of the year being 62 schools and 2,500 pupils. Rajkot possesses a good High school and a training school for masters. And the Nawab of Junagadh has followed the example lately set by Bhavnagar and has arranged for the opening of a High school.

In Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta pains have been taken to improve the condition of the old schools, and 7 new vernacular schools have been opened. In Kachh the High school has made progress, and there is an increase of 5 vernacular schools and 650 scholars. A girl's school, too, has been established in Kachh under a trained mistress from Ahmadabad. Lastly, in Cambay, two vernacular schools have at length been established.

42. It will be seen from the Divisional Reports that the sons of most of the Native Chiefs are now educated, the Political Agents paying special attention to the instruction of minors under their charge.

Education of Chiefs and Sirdars.

In the Central Division the Chief of Jowar attends the Poona High School; and private tutors are engaged for the Pant Sachev of Bhore and the sons of the Chiefs of Aoond and Phaltan.

The State schools of Kolhapur are attended by the Maharajah, the Raja of Mudhol, and the Chiefs of Bavada and Kagal. And this example has had effect upon many of the Chiefs and Sirdars in the Southern Division. From the Kolhapur High School the Chief of Inchalkaranji succeeded in passing the last Matriculation Examination, and has now joined the Deccan College.

For the Northern Division Dr. Bühler gives a long list of Chiefs and Thakors attending school or under private tuition, and many of them are reported to have made fair progress during the year.

An interesting report on the Rajkumar College in Kathiawad will be found in the appendices. The Principal of the college reports that the number of pupils at the end of the year was 22, or 5 more than in the previous year. The two pupils first on the list are Jaswant Singhji, the Thakor of Limri, and Hari Singhji of Bhavnagar. Both of these passed an excellent examination before the Government Inspector, and others are said to have made considerable progress during the year.

Rajkumar College.

The conduct of all the pupils has been excellent, and the college, which is supported by the Darbars as well as by European officers, appears to have done much for the physical and moral as well as the intellectual training of those who attend it.

Educational and General Literature.

43. The grant of Rs. 10,000 was fully expended in purchasing books and pamphlets for distribution, rewarding authors, and remunerating Dustur Hosanji Jamasji for his labours on Zand and Pahlavi MSS. More than 70 authors or publishers shared in the grant; the largest payment to an original author being Rs. 450 for a Gujrathi history of the Franco-Prussian War.

Encouragement and Gratis Fund.

The work of the Dustur has been the collating of the MSS of the Pahlavi text of the Yasna and the preparation of a fair copy with an index for the press. In the course of the year the Pahlavi text of the "Book of the Ardai Viraf," which was prepared some time back by the Dustur, was published, accompanied by a Roman transliteration and a complete English translation by Dr. Haug. This book is one of the most important works of the whole Pahlavi literature, as it contains an account of an imaginary journey of a pious Parsi priest through heaven and hell, and describes in detail the rewards and punishments awarded to the souls of pious and impious Zoroastrians after death. The text of the book has been based upon a careful collation of the oldest and best MSS. available in India and Europe. And Dr. Haug has prefixed to the book some introductory essays, while in an appendix he has printed and translated some interesting Zand and Pahlavi texts relating to the book of the "Ardai Viraf." A complete Pahlavi and English glossary is soon to follow, to which Dr. Haug will add a Pahlavi grammar.

Search for MSS.

44. During the year under report Dr. Bühler published the third and fourth fascicles of his Catalogue of Bramanical MSS. found in Gujrat. A supplementary number, giving addenda and indices, is now under preparation. Of Jaina works Dr. Bühler writes as follows :—

> "Several large collections of Jaina books in Cambay, Limri and Ahmadabad have been partly catalogued. The extent and the condition of these libraries prevent me, however, from causing complete lists of their contents to be made. Several of them contain upwards of 10,000 manuscripts, and sometimes hundreds of copies of one and the same work are found in one library. Thus a library at Ahmadabad contains, according to the statement of the cataloguing shastri, four hundred copies of the Avasyaka Sutra. This assertion will neither appear astonishing nor incredible, if it is borne in mind that devout Jainas frequently give or bequeath large sums of money to the superintendents of monasteries for copying books, and that the multiplication of the sacred writings is held to be highly meritorious. To make complete catalogues of such libraries is out of the question.
>
> "In the course of 1873-74 I hope to finish the exploration of two out of the three large Jaina libraries at Ahmada-

bad and of those at Wadwan, and to begin with the Bhandars at Sidhapur Pathan. But I despair of finishing my task during either the current or the next following year."

Copies of 200 MSS. were purchased or procured during the year. Of this number "75 belong to Bramanical literature, 123 to the Jainas, while two contain famous Gujrathi prose works." Many of the works are rare and of considerable importance, and will attract the special attention of oriental scholars when the catalogues are completed. Several of the MSS. entered in the fascicles already published, have now been loaned to learned societies and scholars in India and Europe.

Sanskrit Series.

45. In the Bombay series of Sanskrit texts, which is edited by Dr. Bühler and Dr. Kielhorn, two new numbers have been published. Of these one is a portion of Kalidasa's Raghavansa, and the other is a translation into English of the famous grammatical work called the Paribhashendusekhara, the text of which was published last year. Several other numbers are in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

Prizes.

46. Prizes for essays and other exercises in the vernacular have been offered by the Director as usual; and though no compositions were deemed worthy of the full reward offered, still there were signs of an improvement, and possibly next year's report will record the names of successful candidates.

The Dakshina Committee, however, was enabled to award a prize for a Marathi poem on the "Ganges." The best poem was by Mr. Pandurang Venkatesh Chintamanpethkar, and a prize of Rs. 400 was awarded. Two other competitors, who were commended, received Rs. 200 each. The Committee received 15 other poems or prose compositions on various subjects, and of these 8 were rejected for different reasons, while the fate of the others is not yet decided.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

47. The European and Native gentlemen who serve on the vernacular committees have done valuable service during the year, constituting, as they do, an authoritative tribunal in all questions of taste and scholarship in the four vernaculars of the Presidency. In consultation with these committees the Inspectors have prepared lists of vernacular

works recommended as prize books, and lists of English works of which translations are required for educational purposes.

The educational translators have assisted the committees in their deliberations, and have carried on their usual work of revising school books and preparing them for the press. The most important publications of the year consist of a Marathi work on the diseases of children, and Gujrathi manuals on Natural Science. In Kanarese some chapters of Jaimini and Rajashekhara have been carefully edited, and translations have been published of Colenso's Arithmetic and other useful books.

Of works under preparation the two most important are a Gujrathi dictionary, which is being compiled under the supervision of the Gujrathi Committee, and a revised edition of Candy's English-Marathi Dictionary. This last work is already in the press, and Government has been pleased to award to the author an honorarium of Rs. 7,500 in recognition of his successful labours, continued now for more than forty years.

Conclusion.

48. The Head of the Department, Mr. J. B. Peile, C S., has been employed on special duty for most of the year under report, and has thus missed the pleasure of recording the progress of the Department.

K. M. CHATFIELD,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
29th September 1873.

I.—REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. WADDINGTON, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. 1500 of 1873-74.

Poona :
Office of the Educational Inspector, C. D.,
1st July 1873.

To the Director of Public Instruction,

Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Central Division for the year 1872-73.

2. There have been no changes in the extent of the Division or included sub-divisions, but the areas have been more correctly ascertained. The new census returns being also available in some cases, the statistics in the following Statement are more correct than those given last year. I have added a column showing the number of villages in each Collectorate or State.

[*Tabl*

Sub-Division.	Collectorate or State.	Number of Talukas or States.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Population.	Number of Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Number of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors.
POONA ..	Poona	8	4,280	1,128	792,000	1	2
	Sholapur	6	3,430	648	549,986		
	Akalkot (Native State)	1	420	107	61,000		
	Modnimb (Native State)	1	85	10	10.347		
	Total ...	16	8,215	1,893	1,413,333		
SATARA ...	Satara	13	5,462	1,381	991,294	1	1
	Punt Pratinidhi (Native State)	1	266	Not known.	58,980		
	Bhore (Native State)	1	428	Do.	111,689		
	Phaltan (Native State)	1	256	73	49,314		
	Jath (Native State)	1	35	127	63,805		
	Total ...	17	6,447	1,581	1,275,082		
TANNA...	Tanna	11	4,607	2,121	847,424	1	1
	Kolaba	5	2,278	1,062	355,631		
	Jowar (Native State)	1	534	115	37,406		
	Total .	17	7,419	3.298	1,240,461		
RATNAGIRI	Ratnagiri	8	4,463	1,339½	1,036,624	1	1
	Sawant Wadi (Native State)	1	800	226	190,814		
	Total ..	9	5,263	1,565½	1,227,438		
BOMBAY ...	Bombay	1	1,862	1	644,405	2*	...
	Grand Total ...	60	29,206	8,338½	5,800,719	6	5

* Half-time appointments.

3. I have had charge of the Division throughout the year. During the four months from October to January I was assisted by Mr. Govind Vital Kurkare, B.A. The following changes have occurred in the subordinate Inspecting Staff, and in the masterships of high schools :—

Tanna Sub-division.—Mr. Gangadhur Ramchundra Tiluk, Assistant Deputy Inspector, died in August, and was succeeded by Mr. Ramji Hari Agashe in October.

Ratnagiri Subdivision.—Mr. Govind Bagaji Vaidya, Assistant Deputy Inspector, died in July, never having joined his appointment in Ratnagiri, and was succeeded by Mr. Shivram Bhaskur Kane, who had acted in the appointment for some months.

Satara 2nd Grade High School.—In July Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatawdékur, B.A., was transferred to the Judicial Department. He was succeeded by Mr. Luxumon Yadao Ashkedkur, B.A., who, however, only acted as head master for a few months, after which the school was in charge of the 1st Assistant till the middle of February, when Mr. Shivram Bapuji Paranjpe, B.A., was appointed.

Ratnagiri High School.—Mr. Govind Ramchundra Bhagwat, M.A., acted as head master till December, when he was relieved by Mr. Vamon Abaji Modak, B.A., appointed in the place of Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkur, M.A.

The following statement gives the income of the year as compared with that of last year, balances being excluded in both cases :—

	1871-72.			1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial	*4,96,267	6	5	†5,20,790	7	0	24,523	0	7	.....		
Receipts from Fees.												
Fees credited to Fee Fund	55,144	7	2	52,381	14	2	.....			2,762	9	0
Do. Provincial Fund	37,240	11	2	37.423	8	0	182	12	10	.....		
Do. Educational Cess Fund	27,108	10	4	26,153	1	3	....			955	9	1
Total.....	1,19.493	12	8	1,15,958	7	5	182	12	10	3,718	2	1
Educational Cess	1,78,008	6	11	1,80,878	12	11	2,870	6	0	.....		
Popular Contributions	4,144	6	10	4,438	9	2	294	2	4	.....		
Assignments from Municipal Funds	11,867	5	0	16,114	14	7	4,247	9	7	.....		
Total.....	1.94,020	2	9	2,01,432	4	8	7,412	1	11	... ..		
Educational Funds.												
Elphinstone College Funds	20,772	15	2	23,386	1	11	2,613	2	9	.. . .		
Grant Medical do.	339	12	5	339	14	6	0	2	1	.....		
Perry Testimonial Fund in aid of the Law School	1.990	15	0	2,042	15	0	52	0	0	.....		
Elphinstone Institution Fund	3,707	2	6	8,701	4	7	4,994	2	1	.....		

Gokuldass Tejpal School Fund							873	8	6	599	7	2	.....			274	1	4
Jugonath Shunkersett do.							54	5	10	55	5	10	1	0	0	.....		
Tellungee Marathee do.							88	14	4	90	10	4	1	12	0			
Mountstuart Elphinstone Memorial Fund							244	6	2	249	6	2	5	0	0	.....		
Frere Scholarship Fund							300	0	0	300	0	0	.....					
Candy do. do.							480	9	10	49	8	0	.....			431	1	10
Poona Female Normal School							249	4	0	120	0	0	.....			129	4	0
						Total.....	29,101	13	9	35,934	9	6	7,667	2	11	834	7	2
						Grand Total.....	8,38,883	3	7	8,74,115	12	7	39,785	2	3	4,552	9	3

* This sum shows the net expenditure from Provincial Funds after deducting Rs. 61,268-14-2, receipts from fees and interest on endowments in colleges and high schools (see last year's Report).

† This sum shows the net expenditure from Provincial Funds after deducting Rs. 68,818-15-7, receipts from fees and interest on endowments in colleges and high schools credited to Provincial Funds under orders from Government. These are as follows :—

	Fees.			Interest on Endowment Fund.			Total.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Elphinstone College	7,400	0	0	22,694*	3	0	30,094	3	0	*Professorship Fund..	19,863	10	2
										Clare Scholarship do.	1,645	14	10
										West do. do.	1,184	10	0
											22,694	3	0
Deccan ditto	3,732	0	0	.			3,732	0	0				
Poona Engineering College.	3,150	4	0	...			3,150	4	0				
Law School	2,147	0	0	...			2,147	0	0				
Elphinstone High School ...	20,994	4	0	8.701	4	7	29,695	8	7				
Total ..	37,423	8	0	31,395	7	7	68,818	15	7				

5 Tables I. to VIII give full details of the actual expenditure of the year—

TABLE I

Actual Expenditure, Imperial and Local Funds.

	Imperial.			Local.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Direction and Subsidiary Charges ..	50,033	1	10	210	0	0	50,243	1	10
B.—*Divisional Expenditure.*									
Inspection and Subsidiary Charges ...	53,164	11	2	4,326	11	5	57,491	6	7
Instruction, *i.e.*, Ordinary Expenses of Schools	2,06,503	0	4	2,71,949	6	7	4,78 452	6	11
Extraordinary Grants ...	856	6	2	532	2	0	1,388	8	2
Buildings	11,811	9	0	13,596	11	0	25,408	4	0
Pension Fund	.....			3,122	1	10	3,122	1	10
Total	2,72,335	10	8	2,93,527	0	10	5,65,862	11	6
C —*General Expenditure.*									
Colleges (General) ..	99,530	13	5	34,423	11	0	1,33,954	8	5
Ditto (Special)	40,868	10	2	7,050	4	0	47,918	14	2
Law School	6,633	0	0	4,175	0	0	10,808	0	0
Bombay and Poona Female Normal Schools	9,365	12	0	1,553	15	5	10,919	11	5
Miscellaneous.									
Translation Department	4,598	2	9				4,598	2	9
Book ditto	14,955	8	3				14,955	8	3
Encouragement to Literature	11,022	4	0				11,022	4	0
Miscellaneous Charges from Dakshina Fund	3 944	14	4				3 944	14	4
Gratuity to Major Candy on account of the revision of the English and Marathi Dictionary ...	7,500	0	0				7 500	0	0
Freight on a case containing Sanskrit and English Dictionary ..	2	9	7				2	9	7
Total..	1,98,421	10	6	47,202	14	5	2,45,624	8	11
Grand Total	5,20,790	7	0	3,40,939	15	3	8,61,730	6	3

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 6,300-1-2 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press and Rs. 4,309-4-8 on account of Dakshina to Bramins and allowance to the Dakshina Examiner and his establishment is not included in the above, as these are not educational charges

DAKSHINA FUND.

Dr. *Abstract account of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.* Cr.

1872		Rs.	a.	p	1873		Rs.	a.	p.
April 1st	Amount sanctioned by Government for 12 months from April 1st, 1872, to March 31st, 1873.	20 683	0	0	Mar. 31st.	Paid salary to Senior and Junior Dakshina Fellows in Elphinstone College .	4,320	0	0
					,,	Ditto ditto ditto Deccan College	2,100	0	0
					,,	Ditto Latin Reader, Deccan College	1,800	0	0
					,,	Ditto Secretary and Reviser Dakshina Prize Committee ...	1,200	0	0
					,,	Ditto Establishment to ditto	396	0	0
					,,	Ditto Contingencies to Office of ditto	171	4	4
					,,	Ditto reward to Authors	800	0	0
					,,	Ditto for books patronized	597	10	0
					,,	Ditto part honorarium to Dr. Kielhorn for the copyright of his edition of the Paribhashendusekhara	300	0	0
					,,	Ditto contribution to Poona Girls' Schools ...	933	2	6
					,,	Ditto do. to Poona Boarding-house	600	0	0
					,,	Ditto do. to Hindustani Class in Poona Training College	420	0	0
					,,	Ditto subsistence allowance to students, Poona Training College	840	0	0
					,,	Ditto allowance to Vernacular Teacher, Poona Female Normal School	240	0	0
					,,	Ditto amount of Dakshina distributed to Bramins ..	3,764	15	4
					,,	Ditto allowance to Dakshina Examiner ...	500	0	0
					,,	Ditto ditto to Clerk of ditto	44	5	4
					,,	Ditto ditto to Accountant, Dakshina Fund ...	480	0	0
							19,507	5	6
						Add savings effected during the year.....	1,175	10	6
	Total Rs.	20.683	0	0		Total Rs. ..	20,683	0	0

Errors excepted.

(True copy)

T. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Educational Inspector, C. D.

(Signed) JOHN BOCARRO,
Accountant, Dakshina Fund.

Dharwar 30th April 1873.

TABLE II.

Comparison of Imperial Expenditure with that of 1871-72.

	1871-72.			1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A—Direction and subsidiary charges ...	49,059	15	6	50,033	1	10	982	2	4			
B—Inspection and subsidiary charges ..	48.692	1	4	53.164	11	2	4,472	9	10			
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools ..	1,93.638	2	1	2,06,503	0	4	12,864	14	3			
Extraordinary grants ...	3.458	10	0	856	6	2	.....			2,602	3	10
Buildings ...	25,236	10	6	11,811	9	0	.....			13,425	1	6
Total ...	2.71,025	7	11	2,72,335	10	8	17,337	8	1	16,027	5	4
C—General expenditure.												
Colleges (General) ...	80.174	14	11	99,530	13	5	19,355	14	6			
Do. (Special)...	39.915	8	6	40,868	10	2	953	1	8			
Law School ...	8,779	2	11	6,633	0	0	.....			2,146	2	11
Bombay and Poona Female Normal Schools ...	11,881	6	0	9,365	12	0	.....			2,515	10	0
Miscellaneous.												
Translation Department ...	4.778	1	8	4,598	2	9	.....			179	14	11
Book ditto ...	15,299	0	9	14,955	8	3	.....			343	8	6
Encouragement to Literature ...	10,000	0	0	11,022	4	0	1.022	4	0	.....		
Miscellaneous charges from Dakshina Fund ...	2,362	12	3	3,944	14	4	1,582	2	1			
Cost of copies of "Rasmalla" in Gujrathi ...	3,000	0	0	.....			.....			3,000	0	0
Gratuity to Major Candy on account of the revision of the English and Marathi Dictionary ...	.....			7,500	0	0	7,500	0	0	.....		
Freight on a case containing Sanskrit and English Dictionary ...	.....			2	9		2	9	7	.....		
Total.....	1,76,190	15	0	1,98,421	10	0	30,414	15	10	8,185	4	4
Grand Total.....	4.96,267	6	5	5,20,790	7	0	48,735	10	3	24,212	9	8
						Net Increase.....Rs.	24,523	0	7			

TABLE III.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Comparison of Local Fund Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.

Collectorate	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	57,669 4 4	57,297 1 3	....	372 3 1
Sholapur	23,571 5 9	23,705 5 5	133 15 8	.....
Satara	66,600 8 7	58,210 1 2	.....	8,390 7 5
Tanna	44,102 5 4	43,770 4 4	.....	332 1 0
Kolaba	34,578 7 5	19,122 0 9	....	15,456 6 8
Ratnagiri	39,938 2 8	32,465 10 5	..... .	7,472 8 3
Bombay	95,452 10 5	1,06,369 7 11	10,916 13 6	.....
Total... ..	3,61,912 12 6	3,40,939 15 3	11,050 13 2	32,023 10 5

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.

Collectorates.	Fees.	Educational Cess Fund.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Contributions.	Elphinstone and other Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	18,645 2 11	36,153 14 4	299 0 0	1,789 0 0	410 0 0	57,297 1 3
Sholapur... ...	1,722 1 5	20,104 9 6	.....	1,878 10 6	.....	23,705 5 5
Satara	3,744 9 2	54,465 8 0	.....	.....	.....	58,210 1 2
Tanna	2,005 15 5	40,194 7 5	300 0 0	1,269 13 6	.....	43,770 4 4
Kolaba	193 4 3	18,531 5 1	.....	397 7 5	.....	19,122 0 9
Ratnagiri... ...	3,493 6 7	28,490 4 5	481 15 5	.. ...	.....	32,465 10 5
Bombay	56,562 1 9	.. ..	1,234 0 0	10,378 6 7	38,194 15 7	1,06,369 7 11
Total...	*86,366 9 6	1,97,940 0 9	2,314 15 5	15,713 6 0	38,604 15 7	3,40,939 15 3

* Exclusive of Rs. 26,153-1-3 transferred to Educational Cess Fund.

TABLE

Comparative Table of Receipts

Collectorates.	1871-72.								
	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees from Candidates.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Poona	7,301 15 6	7,439 12 0	5,739 1 0	6,562 9 7	..	..	..	78 0 0	27,113 6 1
Sholapur	....	....	2,078 0 0	3,231 9 9	...	..	..	29 8 0	5,339 1 9
Satara	....	3,115 3 6	1,190 2 6	5,976 1 3	..	..	..	54 8 0	10,335 15 3
Tanna	....	....	3,082 15 9	3,264 12 6	..	..	..	72 8 0	6,420 4 3
Kolaba..	....	....	747 0 0	1,604 10 0	..	..	..	....	2,351 10 0
Ratnagiri	....	2,402 7 0	1,415 3 0	5,093 8 1	..	..	..	65 0 0	8,976 2 1
Island of Bombay ..	7,630 2 6	22,308 9 2	20,372 3 8	8,555 13 11	..	..	..	91 8 0	58,958 5 3
Total..	14,932 2 0	35,265 15 8	34,615 9 11	34,289 1 1	..	..	..	391 0 0	1,19,493 12 8

VII.

from Fees in each Collectorate.

1872-73.									Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees from Candidates	Total		
Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,882 4 0	7,765 1 0	4,870 3 6	6,458 13 0	..	..	..	115 0 0	26,091 5 6	....	1,021 0 7
....	....	1,783 0 0	3,221 13 9	..	..	..	40 8 0	5,045 5 9	....	293 12 0
....	3,391 12 2	404 5 0	5,072 2 0	..	..	..	210 0 0	9,978 3 2	....	357 12 1
....	....	3,378 8 7	3,174 13 11	..	..	..	65 8 0	6,618 14 6	198 10 3	....
....	....	259 0 0	1,525 14 6	..	..	..	48 8 0	1,833 6 6	....	518 3 6
....	2,202 2 0	1,117 8 6	4,588 3 6	..	..	..	80 8 0	7,988 6 0	....	987 12 1
9,547 0 0	20,994 4 0	19,272 0 0	8,436 10 0	71 8 0	..	..	81 8 0	58,402 14 0	....	555 7 3
16,429 4 0	34,353 3 2	31,084 9 7	33,378 6 8	71 8 0	..	..	641 8 0	1,15,958 7 5	198 10 3	3,733 15 6

6. Table II., on page 9 above, gives a comparison of expenditure from Imperial Funds with that of last year.

DIVISIONAL EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) The increase under inspection of Rs. 4,472 is due to the larger salary drawn by the Inspector, and to the appointment for four months of an Assistant Inspector.

(*b*) Under instruction, out of an increase of Rs. 12,864, Rs. 12,422 have been expended on grants-in-aid this year in excess of last year's expenditure.

(*c*) The decrease under this head of Rs. 2,602 in extraordinary grants is due to the same cause as last year, viz., the cessation of special grants to European and Eurasian children.

(*d*) Out of last year's expenditure on buildings Rs. 20,000 were swallowed up by a single grant. Expenditure this year, though less, has been devoted to a greater number of objects.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

(*e*) The large increase of Rs. 19,355 on colleges is owing to the increased salaries drawn by Principals and Professors in accordance with recent orders of the Supreme Government.

(*f*) The decrease of Rs 2,515 in the expenditure in Female Normal Schools is caused by the closing of the Bombay school during the year. The other increases and decreases appear to call for no special remark.

7. Tables III. to VI. give full details of expenditure from Local Funds in each collectorate. In Poona, Sholapur and Tanna the expenditure from these sources shows little variation from that of last year. In Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri the decreases are entirely due to lessened expenditure on school buildings.

8. Table VII. gives a comparison of the receipts from fees. These for the first time in many years show a falling off in every collectorate. In Poona, college fees show a decrease of more than Rs. 400, and fees in middle class schools are less by about Rs. 900. In Sholapur the decrease is entirely in fees from middle class schools, as is also the case in Satara and Kolaba; in these, however, it is due to the schools at Wai and Penntwo district being closed. In atnagiri the decrease is general, though here more than half is in primary schools. In Bombay, college fees show a large increase; but this is only apparent, and is owing to the fees of the Law School for 1871-72 being credited to Provincial Funds in 1872-73. The decrease is mainly in fees of primary schools.

9. * Table VIII. gives details of objects of expenditure, with a view to show how far each principal Government institution is self-supporting. I now give a statement showing the percentages of Imperial and Local Funds expenditure in each case.

* Included in the Director's Report.

Name of Institution.	Percentage Expenditure.	
	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Elphinstone College	61	39
Deccan College	93	7
Poona Engineering College	92	8
Law School	61	39
Elphinstone High School	34	66
Poona High School	61	39
Ratnagiri High School	80	20
Satara High School	48	52
First Grade Schools.		
Poona Camp	49	51
Poona City, No. I.	40	60
Poona City, No. II.	62	38
Junar	55	45
Sholapur	61	39
Pandharpur	42	58
Barsi	59	41
Wai	76	24
Ratnagiri	48	52
Tanna	49	51
Callian	60	40
Penn	62	38
Alibagh	60	40
Fort Branch	21	79
Goculdass Tejpal	29	71
Jagonnath Shunkursett	39	61
Amerchundwadi	66	34
Chandunwadi	30	70
Second Grade Schools.	35	65
Primary and Girls' Schools	29	71
Poona Training College	78	22
Do. Female Normal School	80	20
Bombay do. do.	100	...

10. From returns received from school managers it appears that a sum of Rs. 3,16,145-12-5 has been expended from private sources during the year on aided and inspected schools. Details for each institution are given in Table* IX. appended, but I am unable to vouch for their accuracy.

11. Table † X. gives the usual detailed results of expenditure as shown by the work done in the way of inspection. The work of inspection in the Tanna and Kolaba Districts has fallen much into arrears, 47 Government schools remaining to be examined. The reasons put forward by the Deputy are the failing health of his Assistant, who afterwards died, and the unhealthiness of the districts. These are not entirely satisfactory, and the Inspector himself has shown some want of energy. Nor am I satisfied with the amount of inspection work done by Mr. Sabajirao Chintamon Chitnis, the Deputy Inspector, Ratnagiri, whose birthplace is Sawantwadi, and who has availed himself of an order directing him to inspect the schools in that State (25 in number), to spend the greater part of the travelling season either at Sawantwadi or in the Government districts immediately adjoining. Mr. Wassudeo Bhicaji Kurmurkur, Assistant Deputy at Satara, has done more work than he did last year; but both he and Mr. Wamon Krishna Agurkur, Deputy Inspector, Sholapur, show no zeal or real interest in the performance of their duties, seizing on every opportunity of delaying or evading the work of inspection.

12. ‡ Table XI. gives similar details of the results as regards instruction. The ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly numbers on the rolls shows a satisfactory increase in the case of Government colleges, being 91 per cent. against 85 last year. In Government high and middle class schools it is the same as last year, 88 and 83. In Government lower class schools it has fallen from 79 to 77. The Poona Training College and Female Normal School show a very satisfactory increase in the regularity of attendance, which is 90 per cent. against 70 last year in the case of the former, and 87 against 80 in the case of the latter. The night schools show a falling off in attendance. The charm of novelty no longer attracts to these schools.

13. There has been a net increase of 21 in the number of Government schools, and of 1,620 in the scholars attending these schools. These increases are almost entirely in primary, female and night schools. § Tables XII. to XIV. give particulars of the increases and decreases in the number of Government, aided, and inspected schools, and scholars attending them.

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* Omitted.
† Included in Appendix C.
‡ Included in Appendix C.
§ Tables XIII. and XIV. are omitted.

Table XII., showing the increase of schools and scholars connected with the Educational Department Central Division during the year 1872-73 :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Government Institutions.								
Colleges	5	5	...	...	575	747	172	...
High Schools	4	4	...	...	1,512	1,472	...	40
Middle Class Schools ..	32	30	..	2	3,369	3,348	...	21
Lower Class Schools . .	858	867	9	..	43,901	44,678	777	...
Female Lower Class Schools ...	20	26	6	...	875	1,131	256	...
Female Normal Schools	2	1	...	1	39	25	...	14
Training College ..	1	1	...	...	107	174	67	. .
Special School	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	. .	...
Night Schools	30	36	6	...	678	1,104	426	...
Total....s.	952	970	21	3	51,056	52,679	1,698	75
Jail and Police Schools.	6	9	3	...	94	91	...	3
	958	979	24	3	51,150	52,770	1,698	78
			Net Increase		Schools ..	21		
					Scholars..	1,620		
II.—Private Aided Institutions.								
Colleges	2	2	...	...	33	*31	.	2
High Schools	13	15	2		2,626	3,112	486	
Middle Class. { Boys...	15	13	...	2	1,514	1,229	.	285
Middle Class. { Girls...	8	9	1	.	637	†603		34
Lower Class. { Boys ...	50	52	2	..	1,707	3,268	1,561	...
Lower Class. { Girls	7	3	.	4	920	765	.	155
Normal Schools	.	...	..	...	.....	..	..	
Special Schools ...	1	1	..	..	111	113	2	
Total.....	96	95	5	6	7,548	9.121	2,049	476
			Net Decrease, Schools .			1		
			Net Increase, Scholars			1,573		

* Inclusive of attendance of Free General Assembly's Institution, College Division.

† Exclusive of attendance of Alexandra Institution.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
III.—Private Institutions under Inspection only.								
High Schools	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	.
Middle Class Schools...	8	9	1	...	632	* 922	290	...
Lower Class Schools...	80	84	4	...	1,225	†2,740	1,515	...
Female Schools ...	3	2	...	1	No returns	28	28	..
Night Schools	...	3	3	...	.....	80	80	.
Total.....	91	98	8	1	1,857	3,770	1,913	...
			Net Increase, Schools . 7					
					Net Increase, Scholars... 1,913			
Total of Private Institutions	187	193	13	7	9,405	12,891	3,962	476
			Net Increase, Schools ... 6					
					Net Increase, Scholars... 3,486			

* Exclusive of attendance of Anglo-Vernacular School at Juth.

† Exclusive of attendance of 20 vernacular schools in the foreign States, for which no returns have been received.

14. * Tables XV. to XXII. give the usual details of instruction in all classes of schools connected with the department, as shown by numbers passed under different standards, and I now add a few remarks on each school or grade of schools.

A.—Government Institutions.

High Schools.

Elphinstone High School.—The numbers in this school have again risen to 670 at the close of the year, being an increase of 80 on last year. The results of my annual examination held in February are on the whole satisfactory. The school has suffered from constant changes in the teaching staff; yet it succeeded in matriculating 42 boys against 34 last year. Additional provision for teaching Persian has been made by the appointment of Syud Abdul Futtah as senior Persian teacher. The study of Sanskrit is very popular amongst the Mahratta-speaking Hindu boys of this school. The school has been supplied with a new gallery seating 80 boys, which has been found most useful for the Natural Science lectures given under the VII. Standard

Poona High School.—There is, I regret to report, a falling off, in the actual numbers on the rolls at the end of the year, of 68—a number nearly equal to the increase reported last year The average monthly numbers on rolls and attendance are, however, larger than in 1871-72. I am informed by the head master that the opening in Poona of a branch of the St. Xavier's School at Bombay has taken off almost all his Portuguese boys, and that some 30 others have left owing to the strictness with which he has enforced the rule, that no boy should be transferred to a higher class till he passes at the Inspector's examination I was well satisfied with the results of the annual examination, which have been communicated to you. In order to encourage the attendance of Mahommedan students a Persian teacher has been appointed. The school was visited by His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Northbrook, who expressed himself warmly in praise of the school as being one of the best institutions of its class which he had seen in India. 25 boys matriculated from this school against 14 last year.

Ratnagiri High School.—This school was examined by Mr, Govind Withal Kurkare, B.A. The numbers continue to decrease, being only 168 against 187 last year. In my last year's report I adverted to the causes which have led to this decrease in the numbers of boys desiring higher education in English. There seems no doubt that the chief reason is that the market is overstocked with matriculated men, and that matriculation is no longer so sure a passport to employment as it was some years ago

* Included in Appendix C.

The school was again very successful in the University Matriculation Examination—24 boys succeeding in passing against 18 last year. They all took up Sanskrit as their second language, and one obtained the Juggonath Shunkursett Sanskrit Scholarship. No Persian is taught, there being no Mahommedan students. The school building is now entirely the property of the school, the claims of the Native General Library to a portion of it having been bought up.

Satara High School.—This school was examined as a high school for the first time this year. The results were not so satisfactory as I could wish. The numbers have also fallen from 287 to 254, of whom 107 belong to the lower school studying under Standards I. to III. I do not think the school has in any way improved or advanced since it was made a high school, but I attribute this mainly to its having had no head master during the greater part of the year. Constant changes in the teaching staff, always so much to be deprecated, are particularly injurious in the case of newly-organized schools like the one at Satara. Two boys matriculated from this school. Sanskrit is the only second language taught, and no other is needed, as there are no Mahommedans attending the school.

The three first of these schools have been supplied with simple scientific and chemical apparatus this year.

First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Of the 18 schools of this grade in existence at the close of the year 1871-72 one has since been closed, viz., Poona City School No. II., owing to the withdrawal of the municipal grant, and the school at Penn has been reduced to the second grade. The number and importance of the private schools in the city of Poona render the closing of the No. II. School a matter of little regret, especially as it never attained to any great popularity.

Of the remaining 16 schools 5 are old-established ones in Bombay. I personally examined four of these, and was on the whole batisfied with their state and progress. The Juggonath Shunkursett School had materially improved under its new head master, Mr. Narayan Krishna Gokhle; the Fort Branch and Goculdass Tejpal schools are also thriving; but the Chundunwadi School is very backward, and requires careful watching and supervision. I also examined the three schools in Poona, and the schools at Sholapur, Pandharpur and Kalian, and have to report favourably of them, especially of the Sholapur school, which succeeded in passing one pupil at the Matriculation Examination, and two at the entrance examination of the Poona Civil Engineering College. The Ratnagiri school was examined by Mr. Govind Vittul Kurkure with very satisfactory results. The schools at Junar and Barsi were examined by the Poona Deputy, and were found to be

making creditable progress; but the numbers are so small in both schools that I am very doubtful about the expediency of continuing them, and have only done so up to the present time in deference to the wishes of the municipalities, who subscribe fairly towards their support. The Alibhag school was examined by the Deputy Inspector of Tanna. The remarks made above on the Junar and Barsi schools are equally applicable to this school.

Though I am able to report in most respects well of this grade of schools I take the opportunity of urging upon the masters and assistant masters the necessity of increased attention to translation from vernacular into English and *vice versa*. I add a list of the number of boys sent up from each of these schools to high schools during the year—

	Number.	
Fort Branch School	79	
Juggonath Shunkursett School	28	
Goculdas Tejpal School	56	
Amerchundwadi School	30	
Chundunwadi School	14	
Sholapur School	...	These schools do not send up boys to the high school.
Kalian School	.	
Tanna School	...	
Barsi School	1	
Pandharpur School	12	
Junar School	...	
Poona City School, No. I	60	
Poona Camp School	8	
Alibag School	..	
Wai School	...	
Ratnagiri School	31	

The usual statement showing the social position of the boys attending these two classes of schools is annexed, * Table XXIII. One-third in high schools, and about one-fifth in First Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools return themselves as sons of persons of property; about one-third of the whole number in both classes of schools are the sons of clerks. Of those returned as cultivators it is very doubtful if one belongs to the agricultural classes; their parents are more properly landholders, who employ others to cultivate their lands.

Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The number of schools of this grade continues the same as last year. The school at Tullegaon Dhabade in the Poona Collectorate is favourably reported on. It receives a grant of Rs. 20 per mensem from the municipality. Of the three schools in the Tanna

* Included in the Director's Report.

Collectorate, that at Bhewndy is by no means in a flourishing state, and shows a large decrease in numbers. I intend to direct the discontinuance of English teaching, unless the school is much improved at the next inspection. I personally visited it in the course of my tour, and found that the master was very unpopular. I shall, therefore, first try the effect of a change of masters. In Satara there are two schools of this grade at Kurrar and Tasgaon. In both the study of English interferes with vernacular teaching. In a school of 100 to 150 boys it is very difficult to find 20 willing to pay the higher fee, and at the same time possessing a proper knowledge of vernacular, and head masters are thus tempted to allow boys to commence the study of English while still below the required standard in vernacular. In Ratnagiri the superior vernacular school at Chiplun has been made a Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, the people agreeing to pay Rs. 20 per mensem, and appears to be doing well, as does also that at Dapuli. In Bombay the Anglo-Gujrathi school in Mazagon was closed for want of attendance, and the Marathi Deputy complains that all his three schools of this grade are behindhand in vernacular.

Primary Schools.

These include all the vernacular schools in the division, numbering 867, and are divided into Superior, Inferior, and Branch schools. The V. Standard is still the highest under which superior vernacular schools are able to pass students, with the exception of one school in the Ratnagiri sub-division, which passed four boys under the VI. Standard. Text books are still wanting, though the new standard for which they are required have been in force for two years. The Poona Deputy has largely increased, on paper, the number of superior vernacular schools in his subdivision, by the simple plan of including under this head almost all the inferior vernacular schools which teach or profess to teach up to the IV. Standard. I personally visited and examined some 37 vernacular schools in the Poona and Sholapur districts, and find that their state fully bears out the remarks made in my last year's report. Attempts on the part of incompetent masters to teach beyond the limits set down for their schools result in inefficiency and neglect of the lower classes. In the Satara and Ratnagiri subdivisions also, and to a less extent in Tanna and Kolaba, inferior vernacular schools are still allowed to present and pass boys under too high standards. A more strict classification of these schools will be made, and in future no school will be allowed to exceed the limit of teaching assigned to it. These primary schools are supported partly from the proceeds of the educational share of the cess on the land revenue, partly from a grant from Provincial Funds, and to a small extent from the fees levied in them, and from municipal and popular contributions. The masters of the inferior and branch schools are very poorly

remunerated, the average salary of the former being Rs. 11 and of the latter Rs. 8 only. It is not surprising, then, that they are in many cases found to take but little interest in their duties, that they frequently absent themselves without leave, and that the state of these schools generally is very far from satisfactory. It is difficult to find a remedy for this state of things. The funds at the disposal of the Department will not allow of any material increase to salaries; indeed by the recent orders of the Supreme Government, prohibiting the levy of the anna cess on the Abkari collections, our resources have been further reduced (to the extent in the Central Division of Rs. 14,222-8-0 per annum). At the same time there is a large demand for additional schools of this class, evidenced by the fact that 115 applications for new schools have been received during the year, as under—

Poona	13
Sholapur	11
Tanna	8
Kolaba	4
Satara	25
Ratnagiri	54
	115

In fact, as pointed out by Government in their Resolution on last year's Report, "a mere beginning has been made in national education"; yet there can be no doubt that, unless additional funds are placed at our disposal, this beginning cannot be developed. How, then, are these funds to be obtained? I find that in the year under report Rs. 1,82,177 from Local Funds were expended on these schools against Rs. 73,074 contributed from Provincial Funds. If the Imperial contribution were made up to one-third of the whole cost, an additional sum of about Rs. 12,000 only would be available. This sum might be further augmented by an increase in the scale of fees levied. Formerly the monthly fee in a primary school was two annas, but on the introduction of the local cess this was reduced to 6 pies for all boys whose parents paid the cess, non-cess-payers continuing to pay 2 annas. The old rate might be fairly taken as a minimum for boys learning under the lowest standard, a graduated scale being fixed for the higher ones, the rates being doubled for non-cess-payers. The next step would be to do away almost entirely with our expensive female schools, except in cases where a special contribution, amounting to at least one-third of the expenditure, was made by the people; and, lastly, I would either largely reduce the number of town schools, or else levy a special rate for their support, the savings thus made being devoted to the extension of branch schools in rural districts.

From Table No. XXIV., appended, it will be seen that the proportion of children of cess-payers in attendance at Government schools is 69 per cent., but it must be remembered that under the head of cess-payers are included all those in whose name the land is entered in the Government records. In a very large number of cases these do not belong to the agricultural population; they are shop-keepers, artizans, money-lenders, &c., and from observations made in the course of my tour this year I have come to the conclusion that the numbers of the real agricultural population, who are the actual cess-payers, in attendance at Government schools do not amount to more than 10 per cent., and that the majority even of these are only to be found in the branch schools; while in town schools, which swallow up by far the greater part of our funds, they are entirely absent.

TABLE XXIV.

Statement showing the Proportion of Children of Cess-payers attending Government Schools supported from Educational Cess.

Collectorate.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary and Female Schools, and Night Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Poona	112	60	53	9,278	5,503	59
Sholapur	...	...	...	5,016	3,009	59
Satara	242	117	48	10,968	8,030	73
Ratnagiri	222	130	58	8,520	6,799	79
Tanna	335	210	62	7,426	5,085	68
Kolaba	...	..	...	3,519	2,677	76
Total.	911	517	56	44,727	31,103	69

Hindustani Schools.

These are very few in number, 27 in the whole Division, and are not for the most part in a very flourishing condition. In the Poona Division there are only two schools for Mussulmans, one at Junar opened in April 1872, which is progressing fairly, and the other in the city of Poona itself, which has been a long time in existence, but is in a very backward and languishing condition with an attendance of 23 only. Provision for the teaching of Hindustani in the Poona Camp vernacular school has been made during the year. There are four such schools in the Satara Collectorate, and the Mussulman inhabitants show an increasing desire for schools. It is in the coast collectorates—Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Tanna, and in Bombay itself—that there is any considerable Mussulman population. In Ratnagiri there are six, in Kolaba three, in Tanna eight, and in Bombay three separate schools for Mussulmans. Trained teachers are much wanted. The present masters can for the most part only read and write. This they can often do remarkably well, but are sadly deficient in arithmetic and general knowledge. At the same time these schools are expensive, for the scarcity of Mussulman teachers of any kind compels us to pay higher salaries than are required by Hindus. I hope this year to be able to send out two or three fairly trained teachers from the Mussulman class in the Poona Training College.

Female Schools.—Four schools in the city of Poona partially supported from the Dakshina Fund, and hitherto superintended by a local committee, have been placed entirely under the charge of this Department from the commencement of the year under report. One new school has been opened at Panwell in the Tanna Collectorate and one in Bombay. In all there are now 26 schools with 1,131 scholars and an average attendance of 730.

As yet the real progress made by them is very small, but I look for some improvement from the appointment during the year of six female teachers. The old and worn-out masters referred to in my last report have in several cases been got rid of by superannuation or resignation, and I hope to be able to report better progress in the future. The new school in Bombay, a Gujrathi one, owes its origin mainly to the liberality of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, who has promised Rs. 480 towards its support for one year. It is entirely taught by females, the head mistress being a Hindu whose re-marriage caused considerable excitement in Broach during last rains. She is assisted by a Parsi lady, not specially trained as a mistress, but who has received a good education. Sewing is also taught by a female half-time teacher. The school was only opened in January and already numbers 59 pupils.

Night Schools.—At the close of my last year's remarks on these schools I noted that they had been so short a time in existence that I could not give a reliable opinion as to whether they would prove a success or failure. After a year's further experience of their working I have come to the conclusion, that they do not answer the object for which they were intended, *viz.*, the elementary education of adult labourers, working men, and others who are prevented from attending the day schools. No fees are levied; and in proportion to the attendance, which is very irregular and fluctuating, the expenditure connected with them is very great, and forms a heavy tax on Local Funds. In Poona, five of the schools existing last year have been closed, owing to the falling off in attendance, but in Sholapur two additional ones have been opened. The Poona Deputy reports on the whole unfavourably of these schools. In the Tanna sub-division they appear to be doing better, especially in the towns of Tanna and Panwell; but the Alibag class is miserably attended, and will be shortly closed. The Satara Deputy reports that he has opened six night schools, which are well attended by persons who are earnest and anxious to improve. This is especially the case in the city of Satara itself. In Ratnagiri out of seven such schools opened in the course of the year, five had to be closed for want of attendance. In the whole division 36 night schools with 1,104 scholars on the rolls, and an average attendance of 758, were open at the end of the year. The cost of these schools was Rs. 3,552-7-6, and as the whole of this falls on Local Funds, and as the classes by which they are attended are not cess-payers, I much doubt the desirability of continuing them. No instructions have been received on the subject of providing technical instruction in these schools. I do not think that any such scheme could be carried out from Local Funds with justice to the cess-payers.

Police and Jail Schools.—These are in by no means a flourishing state, and as they really derive no benefit whatever from the inspection of this Department, and show no signs of improvement, I think this inspection should be withdrawn. With the exception of the Poona Jail master, the teachers are themselves convicts. The schools are very insufficiently supplied with the books and simple school apparatus absolutely necessary. This year the police schools at Poona, Tanna and Satara have been inspected by this Department. At the close of the year the Poona Jail had 65 members on the roll, of whom 55 were Mahommedans; the Satara police school numbered 98, and the Tanna School 27.

Poona Training College.—At the close of 1871-72 there were 107 students on the rolls, but this number has now been increased to 174 at the close of 1872-73. The staff of teachers has been enlarged by the addition of two assistant teachers. No less than 450 candidates presented themselves at the entrance examinations

held in October at the head-quarters of the different zillahs. Of these 118 passed, though nearly half only did so with great difficulty. Eventually 104 of these joined the college, leaving still 26 vacancies. The annual examination for certificates gave the following results. Of 10 second-year students 7 passed, and obtained second-year certificates. Of 23 first-year students one was absent from sickness; the remaining 22 all received first-year certificates, though in some of the extra subjects, notably gymnastics and drawing, they were somewhat deficient. Of 67 students in the preparatory class 58 were Mahratta-speaking and 9 Hindustani-speaking. Six in the Mahratta class and 4 in the Hindustani class were found incapable of further improvement, and were dismissed. The rest acquitted themselves respectably, and have been allowed to remain and prosecute their studies.

The whole of the second year's men 10 in number and 14 of the first year's men were appointed to places as masters and passed assistants. Table No. XXV., appended, gives full particulars regarding the trained or certificated masters now employed in the division. Our great want is still that of trained masters for primary schools. Out of 1,723 masters and assistant masters employed in this Division only 232, or 13 per cent., have received any special training. These numbers include four female teachers, of whom three are employed in Poona and one in Sholapur. With a view to increasing the supply of assistant teachers for small schools, and to secure better prepared students for the Training College, a certain number of pupil teachers have been placed under some of the best vernacular masters.

From the 1st March 1873, 82 masters have been admitted to the capitation and proficiency allowances sanctioned by the Training College rules. The maximum grant obtained was Rs. 23, the minimum Rs. 0-8-0, and the average Rs. 3-2-1. The working of the rules regulating these allowances is very little to be depended on, and I am inclined to think that they require very considerable alterations. Some plan by which masters might be graded, and receive, under certain conditions, fixed increments of pay, would, I think, be fairer than the present system, and might be extended to include all deserving masters of a certain standing, who, not having been specially trained, are excluded under existing rules. The Deputy Inspectors are unanimous in stating that these men have been much discouraged by these rules, which hold out to untrained men no prospect whatever of advancement. The only way in which I have been able to stimulate and encourage them has been by making them special grants for every boy passing the public service examination, and entrance examination of the Training College.

TABLE XXV.

Showing the Numbers of Trained and Untrained Masters employed in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools in the Central Division, &c., &c., together with Statistics regarding Capitation and Proficiency Allowances.

Collectorate.	Number of Trained Men appointed during the year.			Total Number of Trained Men now employed.			Number of Untrained Men appointed during the year.			Total Number of Untrained Men now employed.			Number of new who have obtained a Certificate without attending the Training College.	Number of Untrained Men discharged for remaining unpassed.	Number of Old Masters admitted to the New Rules without examination.	Number of Masters in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools who obtained Certificates of Competency to teach English.	Number of Matriculated Men who passed the Inspector's Examination in August 1872.	Number of Masters drawing capitation and proficiency allowances from 1st March 1873.	Maximum allowance obtained.			Minimum allowance obtained.			Average allowance obtained.		
	Masters.	Assistants.	Total.	Masters.	Assistants.	Total.	Masters.	Assistants.	Total.	Masters.	Assistants.	Total.														
Poona	6	..	6	48	6	54	10	31	41	135	129	264	..	..	1	....	2	24	5	0	0	0	8	0	1	10	7
Sholapur	3	1	4	25	2	27	4	16	20	77	73	150	..	..	..	1		14	12	0	0	0	8	0	3	10	10
Tanna	6	..	6	33	4	37	5	33	38	116	120	236	..	..	..	....		5	6	8	0	3	12	0	4	15	2
Kolaba	..	1	1	15	7	22	1	5	6	49	52	101	..	..	1	....		5	6	8	0	1	4	0	3	7	2
Satara	..	..	..	57	3	60	22	111	133	156	213	360	..	..	..	....	2	26	23	0	0	0	8	0	3	13	6
Ratnagiri	3	1	4	20	3	23	2	56	58	135	127	262	..	..	..	....		8	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	15	0
Bombay Marathi Schools	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	4	4	15	35	50	..	..	..	....		..	....			....			....		
Bombay Gujerathi Schools	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	10	14	18	41	59	..	..	..	....		..	....			....			....		
Total	19	3	22	205	27	232	48	266	314	701	790	1,491	..	..	2	1	2	82	23	0	0	0	8	0	3	2	1

Female Normal Schools.

(a.) In consequence of the continued unsatisfactory state of the Bombay school it was resolved in October 1872 to close the school, and transfer the students to the Alexandra Institution under certain conditions. This arrangement was finally carried out from the 1st November 1872. The Government scholars now attend that institution, and receive instruction in accordance with a course of study prescribed by this Department. Up to the close of the year a few scholars paid from private funds also attended; but owing to the serious illness of Dr. Bhow Dajee, the Secretary to the Committee of the late school, through whom the private scholars are paid, no provision has been yet made for future payments to them. The Maratha student who had qualified as a school-mistress, as reported last year, was appointed mistress of the Practising School in connection with the Poona Normal School. I hope that at least two of the Gujerati students will qualify as mistresses during the year.

(b.) Mrs. Mitchell aided by her daughter has conducted the duties of the Poona Normal School to my entire satisfaction. The school now numbers 25 students, all of whom are paid-students, including a candidate class of six, who have been admitted as such after passing a preliminary examination. The majority of the women belong to the Bramin caste, but during the year I have admitted a Jewess and a Mahommedan. I was very well satisfied with my annual examination, the results of which were reported to you in detail. The object of the institution being to give a thorough education through the vernacular, so far as to fit the women to be mistresses of the girl schools, English forms no part of the course of study laid down, but several of the more promising students have taken it up in addition to their other duties, and made considerable progress. The students have also shown much interest in map-drawing and in drawing with the pencil. Vocal music has been taught with some success, and their progress and efficiency in needlework is well reported on by Mrs. Mitchell. The conduct of the students has been uniformly good. One woman was discharged in consequence of showing symptoms of leprosy. For the first time I am able to report the appointment of qualified female teachers from this school: four students, two of whom were last year appointed pupil teachers, having this year passed the qualifying examination. Three of these have been sent out as independent teachers, one to Sholapur and two in the city of Poona, and the fourth, who was not a stipendiary student, was appointed to succeed one of the male vernacular teachers in the Normal School itself. The following extract from Mrs. Mitchell's report will show how these trained women are succeeding:—"Of the labours of our three new teachers in *Poona*, and also of Vithabai's, we are fully able

to judge, as the out-door schools in the city come to us to be examined. Those of Yesodabai and Ahiliabai have increased, since they took charge, both in numbers and attendance, while Gungabai and Vithabai are *constantly* under our supervision. All these, besides teaching six hours daily, are also going on with their education in their spare time, and spend generally two hours with us for further tuition. So that I trust you will find on your next visit that, though they may not be able to pass all the heads of higher standards, they yet have not been studying in vain though under difficulties, and that notwithstanding other difficulties which still remain in their way their pupils are also making very satisfactory progress."

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the school when he was in Poona in November, and his visit seems to have given much encouragement both to Mrs. Mitchell and her students, as do those of Native ladies and gentlemen, which have been frequent during the year. Mrs. Mitchell also expresses her sense of the continued and valuable assistance rendered to her by Rao Saheb Narain Bhai, Principal of the Training College.

B

Non-Governmental Institutions.

Education in Native States.

Akalkot.—The Deputy Inspector of Poona reports that there are now 15 State schools with 853 scholars against 18 schools and 843 scholars at the end of 1871-72. Of these 15, one is an Anglo-Vernacular school at Akalkot itself. They are all under the direct control of the Political Superintendent, the duties of this Department being confined to their inspection, and to making suggestions for their improvement. The Deputy reports the state of education as satisfactory, and I consider it to be adequate to present requirements. But the condition of the masters would be much improved if provision could be made for giving them pensions.

Modnimb.—This is a taluka of the State of Miraj, and was provided during the year with eight vernacular schools, of which two were superior, three inferior, and three night schools. The Deputy Inspector reports, as he did last year, that the state of these schools is in no way inferior to any of the Government schools in the Poona sub-division, and that the school at Modnimb ranks with the best superior Government school. For the accommodation of three of these schools new and suitable buildings have been erected. An annual grant of Rs. 1,500 is made by the Chief of Miraj for the support of these schools

in addition to the fees collected. They are under the direct control of this Department in all matters of discipline. The Deputy Inspector complains of the insufficiency of the assigned grant, but adds in another part of his report—"as regards education nothing more need be done in this taluka at present."

Sangli.—Two schools in the Mungulveda Taluka of this State containing 67 scholars are under the inspection of the Department. The control exercised by the Poona Deputy is limited to inspection and suggestions for their improvement. He reports that they are "most irregularly conducted" and not properly looked after.

Bhore.—Three talukas of this State are included in the Poona sub-division and are provided with five schools, but no returns having been received from two of these I am unable to give the attendance. The Deputy again reports very unfavourably of them. They have no books, maps, or furniture, the masters are not properly looked after, and are careless, irregular and inattentive. The Punt Sucheo and his Karbhari seem to take no interest in their welfare. Five schools belonging to this State numbering 102 scholars are included in the Satara sub-division. Of these one is a Sanskrit school with 12 pupils, one is a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, one is a superior, and two are inferior vernacular schools. The Deputy reports very favourably of one of these last at Bowda. They are all under the control of the Chief himself, the interference of this Department being limited to inspection and suggestions for improvement, which appear to be never attended to. Three schools with 115 scholars are included in the Tanna sub-division, but are inspected only. Two of these had improved a little since last year. Education in this State is very backward.

Phaltan.—In this State, forming part of the Satara sub-division, there are seven schools with 314 scholars. One is a Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, the rest are inferior schools. They are open to the inspection of this Department, but are managed by the Chief himself. Those of them which were visited by the Deputy Inspector were favourably reported on, and they appear to to have improved since last year. More schools are much required.

Jutt.—The schools are in no way controlled by this Department; and as no returns of any sort have been furnished by the Chief, I am unable to give any account of the progress of education in this State.

Jowar.—The schools in this State are under the control of a Karbhari, the Chief himself being a minor. The manager is a gentleman of family, and is said to be much interested in the progress of the State. But education is wretchedly backward.

there are only two schools with 36 scholars; but the district consists of wild hilly country, and I doubt if more schools would flourish if they were opened.

Sawantwadi.—The Educational Department of this State was by a Resolution of Government placed under the inspection and supervision of this Department in June last, but the control of the schools rests with the Political Agent. They are 25 in number, with 1,237 pupils. Of these, three are at Sawantwadi itself, one being a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, and another a regimental school for the Local Corps. The First Grade Anglo-Vernacular school was examined by the Deputy Inspector under the first to the fourth standards, and very favourably reported on as regards English and mathematics, but the study of the vernacular is not sufficiently attended to. He recommends that the school should now be allowed to teach up to the Fifth Standard. The vernacular schools comprise 9 superior, 9 inferior, 4 branch, 1 regimental, and one female school. They are badly off as regards buildings, and are in many cases entirely destitute of furniture. The registers and records are not systematically kept, and the salaries given are too low to secure efficient teachers. This is especially the case with the assistant masters. I hope with the concurrence of the Political Superintendent to do something for the improvement of the schools during the coming year, and shall also endeavour to open a school for Mussalmans in the town of Wadi.

Jinjira.—In this State, which extends over an area of about 324 square miles, and has a population of about 70,000, there is no school of any sort supported by the State. But the Deputy Inspector of Tanna reports that during the year a school has been opened at Murud from a fund subscribed by Mr. Larcom, the Agent, and Mr. Salmon, the former Collector of Alibag, and that it is already attended by 75 pupils. At least 20 schools might be opened at once with advantage were funds available.

I have included in the following Table detailed particulars regarding schools in Native States so far as I have been able to collect them :—

[*Table*

TABLE XXVI.

Statistics of Education in Native States.

Name of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
			Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary. Boys.		Primary. Girls.		Training Schools.		Total.	
							Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.												
Akalkot	420	61,000	Information not given.						1	99	14	654					15	753
Modnimb	85	10,347	...	1,430 5 7		1,430 5 7	..	...			8	281		...			8	281
Punt Pratnidhi of Aoond ..	266	Not known.	Information not given			.....	...	...			7	Not known					7	Not known
Bhore	428	111,689	Do.		do			...	1	30	12	424					13	454
Phaltan	256	49,314	...	1,823 12 0	...	1.823 12 0			1	131	6	183					7	314
Juth	35	63,805	Information not given.						1	Not given	13	Not given	.			...	14	Not given
Jowar	534	37,406	.	415 13 6	287 8 0	703 5 6	...	.	...		2	36	...				2	36
Sawantwadi ..	800	190,814		8,214 11 11		8,214 11 11	...		1	76	23	1,133	1	28			25	1,237
Sangli .	...		..		.....	.....			...		2	109					2	109

15. Table XXVII. shows the awards made by the Inspector to private aided schools under the system of payment by results. It will be seen that the grants to high schools show a net increase of Rs. 7,576. Of this Rs. 2,018-8-0 were awarded to two newly-registered schools; the rest is due to the increased efficiency of schools previously on the register. The grant to middle class schools shows a small decrease of Rs. 80. That to primary boys' schools is larger by Rs. 125, of which Rs. 106-8-0 are a grant to a newly-registered school. The girls' schools have earned Rs 470 more than last year.

TABLE XXVII.

TABLE

Awards made to Private Aided Schools in 1872-73 *respectively,*

Class of School.	Name of Aided School.	Average Number in Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant of 1871-72.	Maximum Grant obtainable.	Grant of 1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
High Schools, E.	Scottish Education Society's High School, Fort, Bombay..	79	..	1,766 0	.....	1,766 0
E.	Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla, Bombay.	88	...	2,589 0	.....	2,589 0
	St. Mary's Institution, Mazagaon, Bombay (Roman Catholic)	364	303	3,562 0	6,546 0	5,387 8
	General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay .	278	201	2,606 8	5,413 0	4,020 0
	Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi, Bombay ...	210	...	1,121 0	.....	2,321 0
	Free Church Mission Institution, Aditwar Peit, Poona ...	188	...	1,141 8	... .	1,141 8
	Baba Gokhaley's School, Shukrawar Peit, Poona	259	182	1,397 0	4,250 0	1,765 0
	Kashinath Govind Natu's School, Kalawaver, Poona (late V. C. Deshmookh's School) ...	126·9	143	1,222 0	3,058 0	1,340 0
	Poona Native Institution, Shukrawar Peit, Poona (late V. W. Phadke's School) ..	92	99	530 8	1,434 0	323 0
	Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay	209·3	...	1,550 8	.....	1,550 8
E.	Under the Diocesan Board of Education—Bishop's High School, Poona	76·7	...	2,529 0	.....	2,529 0
E.	Under the Diocesan Board of Education—High School, Byculla, Bombay	64	59	599 0	1,653 0	1,439 0
	Narayan Amrit Wadya's Private English School, Breach Candy Road, Bombay	228	189	.....	2,311 0	1,167 0
	Prabhu Seminary School, Fanaswadi	131	109	.....	1,506 0	851 8
	Total.....	2393·9	1,285	20,614 0	26,171 0	28,190 0

Net Increase.....Rs.

XXVII.

under certificates granted by the Inspectors.

Increase over Grant for 1871-72.	Decrease below Grant for 1871-72.	Rate of Grant per head of pupil presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	.....	.....	22 5 9	8,771 8 0	111 0 6	Examined, as per Government Resolution No. 1025 of the 5th Sept. 1872.
.....	.....	.....	29 6 8	10,264 8 0	116 10 3	
1,825 8	.....	17 12 5	14 12 9	21,546 0 0	59 3 6	
1,413 8	.....	20 0 0	14 7 4	10,419 4 6	37 7 8	
1,200 0	.....	.....	11 0 10	11,806 12 1	56 3 6	Do. No explanation is given of the largely increased expenditure.
.....	.....	.....	6 1 1	6,566 14 0	34 14 9	
368 0	.....	9 11 1	6 13 0	4,088 9 0	15 12 6	
118 0	.....	9 5 11	10 8 11	1,950 0 0	15 5 10	
.....	207 8	3 4 2	38 2 2	925 0 0	10 0 10	
	.....	.....	7 6 6	14,209 0 0	67 14 2	Do.
..	....	....	32 15 6	6,949 13 10	90 9 9	Examined, as per Government Resolution No. 1025 of the 5th Sept. 1872.
840 0	.....	24 9 2	22 7 9	9,285 9 9	145 1 4	No explanation of this large expenditure is given by the Manager.
1,167 0	.....	6 2 8	5 1 11	5.614 0 0	24 9 11	Not previously examined.
851 8	.....	7 12 11	6 8 0	1,984 12 8	15 2 5	
7,783 8	207 8	12 10 10	11 12 4	1,14,381 11 10	47 12 5	
7,576 0						

Class of School	NAME OF AIDED SCHOOL.	Average Number in Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant of 1871-72	Maximum Grant obtainable.	Grant of 1872-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle Class, E	Under the Diocesan Board of Education—St John's School at Colaba, Bombay	25 8	11	Rs. a 326 0	Rs a. 220 0	Rs. a 191 0
E	Under the Diocesan Board of Education—St Peter's School at Mazagon, Bombay ...	28 2		305 0	.....	305 0
E.	Under the Diocesan Board of Education—Pensioner's School at Poona	38 7	28	423 0	553 0	343 0
E.	Under the Diocesan Board of Education—Sholapur School	10 9		109 0		109 0
E	Indo-British Institution at Sonapur, Bombay (Boys)	24	22	295 0	436 0	322 0
	St Vincent's School, Poona (Roman Catholic) ...	88	57	667 8	774 0	558 0
	St. Stanislaus' School, Bandora, (Roman Catholic)	138		741 8	..	741 8
	St John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Mahim, Bombay	71 9	67	385 8	902 0	602 8
	St Xavier's School, Esplanade, Bombay (Roman Catholic)	374	...	2,840 8		2,340 8
E	Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, Bombay	64 4		1,493 0	...	1,493 0
	Total	863 9	185	7,586 0	2,885 0	7,505 8

Net De-

Increase over Grant for 1871-72.	Decrease below Grant for 1871-72.	Rate of Grant per head of pupil presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	135 0	17 5 9	7 6 5	1,232 0 0	47 12 0	No explanation is given of the great decrease as compared with last year.
....	.....	.....	10 13 1	736 0 0	26 1 7	Examined, as per Government Resolution No. 1025 of the 5th September 1872.
.....	80 0	12 4 0	.....	1,706 0 0	44 1 3	
.	.....	.....	.....	592 10 9	54 5 11	Do. do.
27 0	.....	14 10 2	13 6 8	10,422 13 7	434 4 6	This expenditure is evidently inclusive of cost of board and lodging.
.....	109 8	9 12 7	6 5 5	3,935 0 0	44 11 5	
.....	.....	.....	5 5 11	2,973 0 0	21 8 8	Examined, as per Government Resolution No. 1025 of the 5th September 1872.
217 0	....	8 15 10	8 5 11	2,135 7 6	29 11 2	
.....	...	.....	7 9 6	15,390 0 0	41 2 4	Examined, as per Government Resolution No. 1025 of the 5th September 1872. No explanation is given of this largely increased expenditure.
.....	.....	.....	23 2 11	23,556 13 6	365 12 7	Do. do.
244 0	324 8	10 14 4	8 11 0	62,679 13 4	72 8 10	
crease ..Rs.	80 8					

6 A pi

Class of School.	Name of Aided School.	Average Number in Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant of 1871-72.	Maximum Grant obtainable.	Grant of 1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Matunga, Bombay	45	17	Rs. a. 38 0	Rs. a. 46 8	Rs. a. 36 0
	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Paidhuni, Bombay	51	27	53 8	71 8	51 0
	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Khetwadi, Bombay	58	40	58 0	97 0	81 0
	St. John's Portuguese School, Lower Mahim, Bombay ...	80	64	.....	141 0	106 8
	Total...	234	148	149 8	355 0	274 8
					Net Increase..	Rs.
Girls' Schools	Indo-British Institution, Sonapur, Bombay (Girls) ...	17	15	216 0	310 0	305 0
E.	St. Mary's School, Poona, under the Diocesan Board of Education	47·7	27	316 0	633 0	515 0
	Free Church Mission Girls' School, Poona Camp... ...	29	23	298 0	393 0	264 8
	Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's) Girls' School, Cavel, Bombay.	107	79	846 0	1,191 0	1,061 8
	Roman Catholic (St. Vincent's) Native Female Orphanage, Bandora	No return.	...	689 0	.....	689 0
E.	Roman Catholic Convent School, Poona...	123	.	1,668 0	.....	1,668 0
E.	Roman Catholic (St. Elizabeth's) Convent School, Mazagaon, Bombay	68	...	519 0	... ..	519 0
	Total.....	391·7	144	4,552 0	2,527 0	5,022 0
					Net Increase.	
	Grand Total.....	3,883·5	1,762	32,901 8	31,938 0	40,992 0
					Total Net Increase .	

Increase over Grant for 1871-72.	Decrease below Grant for 1871-72.	Rate of Grant per head of pupil presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
... ..	2 0	2 1 10	0 12 9	332 1 0	7 6 0	
.....	2 8	1 14 2	1 0 0	389 8 0	7 10 2	
23 0	.....	2 0 4	1 6 4	371 1 0	6 6 4	
106 8	.....	1 10 7	1 5 3	600 0 0	7 8 0	Not previously examined.
129 8	4 8	1 13 8	1 2 9	1,692 10 0	7 3 8	
125 0						
89 0	.....	20 5 4	Included in the expenditure of the Boys' Schools.			
199 0	.....	19 1 2	10 12 8	2,652 12 0	55 9 9	
.....	33 8	11 8 0	9 1 11	3,792 0 0	130 12 1	
215 8	.....	13 6 11	9 14 8	2,687 0 0	25 1 9	
.....	.....	.....	Declines to give information.			Examined, as per Government Resolution No. 1025 of the 5th September 1872.
... ..	.....	.....	13 8 11	8,075 0 0	65 10 4	
... .	.....	.....	7 10 1	3,755 0 0	55 3 6	
503 8	33 8	14 14 5	12 13 1	20,961 12 0	53 8 2	
470 0						
8,660 8	570 0	11 12 2	10 8 10	1,98,467 12 8	51 1 8	
8,090 8						

In addition to the above, several institutions were entitled to grants for University Examinations. The above disbursements during the year were as follows :—

For what year.	Amount paid during the year on certificates granted by the Inspectors.	Grants for University Examination.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
For 1871-72 ...	668 8 0	60 0 0	728 8 0	
For 1872-73 ...	40,717 8 0	8,277 0 0	48,994 8 0	
Grand Total ..	.....	.....	49,723 0 0	

Aided Indigenous Schools.

16. Aid has been given to indigenous schools in pursuance of the plan referred to in my last year's report. 58 schools were registered as capable of improvement. Of these 49 were examined during the year, and grants were awarded aggregating Rs. 628. By far the greater part of these schools are in the City of Poona itself; they are distributed as under :—

	Number of Schools examined.	Grants.
Poona and Sholapur	25	319
Satara	1	25
Ratnagiri	5	57
Tanna and Kolaba	8	99
Bombay	10	128
	49	628

Six of the registered schools in the Poona Sub-division were found when examined to be quite unworthy to receive a grant. Of three schools in the town of Barsi the Deputy Inspector reports that they are quite equal to Government schools. The Satara Deputy reports that these indigenous schools are gradually dying out in his division, being unable to compete with the Government branch schools. In Ratnagiri, too, the indigenous schools are few and appear not to flourish. The Deputy reports badly of the accommodation provided by them. In Bombay the indigenous schools examined are, with one exception, for Mahratta-speaking Hindus, and are reported to have done better in this year's examination than last year. Of the two Gujerathi schools

examined last year one was closed in October; the other is not very favourably reported on. The result of this experiment, which has now extended over two years, does not seem to warrant any large outlay in grants to schools of this class.

17. *Public Libraries.*—Exclusive of the large libraries in the Island of Bombay, there are 38 registered libraries in the Central Division against 39 last year, one at Pusesawlee in the Satara Collectorate having been closed. The Poona Deputy reports that the Poona Native General Library continues to flourish. It received a donation of Rs. 125 from Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Readymoney during the year, and Rs. 554 were expended from its balances in the purchase of new books. The other libraries in the division have not improved, except at Sholapur and Pandharpur. In the Satara Division the large English libraries at Satara and Mahableshwar are flourishing, and the vernacular library at the latter place is also becoming very popular. The rest languish and show no improvement. In Ratnagiri there is one good library in the town itself, and those at Vingorla and Rajapur are improving. The so-called library at Malwan is a mere reading-room, and does not possess a single book. The Kolaba library is flourishing, as are also those at Bhewndy, Callian, and Panwell in the Tanna Collectorate.

Table * XXVIII. gives detailed information concerning all these libraries as far as procurable, but in six instances no returns have been received.

18.—*Spread of English according to Locality.*

Number of Schools.	Collectorate.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1871-72.	1872-73.		
8	Poona	1,072	980	...	92
3	Sholapur	200	179	...	21
5	Tanna	257	266	9	...
1	Kolaba	59	27	...	32
4	Ratnagiri	311	270	...	41
4	Satara	397	333	...	64
15	Bombay	1,865	2,086	221	...
40	Total ...	4,161	4,141	230	250
	Net Decrease...			...	20

* Omitted.

There is again a decrease in the numbers studying English in Government schools, almost every where except at the Presidency. In Poona it is entirely due to the closing of city school No. II. just before the end of the year. In the Sholapur First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School the falling off amounts to 23 per cent. on last year. The head master reports that not a few boys have left the English school in order to continue their education in the vernacular, their prospects of employment as Marathi clerks being greater than if they qualified in English. In Tanna there is a net increase, due to the increasing popularity of the Callian First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School. The decrease in the Kolaba Collectorate is due to the closing of the Penn School. In Ratnagiri nearly half the decrease is in the high school, and the rest in the ancillary school. The head master of the high school ascribes it to the want of feeders, the poverty of the district, and the want of prospects of employment. The last appears to be the most reliable cause, and is the one put forward by the head master of the ancillary school to account for the falling off in his school. In Satara also half the decrease is in the high school, and the rest in the Wai First Grade School. No explanation is offered by the head master of the high school.

The following table shows the quality of English required:—

Number of Schools.	Grade of School.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
5	Colleges	470	634	164	...
4	High Schools	1,512	1,472	...	40
16	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,786	1,702	...	84
14	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	375	323	...	52
1	Female School, Poona	..	10	10	...
...	Female School, Bombay ...	18	...	...	18
40	Total ...	4,161	4,141	174	194

19. Number studying Classical Languages.

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Number of Schools.	Collectorate.	Number studying. 1871-72.	Number studying. 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Poona	329	316	...	13
1	Sholapur	44	51	7	...
2	Tanna	...	47	47	...
...	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
1	Ratnagiri	184	165	...	19
1	Satara	154	145	...	9
2	Bombay	217	274	57	...
9	Total ...	928	998	111	41
	Net Increase ...			70	

The increase in Tanna is mainly due to the introduction of the study of Sanskrit into the Callian School. In Bombay the increase is entirely in the Elphinstone College and High School. In Poona there is a large decrease of 26 in the numbers studying Sanskrit in the High school, in some degree made up by an increase in the Deccan College of 13 Sanskrit students. The head master gives no explanation of the causes which have led to the decrease in the study of classical languages in his school. In connection with this subject I would notice the opening of two Sanskrit classes, one at Bhor, the chief town of the Pant Sucheo, supported from the revenues of that State, and one at Karad in the Satara Collectorate, supported by voluntary contribution. They are as yet in an infant state, but are attended by about 30 students, and are said to be very popular.

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Collectorate.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1871-72.	1872-73.		
2	Poona	137	93	...	44
2	Bombay	197	240	43	...
4	Total ...	334	333	43	44
	Net Decrease ...				1

The decrease in Poona is entirely in the high school, and is not explained.

20. *Employment of Educated Natives.*—Table No. XXIX. gives statistics of the result of the annual examination for certificates of qualification for the Public Service. Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatowdekur, B.A., LL.B., head master of the Satara High School, obtained employment in the Judicial Department, and Mr. Luxumon Yadeo Ashkedkur, B.A., in the Political Department during the year—

TABLE XXIX.

Name of Collectorate.	1st Class Certificate.		2nd Class Certificate.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Poona	68	25	78	39
Sholapur...	19	6	41	7
Satara	55	16	310	56
Tanna	14	6	101	20
Kolaba	7	5	83	17
Ratnagiri	34	14	91	24
Bombay	49	31	65	38
Total ...	246	103	769	201

21. Table No. XXX. gives details of different castes in Government* and private schools. It will be seen from them that four-fifths of the Christian students (including Portuguese) attend private schools, while with Hindus the proportion is nearly reversed. Out of about 65,000 students under instruction only 3,543 are Mahomedans.

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* The figures for Government schools are given in the Director's Report.

In Private Schools

	Description of Schools.	I.—Christians.					II.—					
		Europeans.	Indo-Europeans.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmans.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Kaiths or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)
2	Colleges...	5	...	6	...	*11	5	2	13	...	...	...
15	High Schools	267	226	286	44	823	1,072	79	177	1	...	85
22	Middle Class (Boys) ..	209	188	502	25	924	241	57	28	17	7	82
9	Middle Class (Girls) ...	249	211	105	30	595	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Primary (Boys) ...	...	1	95	16	*124	976	107	208	373	38	399
5	Primary (Girls) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
3	Night Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	1
1	Special School	...	...	3	2	5	4	7	3	...	...	15
193		730	626	997	117	2,482	2,298	254	429	396	47	582

* This is for one College only.

† Detail of 72 Hindus and 3 Mahomedans in the Sawant-

‡ Detail of 12 Christians, 982 Hindus, and 120 Maho-

§ Detail of 27 Hindus in Sunderwadi Girls' School

Aided or under Inspection.

HINDUS.							III. MAHOMEDANS.					IV.	V.	VI.	
Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artizans (Sonar, Suthar, Lohar, Darji, &c.)	Shop-keepers (Ghanchi, Kachin, Tamboli, &c.)	Labourers and Menial Servants (Dhobis, Bhistis, Bhoees, &c.)	Low Castes (Mochi, Dhed, Bhangi, Mang, Mahar, &c.)	Miscellaneous (Bhut, Wanjara, Bharwad, Rubins, &c.)	Total.	Mongols.	Bhoras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Total.
...	..	...	.	...	...	* 20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
119	250	13	38	5	36	1,875	8	3	45	15	71	287	54	2	3,112
63	45	5	37	11	1	†666	9	16	16	21	†65	484	8	4	2,151
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	603
1,079	451	96	80	32	144	‡ 4,965	68	10	91	20	§309	534	57	19	6,008
...	...	...	..	...	...	27	...	..	...	...	...	765	...	1	793
27	28	11	1	...	...	77	...	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	80
18	9	...	...	5	1	62	...	4	...	36	40	6	..	...	113
1,306	783	125	156	53	182	7,692	85	33	152	95	488	2,081	122	26	12,891

wadi Anglo-Vernacular School not given.

medans in Sawantwadi Vernacular Schools not given.

in Sawantwadi State not given.

22. Table XXXI. gives the cost per head of instruction to Government in both Government and private schools, and Table XXXII. shows the average monthly rate of fees levied in the Central Division—

TABLE XXXI.

Cost per Head of Instruction to Government.

	Cost per Head of Pupils in average daily attendance.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.
(a.) General... Colleges...	244 10 4
(a.) General... High Schools	32 12 11
(a.) General... Middle Class Schools	11 7 7
(a.) General... Lower Class Schools	2 0 8
(a.) General... Night Schools	0 0 1
(b.) Special (Poona Training College)	101 0 3
(c.) Female School	4 15 7
(d.) Female Normal Schools	459 1 1
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.	
A.—*On the system of Payments for Results.*	
(a.) General .. Colleges...	23 5 4
(a.) General .. High Schools	14 13 5
(a.) General .. Middle Class Schools	8 15 10
(a.) General .. Lower Class Schools	0 10 2
(b.) Special	.....
(c.) Female	39 10 9
B.—*Not on the system of Payment for Results.*	
(a.) General .. Colleges...	.....
(a.) General .. High Schools	6 0 7
(a.) General .. Middle Class Schools	25 12 1
(a.) General .. Lower Class Schools	0 7 0
(b.) Special (David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution)	32 13 1
(c.) Female...	1 6 6

TABLE XXXII.

Average monthly rates of fees levied in the Central Division are as follows :—

	Fee Receipts during the year.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Monthly Rates of Fees.	
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Colleges	16,429 4 0	* 433	3 2 7	*Exclusive of Grant Medical College, the fees of which are not known to this Department.
High Schools ...	34,353 3 2	1,412	2 0 5	
Middle Class Schools ...	31,084 9 7	3,233	0 12 9	
Primary Schools.	33,378 6 8	44,232	0 1 0	
Night Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	No fees are levied in these schools, except in one Girls' School, Bombay.
Girls' Schools ...	71 8 0	1,098	.....	
Aided and Inspected Schools.				
Colleges	1,367 0 0	31	3 10 9	
High Schools ...	38,488 14 1	2,394	1 6 2	
Middle Class Schools ...	53,747 11 10	†2,726	1 10 3	†Exclusive of charitable schools, in which no fees are levied, and the schools in Phaltan, Bhor, Jath, and Akalkot, of which the fee receipts are not known.
Primary Schools.	3,368 13 3	‡3,630	0 1 3	‡ Exclusive of charitable schools, in which no fees are levied, and schools in the Phaltan, Bhor, Akalkot, Modnimb, Sangli, Jawar, Pant Pratinidhi and Jath States, of which the fee receipts are not known.
Female Schools...	5,600 0 0	364	1 4 6	

23. *Minor Chiefs.*

The Chief of Jowar in the Tanna Collectorate, Malharao, continues to attend the Poona High School with regularity, and is fairly industrious. The head master reports that he "is physically, morally and intellectually advancing." Mahadeo Nilkant Poorundhure of Saswad has become, I regret to say, very irregular in his attendance at Poona City School No. I, and is very careless and inattentive to his studies. Perhaps, the Agent for Sirdars might be requested to urge on his attention the necessity of greater regularity and application. Chintamon Rao Gunesh, attending the same school, has been working well, and is reported to be a promising boy. The son of a Third Class Sirdar, Trimbuck Venaik Hasbanis, attended Poona City School No. II. during part of the year. The sons of the Chief of Aoond are still taught by a private tutor, who is described by the Deputy Inspector as a person of very ordinary qualifications. The Chief of Phaltan has lately engaged the services of a gentleman who has passed the F. E. A. to teach his son. The Assistant Deputy Inspector, Satara, examined this lad under the Fourth Vernacular Standard, and reports that he passed with great credit. The Chief of Bhor has been under the tuition of Mr. Gunesh Purshuram Joshi, B.A.

24. *Physical Education.*

The students in the Training College are all required to go through a course of gymnastic training in the gymnasium attached to the college, and at my examination of the college in October acquitted themselves very creditably. The same was the case with the Poona High School gymnasium, in which great interest is taken by the head master, Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte. It has lately been enlarged, but is still greatly in want of a suitable building. The gymnasium in connection with the Poona Camp School is also fairly attended. Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Readymoney gave Rs. 150 towards its support during the year. In this division it is only in the City of Poona itself that there are any gymnasia.

25. *Boarding-houses.*

There were 109 boarders in the Poona Boarding-house at the close of the year. Owing to a flaw in the title to the building, purchased some years ago through the instrumentality of Mr. Ovans, C.S., the Department has had to suffer a serious loss. Our right to the building having been decided against in a suit raised by the son of the former owner, we have been obliged to relinquish it, and move into a rented building. There are no other boarding-houses in the division.

26. Table No. XXXIII. gives details of municipal contributions towards the cost of schools, amounting to Rs. 16,281-8-0 per annum. These are now in most instances paid with great regularity, and in most cases the municipalities have consented to give 12 months' notice of their intention to withdraw their grants.

TABLE XXXIII.

Municipality.	Yearly sum assigned to Education.	Date of Assigument.	Object on which the money is spent.
	Rs.		
At Poona, for Poona City No. I. 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	576	1st March 1872.	Salaries and house rent.
Poona City No. II. ditto. ...	624	Do.	Do.
At Juner, for Juner 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	240	1st June 1870.	Salaries.
At Tulegaon Dabhade for Tulegaon Dabhade 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	240	April 1871.	Do.
At Sholapur, for Sholapur 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	600	1st Dec. 1873.	Do.
At Barsi for Barsi ditto ...	600	1st March 1871.	Do.
At Pandharpur, for Pandharpur 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	600	1st Nov. 1871.	Do.
At Tanna, for Tanna ditto. ...	60	1st Dec. 1870.	Scholarships.
At Kalian, for Kalian ditto. ...	1,200	1st March 1872.	Salaries.
At Tanna, for Tanna Vernacular School No. I.	30	1st Dec. 1870.	Scholarships.
At Tanna, for Tanna Gujrathi School.	30	Do.	Do.
At Alibag for Alibag 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	496	1st June 1871.	Salaries.
At Bombay, for Bombay Marathi Vernacular Schools. Ditto ditto Gujrathi Vernacular Schools.	10,000	1st Dec. 1870.	Salaries, contingencies, house rent, prizes, library books and furniture.
At Bhewndy, for Bhewndy 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	205-8	June 1872.	Salaries.
At Kurar, for Kurar 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	180	Feb. 1873.	Do.
At Wai, for Wai 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.	600	Jany. 1873.	Do.
	16,281-8		

27. Table No. XXXIV. gives details of the school-building operations conducted during the year. In the Poona Collectorate four new school-houses were more or less completed by the Public Works Department, and four others by civil officers, by which agency also one school-house was enlarged. Expenditure on these buildings was entirely defrayed from Local Funds, with the exception of a small provincial grant of Rs. 276. Building grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 300 respectively were, however, made from Provincial Funds to grant-in-aid schools in Poona. In Sholapur the building of one school-house was commenced, and a second was almost entirely rebuilt by civil officers at a cost of Rs. 980, of which Rs. 200 were from Provincial Funds. In Satara three school-houses were commenced and almost completed by the Public Works Department, the necessary provision being made from Local Funds. In Tanna and Kolaba the small expenditure incurred was on account of school-houses completed in previous years, with the exception of Rs. 100. In Ratnagiri three small school buildings were built by civil officers. Out of the total of Rs. 1,250 expended from Local Funds, Rs. 307 were on account of buildings completed in previous years. A grant of Rs. 850 was also made towards a building for the Ratnagiri General Library from Provincial Funds.

[*Table*

TABLE XXXIV.

School-building operations during the Year 1872-73.

Name of Place.	For what Number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Cess Fund.	From Municipal Funds.	From Popular Contributions.	From Fee Fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona Collectorate.									
Bishop's Girl School, Poona..	Not known.			10,000 0 0	... .	.....	... .	.....	10,000 0 0
St. Vincent do. do.	Do. do.			300 0 0	.....	. ..	. ....	.	300 0 0
Khaid	150	...	1	.....	950 0 0	.....	... .	.....	950 0 0
Tullegaon Dabhade	Not known			... ..	200 0 0	134 0 0	.. ...	.....	334 0 0
Patus	75	Completed in 1871-72.		10 0 0	70 6 1	.....	....	. ....	80 6 1
Borcus	30	1	.....	50 0 0	.. ...	.....	. .	.....	50 0 0
Khudkee	40	1	.. ..	100 0 0	300 0 0	...	.....	.....	400 0 0
Bhigwan	60	1	.....	126 0 0	598 0 0	.... .	126 0 0	.....	850 0 0
Chakun	Completed in previous years.			.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.. ..	450 0 0
Total.....	.....			10,586 0 0	2,568 6 1	134 0 0	126 0 0	.	13,414 6 1

Name of Place.	For what number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Cess Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Popular Contributions.	From Fee Fund.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sholapur Collectorate.									
Bhalowni	75	1	.....	200 0 0	218 8 9	..	.. ...	. ...	418 8 9
Wairag	Not known.			.....	562 0 0		.	.	562 0 0
Total...	...	..	.	200 0 0	780 8 9	.....	... .	.	980 8 9
Satara Collectorate.									
Kudagaum	Not known.		1	.....	510 11 2	.....	.....	.....	510 11 2
Nattapootay	Do.		1	....	187 13 9	.....	..	.....	187 13 9
Khanapur	Do.		1	.....	308 3 4	. .	... .		308 3 4
Total...	...	...	. ...	....	1,006 12 3	..		. .	1,006 12 3
Tanna Collectorate.									
Bhewandy	Completed in previous years.			. .	203 0 0	.....	.....	.....	203 0 0
Dhasai	60	...	1	..	100 0 0	... ..	.....	.....	100 0 0
Total..	. .	..	.....	...	303 0 0	.....	... .	.....	303 0 0

Kolaba Collectorate.								
Mahad	Completed in previous years.			272 0 0	.....	.....	.....	272 0 0
Ratnagiri Collectorate.								
Dabhol	150	Completed in 1871-72.	.....	139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	139 8 0
Khed	125		.....	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	130 0 0
Bagmandle	60		.....	37 8 0	.....	.....	.....	37 8 0
Jaitapur	75	.. 1	.....	355 1 3	.....	.....	.....	355 1 3
Bandivde	75	... 1	.....	288 8 0	.....	.....	.....	288 8 0
Aday	60	.. 1	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Ratnagiri General Library ...	...	... ...	850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 0 0
Total...	...	.. ..	850 0 0	1,250 9 3	.....	.....	.....	2,100 9 3
Special Repairs to School Buildings.								
Poona Collectorate	...	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur do.	...	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara do.	...	... .	.....	498 0 0	.....	.....	.....	498 0 0
Tanna do.	...	... .	.....	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0
Kolaba do.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri do.	..	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	...	... .	.....	512 0 0	.....	.....	.....	512 0 0

Name of Place.	For what Number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Cess Fund.	From Municipal Funds.	From Popular Contributors.	From Fee Fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ordinary Repairs to School Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona Collectorate.	...	...	.....	120 9 0	1,253 14 6	.....	.....	.....	1,374 7 6
Sholapur do.	...	...	.....	.....	315 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	415 0 0
Satara do.	...	...	.....	.....	1,739 6 11	.....	.....	.....	1,739 6 11
Tanna do.	...	...	.....	30 0 0	1,303 0 11	.....	.....	.....	1,333 0 11
Kolaba do.	...	...	.....	.....	630 5 4	.....	.....	.....	630 5 4
Ratnagiri do.	...	...	.....	.....	1,301 11 0	.....	.....	.....	1,301 11 0
Island of Bombay	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
Total	...	...	.....	175 9 0	6,543 6 8	.....	.....	100 0 0	6,818 15 8
Grand Total...	...	...	.....	11,811 9 0	13,236 11 0	134 0 0	126 0 0	100 0 0	25,408 4 0

28. I have to record my thanks to the following gentlemen, who have rendered valuable assistance to myself and the Deputy Inspectors during the year:—

Poona.

J. E. Oliphant, Esq., Collector.
C. W. Bell, Esq., 1st Assistant Collector.
J. K. Spence, Esq., 2nd Assistant Collector.
Mr. Bulwant Sitaram Naik, Mamlutdar of Indapur.
Mr. Ramkrishna Hari Palunde, Mamlutdar of Bhimthude.
Mr. Damodhur Hari Joglekur, Mamlutdar of Juner.

Sholapur.

T. Bosanquet, Esq., Collector.
A. W. Keyser, Esq., 2nd Assistant Collector.
T. Hart Davies, Esq., Assistant Collector.
Mr. Gunesh Shridhur Mahajani, Mamlutdar of Sangolla.

Tanna.

J. A. Robertson, Esq., Collector.
F. Birkbeck, Esq., 2nd Assistant Collector.
Khan Bahadur Cooverji Cowasji, Hoozoor Deputy Collector.
Rao Bahadoor Narain Gunesh Sathe, District Deputy Collector.
Mr. Gopal Wasudeo Burve, Mamlutdar of Bhewndy.
Mr. Bhaskur Narayen Chaphekur, Mamlutdar of Panwell.
Mr. Vishnu Ramchundra, Mamlutdar of Kurjut.
Mr. Narayan Balwant Parvate, Mamlutdar of Wada.

Kolaba.

W. Salmon, Esq., Acting Collector.
J. L. Johnstone, Esq., 2nd Assistant Collector.
Rao Bahadur Rangrao Bhimaji, Hoozoor Deputy Collector.

Satara.

J. R. Arthur, Esq., Collector.
W. A. East, Esq., 2nd Assistant Collector.
H. E. Winter, Esq., Acting 2nd Assistant Collector.
Mr. Amrit Shriput Nagpurkur, Sub-Judge of Karad.
Mr. Sakharam Krishna Shet Datar, Sub-Judge of Ashta.
Mr. Bapu Purshotum Joshi, Mamlutdar of Wai.

Ratnagiri.

J. Elphinstone, Esq , Collector.
A. K. Nairne, Esq., 1st Assistant Collector.
G. Vidal, Esq., 2nd Assistant Collector.
F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
Captain E. W. West, Acting Political Superintendent of Sawantwadi.
Mr. Bhikaji Krishna Patwardhun, Head Carkoon, Rajapur.
Mr. Damodhur Vishwanath Dandekar, Mahalkuri at Vingorla

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Educational Inspector, Central Division.

No. 2.

REPORT BY DR. J. G. BUHLER, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 993 of 1873-74.

Camp Balsar, 2nd June 1873.

To K. M. CHATFIELD, ESQ.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of education in the Northern Division for the year ending 31st March 1873.

Division and Area.—The Northern Division consists of 8 Sub-Divisions—

Sub-division.	Collectorate or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Assistant Deputy Inspectors.
Surat ...	Surat Collectorate ...	1,548	496,744	1	1
	Surat Agency.....	850	56,004		
Broach ..	Broach...	1,351	290,98[illegible]	1	...
Kaira.....	Kaira	1,375	580,63[illegible]	1	1
Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad...	4,437	829,63[illegible]	1	
Mahi Kanta and Palhanpur ...	Mahi Kanta...	4,000	311,046	1	...
	Pahlanpur.....	6,041	321,645		
Rewa Kanta ...	Panch Mahals...	15,136	500,782	...	1
	Rewa Kanta.....				
Kathiawad	Kathiawad.....	2 ,000	1,500,000	1	3
Kachh.....	Kachh...	6,500	409,522	1	...
	Total...	62,238	5,296,991	7	6

The population of the Ahmadabad Collectorate has been entered according to the returns of the census of 1872. The figures for the remaining collectorates and agencies are taken from the census of 1851.

2.—CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(*a*). *In the Inspecting Staff.*

From the 10th December 1872 to January 23rd 1873 I was on privilege leave, and Rao Saheb Mohanlal Ranchordas, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Surat Sub-Division, acted for me.

Mr. Ganpatram Gaurishankar Shastri, Head Clerk in the Educational Inspector, N. D.'s Office, was appointed Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, and the Head Master of the Táluk-dari School at Ahmadabad, Mr. Hargovindass Dwarkadass Kantavala, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmadabad and Kaira. Mr. Vajeram Prabhashankar, Visitor of Kaliparaj schools in Surat, returned to the Head Mastership of the Mandvi Vernacular School on the abolition of the visitorship.

(*b*). *In Schools.*

Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Acting Head Master of the Surat High School, was transferred in the same capacity to Ahmadabad as successor to Mr. Madhavrao Vishnu Kane, transferred to the Dhulia High School.

Mr. Jamsedji Ardeshir Dalal acted as Head Master of the Surat High School from the 17th October 1872 until the arrival of G. Forrest, Esq., who was appointed to his post by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Jamsedji N. Unwala was appointed Head Master of the newly-opened High School at Bhavnagar.

3. The total income of the Department during the year was—

Government.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sanctioned Budget Grant	1,58,700	6	10
Local.			
Educational Cess	2,49,160	6	5
School Fees—			
Of Cess Schools	22,099	15	9
Of other Schools	*11,951	11	4
Municipal Contributions	13,030	8	9
Popular Contributions—			
For Local Cess Schools	†1,720	0	0
For other Schools	1,649	15	7
Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	838	9	3
Barrea Tribute Fund	300	0	0
Kathiawad Educational Fund	1,11,018	11	6
Gujarat Provincial College Fund	4,502	0	0
Rastamji English School Fund	1,203	4	3
Contributions towards the Deputy Educational Inspector's pay and his Establishment in Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur	2,636	1	7
Total	5,78,811	11	3

* Exclusive of fees in Agency Schools, Rs. 16,320-6-6.
† Includes Rupees 1,395 for school buildings.

4. The expenditure from the Provincial Grant and Local Funds has been—

	Government.			Local.		
A—*Divisional Expenditure*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges...	33,880	6	0	*19,769	1	1
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools ...	99,857	14	1	†3,07,519	13	11
Buildings	5,394	4	2	29,157	10	10
B—*General Expenditure.*						
Extra Divisional Charges which have passed thro' the Inspector's hands ...	.....			.....		
Translation Department ...	2,081	15	3	.....		
Special allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts to Dr. Bühler ...	3,200	0	0	.....		
Colleges, Law Schools, &c.	.....			3,109	9	0
Educational Pension Fund.	.....			4,846	8	0
Percentage to Patels and Talatis	....			2,349	4	1
Establishment in Collector's Office for keeping educational accounts... ...	.....			950	8	7
Grants to indigenous masters	.....			130	0	0
Paid for copying the Census returns for Ahmadabad and Kaira	.....			256	0	8
Total Rs...	1,44,414	7	6	3,68,088	8	2
Grand Total Rs...	5,12,502 15 8					

* Includes Rs. 12,429-14-4 on account of the Kathiawad Educational Funds, Rs. 885-14-0 on account of Rewa Kanta Educational Fund, Rs. 300 on account of Barrea Tribute Fund, and Rs. 2,636-1-7 on account of the Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur Educational Fund.

† Includes Rs. 98,588-13-2 on account of Kathiawad Schools.

The expenditure during the previous year was—

	Government.			Local.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	34,645	8	11	15,187	10	6
Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of schools	96,513	1	9	2,81,766	0	11
Buildings	273	4	0	25,732	14	11
B.—*General Expenditure.*						
Extra divisional charges which have passed through the Inspector's hands...	.....			.....		
Translation Department ...	2,083	9	0	.....		
Special allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts to to Dr. Bühler	3,200	0	0	.....		
Colleges, Law Schools, &c. ...	3,721	15	8	1,701	7	10
Travelling allowance to Mr. Ambalal Sakerlal Desai on account of journey to Ahmadabad to attend the Book Committee...	11	3	0	.....		
Educational Pension Fund ...	.....			2,710	4	0
Total Rs...	1,40,448	10	4	3,27,098	6	2
Grand Total Rs...	4,67,547	0	6			

REMARKS.

A.—Provincial Funds.

(*a*). *On Inspection.*—The decrease of Rs. 765-2-11 is owing to the stoppage of printing at the local presses.

(*b*). *On Instruction.*—The increase of Rs. 3,344-12-4 is owing to the opening of several English schools, paid half from Imperial and half from Municipal Funds; to a small increase in the grants-in-aid (Rs. 267); and to the new grant for the Ahmadabad Female Training School (Rs. 600).

B.—Local Funds.

(*a*). *Inspection* shows an increase of Rs. 4,581-6-7, which is owing to the circumstance that arrears of salary, &c., due to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kathiawad, for two months of the year 1871-72, have been paid in 1872-73, as well as to the fact, that the pay of the enlarged or newly-created Kathiawad and Mahi Kanta offices has been drawn for the whole year instead of for six and nine months only.

(*b*). *Instruction* shows an increase of Rs. 25,753-13-0, which is caused by the opening or transference to the department of 138 schools.

(*c*). The increase under the head "Colleges" is owing to the circumstance, that a larger portion of the interest of the Gujarat College Fund has been drawn this year. Hence there is a corresponding decrease in the expenditure from Imperial Funds.

5. Particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds.

(*a.*) *Comparison of Total Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.*

Collectorate or District.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	56,723 15 7	78,801 13 8	22,077 14 1	... ..
Broach	52,754 7 8	42,282 9 4	.....	10,471 14 4
Kaira	54,525 2 10	58,726 2 3	4,200 15 5	.....
Ahmadabad ...	59,672 3 5	65,230 14 0	5,558 10 7	.....
Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	8,661 9 8	9,331 15 10	670 6 2	.....
Kathiawad ...	93,092 0 7	1,11,018 11 6	17,926 10 11	.....
Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur	1,668 14 5	2,636 1 7	967 3 2	.....
Cambay Agency	.....	60 4 0	60 4 0	.....
Total ...	3,27,098 6 2	3,68,088 8 2	51,462 0 4	10,471 14 4
		Net Decrease Rs.	40,990 2 0	

(b.)—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1873.

Collectorate.	School Fees.	Educational Cess Fund.	Popular contributions.	Municipal Funds.	Contributions for school Buildings and Repairs.	Rewa Kanta Educational Fund.	Kathiawad Educational Fund.	Gujarat Provincial College Fund and other Endowments.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat Collectorate ..	7,462 15 11	65,497 6 11	....	4,638 2 7	....	....	....	1,203 4 8	78,801 13 8
Broach do. ..	....	41,765 15 5	....	516 9 11	....	....	....	....	42,282 9 4
Kaira do. ..	760 9 10	57 220 8 5	....	745 0 0	....	....	....	....	58,726 2 3
Ahmadabad do. ..	3,676 1 6	47,760 13 6	2,805 6 9	5,971 3 3	1,907 12 0	....	....	3,109 9 0	65,230 14 0
Punch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	32 0 0	8,064 1 10	....	....	50 0 0	885 14 0	....	300 0 0	9,331 15 10
Kathiawad ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,11,018 11 6	....	1,11,018 11 6
Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,636 1 7	2,636 1 7
Cambay ..	60 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 4 0
	*11,991 15 3	2,20,308 14 1	2,805 6 9	11,870 15 9	1,957 12 0	885 14 0	1,11,018 11 6	7,248 14 10	3,68,088 8 2

* Exclusive of Rs. 35,158-6-11 transferred to the Local Cess and other funds.

(c.)—Expenditure of Educational Cess Fund,

Local Cess. District Committee.	Inspection.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters and Mistresses.	School Buildings and Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes, &c.	Transferred to Local Fund Pension.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	1,467 1 0	....	....	38,501 1 0	2,225 14 4	17,875 9 9	4,289 5 5	1,138 8 0	65,497 6 11
Broach	678 10 5	2,756 10 4	675 2 7	27,695 5 8	2,664 15 8	716 7 9	5,238 11 0	1,340 0 0	41,765 15 5
Kaira	722 9 9	1,949 3 10	1,969 4 5	42,933 0 0	1,988 5 10	3,183 5 2	3,128 11 5	1,341 0 0	57,220 8 5
Ahmadabad	583 13 0	....	.....	34,375 10 11	1,999 14 5	5,424 8 9	4,533 14 5	843 0 0	47,760 13 6
Panch Mahals	....	....	261 0 0	7,484 1 10	.....	....	135 0 0	184 0 0	8,064 1 10
Total..	3,452 2 2	4,705 14 2	2,905 7 0	1,50,994 3 5	8,879 2 3	27,199 14 10	17,325 10 3	4,846 8 0	2,20,308 14 1

Remarks.

The expenditure of Educational Cess for English schools was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Broach High School	3,431	12	11
2.	Nariad High School ...	3,033	2	6
3.	Two 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1,146	5	9
	Total Rs.	7,611	5	2

From these four schools the Local Cess Fund received in fees Rs. 3,584-8-9 The net amount for English schools contributed by the Local Cess Fund is, therefore, Rs. 4,026-12-5.

The total amount expended for scholarships is Rs. 4,092-0-8. The scholarships are held by sons of cess-payers only. Of the grant for books, furniture and prizes, Rs. 281-3-6 have been expended for the above-mentioned four English schools, and Rs. 9,268-12-0 for vernacular schools.

(d.)—Expenditure of School Fees.

Sub-Division.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies and Scholarships, &c.	Transferred to Educational Cess Fund.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Surat	3,696 11 7	179 4 0	390 0 0	3,197 0 4	3,542 7 6	11,005 7 5	(a) Rs. 1,170-10-0, belonging to the Panch Mahals, transferred to the Panch Mahal Local Fund, and Rs. 1,393-8-0 belonging to the several Darbars, Rewa Kanta Pension Fund.
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,276 7 6	5,276 7 6	
Kaira	564 1 10	59 8 0	6 0 0	131 0 0	6,702 3 9	7,462 13 7	
Ahmadabad	*2,000 8 0	100 0 0	192 0 0	1,383 9 6	5,408 3 0	9,084 4 6	
Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	†27 0 0	.....	.....	† 5 0 0	(a) 2,564 2 0	2,596 2 0	(b) Transferred to Kathiawad Educational Fund Rs. 6,622-14-6 and to the Pension Fund Rs. 2,649-2-11.
Kathiawad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 9,272 1 5	9,272 1 5	
Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c) 2,392 13 9	2,392 13 9	(c) Transferred to several Darbars.
Cambay Agency ...	60 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 4 0	
Total...	6,348 9 5	338 12 0	588 0 0	4,716 9 10	35,158 6 11	47,150 6 2	

* Includes Rs. 321 on account of the Camp Disa English School.
† On account of the Camp Baroda Vernacular School.

6.—*Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in each Sub-Division.*

Sub-Division.	1871-72						1872-73.						Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs a p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat.....	3,515 2 10	2,159 15 6	4,528 12 0	..	....	..	10,203 14 4	4,061 7 8	1,993 8 8	4,699 7 6	..	....	..	10,754 7 10	550 9 6	....
Broach.....	850 4 0	1,525 9 0	2,398 4 0	..	....	..	4,774 1 0	1,011 12 0	1,128 4 0	3,136 7 6	..	....	..	5,276 7 6	502 6 6	....
Kaira.....	494 11 0	1,459 4 3	5,288 15 0	..	....	..	7,242 14 3	809 1 3	1,231 7 6	5,326 3 0	..	....	..	7,366 11 9	123 12 6	....
Ahmadabad.....	1,946 0 0	1,954 10 0	4,870 13 0	..	....	..	8,771 7 0	1,973 4 0	1,882 8 0	5,441 8 0	..	....	..	9,297 4 0	525 13 0	....
Rewa Kanta	....	528 10 0	2,182 0 9	..	....	..	2,710 10 9	....	282 6 0	2,347 6 0	..	....	..	2,629 12 0	....	80 14 9
Kathiawad.....	957 7 0	1,640 11 6	8,848 13 0	..	....	..	11,446 15 6	1,181 3 0	2,048 11 0	9,300 4 6	..	3 14 3	..	12,534 0 9	1,087 1 3	....
Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur.....	....	22 0 0	2,221 11 6	..	....	..	2,243 11 6	....	28 14 0	2,363 15 9	..	....	..	2,392 13 9	149 2 3	....
Cambay Agency..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	120 8 0	..	....	..	129 8 0	120 8 0	....
Total....	7,763 8 10	9,290 12 3	30,339 5 3	..	....	..	47,393 10 4	9,036 11 11	8,595 11 2	32,735 12 3	..	3 14 3	..	50,372 1 7	3,059 6 0	80 14 9
													Net Increase.	2 978 7 3		

7. (A.)—Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.

* * * * *

(Included in the statement given in the Director's Report.)

(B.)—The details of income of Rs. 13,030-8-9 from several Municipalities are as under :—

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadabad Sub-Division.			
Municipality of Ahmadabad	...	.....	
For High and Branch Schools	...	4,350 0 0	
For Female Training School	..	627 14 4	
Municipality of Dholka	...	183 1 0	
Ditto Dhandhuka	...	600 0 0	
Ditto Veramgaon	...	1,151 0 0	
			6,911 15 4
Kaira Sub-Division.			
Municipality of Nariad	...	240 0 0	
Ditto Kaira	...	300 0 0	
Ditto Kapadvanj	...	337 15 0	
Ditto Dakore	...	248 5 4	
			1,126 4 4
Broach Sub-Division.			
Municipality of Broach	...	.....	600 0 0
Surat Sub-Division.			
Municipality of Surat	...	3,488 10 1	
Ditto Rander	...	198 6 2	
Ditto Balsar	...	550 0 0	
Ditto Mandvi	...	155 4 10	
			4,392 5 1
		.....	13,030 8 9

(C.) The expenditure during the year from Private Funds on aided and inspected schools was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection, Kachh	557	1	4
Instruction, *i. e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	98,087	0	2
Building	58,449	7	5
Total ...	1,57,093	8	11

* * * *

8. *Results of Expenditure.*

(*a*). On Inspection as shown by the number of schools and scholars visited and examined.

(*See Appendix* C.)

REMARKS.

All High schools and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, with the exception of the Camp Disa Anglo-Vernacular school and the Kachh schools, have been examined by myself. The former has been examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kanta, and the latter by the Lord Bishop of Bombay together with Captain Goodfellow and the Reverend Mr. Walford, and by the Deputy Educational Inspector in Kachh. Of the English schools in Kathiawad I have personally examined the Bhavnagar and Rajkot High schools, as well as the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Wadvan and Limdi. The remaining ones have been examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector. The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in the British territory have been examined by myself; those in Rewa Kanta, Mahi Kanta, and Pahlanpur by the Deputy Educational Inspector. No English school has been left unexamined.

All the vernacular schools in the British territory have been examined with the exception of some in Kaira, where the introduction of the new standards has increased the work so much that the Deputy Educational Inspector was unable to visit all his schools as he has done in former years. The appointment of an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for that Collectorate and Ahmadabad, which was sanctioned shortly before the close of the official year, will make it possible to examine all the schools in the next year.

In the political districts all vernacular schools have been examined with the exception of 26 in Kathiawad, 22 of which were opened in January and February 1873, and could not have produced any results. As the Gogo Taluka of the Ahmadabad Collectorate belongs by its geographical position rather to Kathi-

wad than to Gujarat proper, the examination of the schools of that district has been made over to the Deputy Educational Inspector in Kathiawad, while the Deputy Educational Inspector of Ahmadabad has taken over an equal number of schools in the Jhalawar District, which lies close to the Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas. By this arrangement a considerable saving both in time and money, spent formerly in the long journeys of the Ahmadabad Deputy, has been effected.

In March 1872 I directed that all Deputies should leave copies of the results of the examinations held by them on the records of the vernacular schools This measure, which was new at least in this division, has enabled me to gain, in examining vernacular schools, a knowledge not only of the state of the schools, but also of the manner in which the Deputies discharge their duties. I have in every case re-examined the boys exactly under the same standards and in the same order as the Deputies had done, and, though sometimes a considerable period lay between their and my examinations, I have only in very few cases had reason to be dissatisfied with the results entered by them.

The Deputies of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmadabad, and Kathiawad assisted me in the examinations of the High schools and of the Training College. They have also taken part in the examinations for lower grade public service certificates, and held entrance examinations for the Training College.

(*b.*) On Instruction showing number of schools and scholars and average daily attendance in all grades.

(*Included in the statement given in the Director's Report.*)

9. The increase of schools and scholars is shown in the following statement:—

[*Table*

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges not affiliated	1	1	..	..	15	19	4	..
High Schools	5	6	1	..	687	723	36	..
Middle Class Schools	39	39	...	..	3,539	3,480	..	59
Lower Class Schools	917	1,054	137	..	51,406	56,738	5,332	..
Female Schools	86	85	..	1	3,334	3,313	...	21
Normal Schools	3	3	..	...	150	152	2	..
Total..	1,051	1,188	138	1	59,131	64,425	5,374	80
Net Increase.. Schools....	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	137
Net Increase.. Scholars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,294
Private Aided Institutions.								
A.—*On the system of Payment for Results.*								
High Schools	..	2	2	...	..	178	178	..
Middle Class Schools	3	4	1	...	491	368	..	123
Lower Class Schools	10	12	2	..	788	866	78	..
Female Schools	7	8	1	...	543	678	135	..
Indigenous Schools	..	4	4	..	..	263	263	...
Total..	20	30	10	..	1,822	2,353	654	123
Net Increase.... Schools....	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	10
Net Increase.... Scholars ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	531
B.—*Private Institutions under Inspection only.*								
High School	1	1	..	..	23	30	7	..
Middle Class Schools	7	9	2	..	367	393	26	..
Lower Class Schools	74	102	28	..	3,049	3,786	737	..
Female Schools	26	36	10	..	704	1,105	401	..
Normal Class, Bhuj	1	1	..	..	10	10	...	..
Total..	109	149	40	..	4,153	5,324	1,171	..
Net Increase.... Schools....	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	40
Net Increase.... Scholars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171
Grand Total..	1,180	1,367	188	1	65,106	72,102	7,199	203
Net Increase.... Schools....	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	187
Net Increase.... Scholars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	6,996

10. Results of Instruction in Government and private schools in point of quality as shown by number passed under different standards.

(*The figures are included in Appendix* C.)

A.—Schools under Government Management.

I.—*English Schools.*

One new High school at Bhavnagar and three new 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools paid partly from Provincial and partly from Municipal funds at Dholka, Dhandhuka, and Rander have been opened, while two schools of the latter class, those at Mahudha and Mandvi, had to be closed. They were finally in February attended by eleven and five boys respectively.

Like all other schools the English schools suffered severely during the first quarter of the year by the epidemic outbreak of the dengue fever. The Broach High school sustained the greatest loss from this cause. Its numbers fell by nearly fifty boys, and have never risen again to the same height as in March 1872.

As regards the results attained by the various English schools, they are given in detail in the annexed table—

[*Table*

Name of School.	Standard.	Number passed in all Standards.	Passed.				Passed under Standards.	Percentage of passed under all Standards.	Passed in Matriculation.
			Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.			
Ahmadabad High School....	IV—VII.	104	85	100	73	55	40	38·5	8
Surat do. ...	IV—VII.	181	153	117	135	96	71	39·2	17
Rajkot do. ...	IV—VII.	100	78	76	60	54	30	30·0	8
Bhavnagar do. ...	III—VII.	31	24	28	12	13	9	32·3	1
Broach do. ...	I—VII.	196	167	121	137	86	56	28·6	3
Nariad do. ...	I—VII.	93	68	80	67	62	41	44·1	7
Surat Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.....	I—VII.	142	67	58	50	46	22	15·5	4
Ahmadabad Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.	I—VII.	Examined orally only.							7
Surat Jehangirji Motabhai English School.....	I—VII.	94	50	25	16	10	...	...	...
Nausari Kavasji Jehangirji Zarthosti Madressa..... ..	I—VII.	72	46	47	33	37	16	22 2	...
Gandevi Kavasji Jehangirji Zarthosti English School..	I—VII.	16	10	12	11	12	9	56·2	1
Damaun Rastamji Jamshedji English School	I—VII.	12	9	...	9	9	8	66·6	...
Viramgam English School ...	I—V.	14	11	2	3	6	...	...	...
Kaira do. ...	I—V.	42	35	28	26	32	20	47·6	...
Balsar do. ...	I—V.	56	47	44	43	40	32	57·1	...
Camp Disa do. ...	I—III.	28	20	8	6	12	4	14·3	...
Ahmadabad Branch School, No. I	I—III.	71	70	64	66	67	58	81·7	...
Ahmadabad Branch School, No. II	I—III.	82	67	71	71	61	53	64·6	...
Surat Gopipura Branch School, No. I.....	I—III.	79	73	63	56	65	47	59·5	...
Surat Haripura Branch School, No. II	I—III.	64	52	55	44	47	34	53·1	...
Surat Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institution's English School	I—VII.	85	70	49	48	37	24	28·2	...
Nausari Rastamji English School	I—III.	37	35	33	30	26	23	62·1	..
Rajkot Branch School	I—III.	81	73	51	48	40	31	38·3	...
Bhavnagar English School...	I—II.	72	51	47	17	24	5	6·9	...
Dhanduka do. ...	I—III.	7	6	3	4	3	3	42·8	...
Dholka do. ...	I—III.	11	10	5	11	6	5	45·4	...
Kapadvanj do. ...	I—III.	13	6	2	2	2	2	59·4	...
Umreth do. ...	I—III.	31	21	17	17	18	14	46·1	..
Godhara do. ...	I—III.	10	5	5	1	..	...	...	...
Randor do. ...	I—III.	15	6	1	...	2	...	...	...
Wadwan do. ...	I—III.	29	23	16	15	2	2	6·9	...
Limdi do. ...	I—III.	16	9	5	8	6	3	18·7	...

Fifty-six boys from Gujarat passed this year the Matriculation Examination, eleven of whom came from grant-in-aid schools, and one from a private institution under my inspection, while the remainder belonged to institutions under Government management. Amongst the High schools, Surat, which during the greater part of the year was under the charge of Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, takes the lead. It passed 17 boys at the Matriculation Examination and obtained very good results at my annual examination. The percentage of boys passed under all heads would be very much greater, if the introduction of English composition and of the use of the globes had not caused many failures. As the teaching of these subjects was new to the masters, and no proper hand-books were available, the results were not satisfactory in any of the High schools. I have tried to give instructions to the masters how they should act for the future. But I think that a hand-book for teaching composition with a good selection of themes is indispensably necessary; Mr. Forrest, the new head master of the Surat High school asks, also, for a separate master to teach exclusively composition.

Among the other old High schools, Rajkot has kept up its old reputation. I only regret that the last class was again very weak. The results of the Ahmadabad High School, both in the matriculation and my examinations, were unsatisfactory. The distribution of the work, made by the late head master, was most injudicious, and the boys admitted in January 1872 from the Branch schools had actually gone back in English reading instead of advancing.

The Nariad, Broach, and Bhavnagar High schools have all three matriculated students. The first passed 7 boys, several of whom, however, had formerly studied in Ahmadabad and Surat, and it did well at the annual examination. The second passed three boys, taught exclusively at Broach. At the annual examination, one class of the fourth standard and the third and first standard boys did badly. The other classes were of middling quality.

The Bhavnagar High School, which at the time of examination was only five months old, wants another year for consolidation. It matriculated one boy.

Among the Branch schools the Ahmadabad No. I. obtained the best results; it passed under all heads 58 boys out of 71 submitted. Mr. Valabhram Vajeram Mehta deserves great credit for the manner in which he works himself and makes his assistants work. The Ahmadabad Branch No. II. and the Surat Branches No. I. and No. II., though inferior, also obtained creditable results. The Sir Jamsedji Jijibhái Parsi Benevolent Insti-

tution's English School at Surat, which is also organised as a Branch, being still afflicted with a partly incompetent staff of old teachers, did no better than last year.

Amongst the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools those at Nausari, Kaira, and Balsar did well. The total failure in Viramgam led to a change of masters.

Among the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, Umreth again occupies the first place. Several of the others have been newly organised, and could not be expected to produce any great results.

The scarcity of Gujaratis who have received a college education and the want of an institution where all candidates for masterships in Anglo-Vernacular schools could pass through a course of special training, or at least gain some theoretical knowledge of the art of teaching, are still the great obstacles to a thorough reform of our English schools. Men who have passed the B. A. and F. E. A. are very few, and the unpassed men who have attended college for some terms are not numerous. The supply of matriculated men is now better; but it is difficult to pick out the good ones among them, as the University does not classify them.

The central examination for masterships held at Ahmadabad in September last, has not been a greater success than that held in the previous year. Nine candidates presented themselves, out of whom two only obtained certificates. Last year Mr. Peile sanctioned rewards of Rs. 30—50, to be offered to head masters and first assistants of High schools who might prepare candidates for the central examination. I have been informed that at Surat the first assistant, and at Ahmadabad the head master read with a number of young men for the purpose, but no rewards have been claimed or paid.

In order to direct the attention of the masters already in our employ towards the theory of teaching, I founded during the last monsoon a society in Surat for the discussion of educational subjects. The head master of the High school and about a dozen masters from the Branch schools joined it. Each member was to read an essay on some subject, selected by himself, which was criticized by a specially appointed opponent, and afterwards discussed generally. Ten essays in all were actually read, and one of them, on the method of teaching Universal History, by Mr. Manidharprasad, head master of the Branch School No. I., Surat, has been published in the Educational Record. A few hours were also devoted to translating some difficult pieces from the English III. Book, Part I. I hope that the Society will again hold meetings during the monsoon, and that a similar one will be established in Ahmadabad.

II.—*Vernacular Schools.*

(*a.*) The daily average attendance was 40,356·9 against 35,626·3 last year, and the number of boys presented at first examinations 29,731 against 21,800. The great difference which prevailed last year between the number of boys returned as present and those examined could easily be explained by the fact that all Ankwalas, or boys below standard, were excluded from the returns of those examined. This year the lowest standard requires nothing but the Anks and the Barakhadi, and it might have been expected that the returns of daily averages and of boys examined would show nearly the same figures. This is, however, not the case. Deducting 1,132 boys in the schools not examined, there remain upwards of 9,000 boys returned as present at the 1,012 schools examined who have not been submitted for examination. The reason for this fact is that in some districts, especially in Broach and the Panch Mahals and in parts of Surat and of Kathiawad,* the schools are best attended during the monsoon, while in the cold season, when most of the examinations take place, the children belonging to the agricultural population are engaged in field work. Another reason is that the 1st standard is not found to be very easy. On the contrary all the Deputies and many masters complain that it is too hard. A boy has to study a whole year before he can master all the multiplication and division tables now prescribed. Hence the masters are unwilling to submit the boys who have joined a few months only before the examination, and keep below-standard classes. Next year separate returns for such classes will be submitted.

Out of the 29,731 boys submitted for examination, 13,448 passed under all the heads of their standards and 103 under the very difficult VIth Standard. Considering that the new standards were introduced only last year, these results are satisfactory. Another proof that the Vernacular schools have become more efficient, I see in the fact that no less than 262 candidates came forward for admission into the Training School and that 131 passed the entrance examination against 61 last year.

The chief seat of higher vernacular education is the Kaira Collectorate. But gradually some schools at least in each zillah or agency begin to teach up to the VIth Standard. The closing of the old 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, in which both English and Vernacular instruction was given, has done a good deal to raise vernacular education. The taluka masters, instead

*In Broach and the Panch Mahals one-third of the boys returned as present during the year were not submitted, in Kathiawad one-fifth, in Surat and the Mahi Kanta one-sixth, in Kaira one-seventh, and in Ahmadabad one-eleventh

of concentrating their attention on a few English boys, who in the end learnt not much, now give their whole time and energy to the vernacular work.

(*b.*) Sixty-five new Branch schools have been opened, and the total number is now 180. These institutions send, however, few, if any, pupils to the higher grade schools. They are nothing but Vernacular schools of the lowest grade, teaching the three 'Rs.' and the geography of the collectorate. You have sanctioned an attempt to introduce the system of payment by results in the Broach Branch schools, which will come into force next year.

(*c.*) The evening classes are now fourteen in number. The attendance is 271·7. The measure is not welcomed so eagerly by the people as might have been expected. Probably the existence of these schools is, as yet, little known amongst the classes for which they are intended.

(*d*). This is the first year in which the *Urdu* schools have been examined under standards. The Urdu standards sanctioned by your predecessor are devised to impart an inferior Gujarati education, together with some knowledge of Urdu. A Gujarati book has to be read in every class, and the hand-books used for teaching geography, arithmetic and history are the Gujarati ones. This scheme of education was made necessary by the following circumstances. The Mahomedans form a small fraction only of the population* of Gujarat, and more than one-half of them do not *speak* or *understand* Urdu. This is particularly the case in the Broach districts, where the Mussalman population belong mostly to the Vohora and Mollesalam castes, who are converted Hindus. All the other Mussalmans, including even the so-called Kasbatis, know Gujarati. If a purely Urdu education were given to any of these people, it would be useless ballast for them, as they are too few to have a national life separate from that of their Gujarati countrymen. The language of business, of the higher schools, of the courts and offices is Gujarati, and a knowledge of that tongue is indispensably necessary for every one who wishes to make himself useful or gain his livelihood by trade or service. All, therefore, that can be done for the Mussalman is to give him a teacher who professes his own creed, and to allow him to learn the elements of the language of his ancestors.

Up to the year 1871 there were no trained Mussalman teachers Since that time eleven Munshies have passed the final examination of the Training College and have been appointed to head-masterships. Twelve more are now under training.

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* According to the census of 1872 there are in Ahmadabad 81,375 Mahomedans amongst a total of 829,637 inhabitants, in Kaira (excluding Nariad town) 69,951 Mahomedans amongst a total of 782,133 inhabitants

The twenty-four Urdu schools open during the whole of last year were attended by 894·6 pupils and presented 664 for examination, out of whom 209 passed under four standards.

A few formerly Gujarati schools in Vohara villages of the Broach Collectorate (which are not included in the above number) have been furnished by me with trained Munshies in January last, at the request of the inhabitants. The schools are now very much better attended than formerly. The attendance at one of them (Manubar) has risen from 25 to 75 pupils. But I have been informed that in some villages the people regret having asked for Urdu instructions, *because their children do not learn enough Gujarati*. My action in the case of Broach is entirely experimental; and I shall wait some time longer before I decide whether to turn more Gujarati schools into Urdu ones or to close the latter.

(*e*). In the girls' schools there is a decrease of 10 pupils on the rolls and 63 in daily average attendance, which may be explained by the fearful commotion created by the marriage of the widow Jivkor Ratanji, who was mistress of the Kerwada School. The Kerwada School has been closed, and the Nariad School was for some time put under interdict by the chief Maharaj of that town. I shall attempt to concentrate the girls' schools in the large towns, where they will produce tangible results. To keep them in villages is simply to throw away money. In the 80 schools now open, 1,027 girls were presented for examination, out of whom 379 passed under five standards.

III.—*Training Schools.*

The Ahmadabad Training College has also this year done very well. There is a large increase in the percentage of pupils passed, and the quality of the men furnished is good. The men of the second year's class especially have obtained great successes wherever I have sent them.

Under your sanction I have increased the number of scholarships in the preparatory class and admitted altogether 82 pupils against 50 last year. I hope next year to be able to dispense with the services of, or reduce to assistants, a good many incompetent or lazy masters, whom now I cannot give their deserts, because I have nobody to send to their places.

Lately Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram of his own accord has formed a debating society among the students of his college, where original papers are read and discussed, chiefly on subjects connected with education and teaching. He has also invited the masters of the town schools to attend. The movement is an excellent one, and I shall see that the masters avail themselves of the opportunity offered to them.

The Rajkot Training School has sent out 16 passed masters.

The Female Training School has sent out one certificated mistress and two unpassed assistants. All these persons are employed in the Maganbhai Female Schools at Ahmadabad. Two more pupils, who would probably have obtained certificates, left in September last, shortly before the examination. As they were old pupils who had not passed any agreement, I was unable to keep them back.

The twelve scholarships have again been filled up. Several of the scholars are wives of assistant masters employed in the town, and live with their husbands; the remainder stay with their parents or relations.

The ground for the new Mahalakshimi Female Training School building has been acquired. The plans are still under consideration.

I beg to append the usual tables regarding the Training Schools

[*Table*

The following table gives full Statistics of the Training Schools:—

	Number on the Roll at the end of the year.				Average attendance during the year.				Number passed for entrance into the Training School.	Number who obtained Stipends.	Number appointed as unpassed Assistants.	Number passed.				Number appointed as Masters and Assistant Masters.		
												1st year Certificate.		2nd year Certificate.				
	Preparatory Course.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.	Preparatory Course.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	From 1st year's men.	From 2nd year's men.	Total.
Ahmadabad Training College...	82	26	...	108	45·6	44·2	2·6	92·4	131	80	2	1	33	2	1	34	3	37
Rajkot Training School ...	18	16	...	34	18·1	16·6	...	34·7	20	20	2	6	10	...	...	16	...	16
Ahmadabad Female do. ..	8	2	...	10	5·8	2·6	...	8·4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3

Su -Division.	Number of Trained Men appointed during the year.			Total number of Trained Men now employed.			Number of Untrained Men appointed during the year.			Total number of Untrained Men now employed.			Number who obtained Certificates without attending the College.	Number of Untrained Men discharged for remaining unpassed.	Number admitted to the new Rules without examination.	Maximum of Proficiency and Captation Allowance.		Minimum of Proficiency and Captation Allowance.		Average amount of Proficiency and Captation Allowance.		
	Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Total.	Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Total.	Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Total.	Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Total.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmadabad	6	..	6	76	8	84	14	27	41	57	175	232	..	..	5	17	2	0	0	4	0	3	13	0
Kaira	5	..	5	112	12	124	3	..	3	42	24	66	..	..	4	26	11	0	0	7	0	7	12	6
Broach	24	..	24	106	3	109	18	12	30	48	35	83	..	1	12	6	12	0	0	1	0	1	6	7
Surat	2	..	2	121	10	131	21	47	68	83	137	220	..	..	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	0
Kathiawad	17	..	17	131	3	134	35	252	287	142	191	333	..	..	..	....			....			....		
Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	..	..	..	28	4	32	17	5	22	93	16	109	..	..	..	....			....			....		
Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	45	2	47	..	..	..	....			....			....		

B.—Aided Schools.

The English Mission School at Ahmadabad matriculated seven, and that at Surat four pupils.

Mr. Dinsha Dosabhai again presented some girls under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards.

C.—Inspected Schools.

The Damaun school again did well. But I have been sorry to hear that the payments made on its account, by the late Mr. Rastamji Jamsedji Jijibhai's heirs, have been stopped, and that the funds set apart for the maintenance of the school are probably lost.

The two Sir Kavasji Jahangirji schools at Nausari and Gandevi did this year much better than in former years. Both have now a competent staff of teachers. Gandevi also matriculated one student taught exclusively at that school.

School-building Operations during the Year 1872-73.

Locality.	For what number of boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure.							
				Imperial Fund.	Cess Local Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total. From the amounts drawn in previous year.	Total. From the amounts drawn in current year.	Money which did not pass through this Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmadabad Sub-Division.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	75	Carried on	Completed	*300 0 0	2,129 0 0	...	300 0 0	...	...	600 0 0	2,129 0 0
Prantej	200	do.	do	..	†411 0 0	...	..	...	...	411 0 0	..
Wagad	75	do.	do	..	†1,091 12 9	...	..	...	...	1,091 12 9	..
Kherol	64	..	..	..	600 0 0	...	..	...	...	600 0 0	..
Sunthal	75	Carried on	Completed	*317 8 0	7 4 0	...	317 8 0	..	...	642 4 0	..
Aghar	50	..	..	423 0 0	..	...	423 0 0	...	...	846 0 0	..
Khas	50	..	..	500 0 0	..	...	500 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	..
Amaliala	75	Carried on	Completed	*367 4 0	..	..	367 4 0	...	...	734 8 0	..
Barwala	..	..	..	*2,000 0 0	..	..	..	.	.	2,000 0 0	..
			Total..	3,907 12 0	4,239 0 9	...	1,907 12 0	...	.	7,925 8 9	2,129 0 0
Kaira Sub-Division.											
Sarsavni	50	do.	Completed	..	100 4 9	...	..	...	100 4 9	..	..
Mohlel	100	do.	do.	..	1,692 6 6	...	..	...	1,692 6 6	..	..
Salun	75	do.	do.	..	2,348 12 0	...	..	...	...	479 3 9	1,869 8 3
Umeta	50	do.	do.	..	1,630 7 5	...	..	...	..	865 9 5	764 14 0
Matar	150	Commenced	not compd	..	1,191 0 0	.	..	...	..	..	1,191 0 0
Peeplav	100	do.	do.	..	819 15 11	...	..	.	...	..	819 15 11
Bochasan	75	do.	do.	*500 0 0	910 0 0	...	..	...	.	500 0 0	910 0 0
			Total..	500 0 0	8,692 14 7	..	..	...	1,792 11 3	1,844 13 2	5,555 6 2

Panch Mahals.													
Kanjri	60	Carried on	Not completed.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Vyasda	60	do.	do.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Garbada	50	do.	do.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Malav	60	do.	do.	50 0 0	..	...	50 0 0	...	..	100 0 0	..		
Delol	60	do.	do.	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..		
Dohad	200	do.	do.	*424 0 0	..	...	..	...	..	424 0 0	..		
Timba	60	do.	do.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Shera	100	do.	do.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Valavpur	75	do.	do.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Raniar	40	do.	do.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Pingli	50	do.	do.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
			Total..	474 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	524 0 0	..		
Broach Sub-Division.													
Wagra	50	do.	Not Completed.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		
Manubar	50	Commenced	Completed.	...	1,930 0 0	..	..	...	..	...	1,930 0 0		
Kurchan	50	do.	do.	..	1,771 0 0	...	..	...	..	...	1,771 0 0		
Dora	50	do.	do.	..	1,770 0 0	...	..	...	..	...	1,770 0 0		
Matar	50	do.	do.	...	1,781 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	1,781 0 0		
Rahiád	50	do.	do.	..	1,844 0 0	..	..	...	.	...	1,844 0 0		
Amod	200	do.	not compld	...	7,998 0 0	...	..	...	.	...	7,998 0 0		
Broach	300	do.	do.	...	4,904 0 0	...	..	..	..	...	4,904 0 0		
			Total..	...	21,998 0 0	...	..	...	..	...	21,998 0 0		
Surat Sub-division													
Wankaner	50	Carried on	Not Completed.	...	829 2 8	...	..	...	..	829 2 8	..		
Afiva	50	do.	do.	...	830 2 8	...	..	...	...	830 2 8	..		
Saras	50	Commenced	do.	...	1,413 0 4	...	..	...	..	1,413 0 4	..		
Kundiáná	50	do.	do.	...	1,403 12 0	...	..	...	.	1,403 12 0	..		
Sankali	50	do.	do.	...	1,500 15 10	...	..	...	..	1,500 15 10	..		
Itchapur	50	do.	do.	...	1,555 10 6	...	..	..	..	1,555 10 6	..		
Carried over...		...	..	..	7,532 12 0	...	..	...	..	7,532 12 0	..		

Locality.	For what number of boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure.							
				Imperial Fund.	Local Cess Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total. From the amounts drawn in previous year.	Total. From the amounts drawn in current year.	Money which did not pass through this Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward..	..	..	..	..	7,532 12 0	..	..	..	..	7,532 12 0	..
Surat Sub-Division. (continued).											
Paria - - -	50	Commenced	Not completed	..	1,462 0 11	..	..	..	..	1,462 0 11	..
Deladva - - -	50	do.	do.	..	1,445 4 7	..	..	..	..	1,445 4 7	..
Sultanpur - - -	50	do.	do.	..	1,329 11 10	..	..	..	..	1,329 11 10	..
Degam - - -	100	do.	do.	..	2,340 0 5	..	..	..	..	2,340 0 5	..
Haria - - -	50	do.	do.	..	1,495 14 0	..	..	..	..	1,495 14 0	..
Bardoli - - -	150	do.	do	..	2 7 7	..	..	..	..	2 7 7	..
Contingencies at 5 per cent. on the total cost of the buildings constructed through Public Works Agencies. - -	...	..	..	...	790 2 3	..	..	..	..	790 2 3	..
			Total..	..	16,398 5 7	..	..	..	..	16,398 5 7	..
Kathiawad Agency.											
Rajkot High School -	350	Carried on	Not completed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malia - - -	100	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satudad - - -	91	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gariadhar - -	100	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sitha - - - -	150	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wadvan	250	do.	completed	..	..	..	14,833	5	9	..	..	..	14,833	5	9
Siani	100	do.	do	..	..	..	2,550	0	0	..	..	..	2,550	0	0
Wanod	50	do.	not compd	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Bhoikha	70	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Kkokhari	100	do.	completed	..	..	..	1,707	7	11	..	..	..	1,707	7	11
Meghpur	35	Commenced	do.	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0
Jetpur	75	do.	do	..	..	..	1,350	0	0	..	..	..	1,350	0	0
Ghantila	100	do.	do.	..	..	..	1,200	0	0	..	..	.	1,200	0	0
Vavania	50	do.	do.	..	..	..	3,835	13	6	..	..	..	3,835	13	6
Begathala	90	do.	not compd	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Sudamda	50	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Porbandar	50	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Ranavar	75	do.	completed	..	..	..	367	4	0	..	..	.	367	4	0
Gondal	150	do.	not compd	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Dadva	55	do	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Patanvav	40	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	.	..	..		
Sarsai	40	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	.	..	..		
Moti Marwad	55	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Supedi	55		do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Shekhna Piparia	25	do.	completed	..	..	..	200	0	0	..	..	..	200	0	0
Bhavnagar No. 3 Vernacular and Vadva Girls' School-houses	200	do.	not compd	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Datha	50	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Sanosara	125	do	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Jalalpor	50	do.	do	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	.		
Dhasa	35	do.	completed	..	..	..	500	0	0	..	.	..	500	0	0
Nanghanvadar	75	do.	do.	..	..	..	700	0	0	..	..	..	700	0	0
Lathidad	133	do.	do.	..	..	..	903	3	9	..	..	..	903	3	9
Vanda	75	do.	not compd	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Amba	75	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Junasawar	100	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Jesar	40	do.	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Wala	200	Carried on	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Kotda Sangani	100	Commenced	do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Jira	75	do.	completed	..	..	..	935	0	4	..	..	..	935	0	4
Haliad	80	do.	do.	..	..	..	425	0	0	..	..	..	425	0	0
Patchhegám	100	do.	do.	..	..	..	2,000	0	0	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Rasnal	35	do.	do.	..	..	..	400	0	0	..	..	..	400	0	0
Dhasa	40	do.	do.	..	..	..	170	13	10	..	..	..	170	13	10
			Total ..	..	..	..	32,138	1	1	..	..		32,138	1	1

Locality.	For what number of boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year	EXPENDITURE.							
				Imperial Fund.	Cess Local Fund.	Municipal Fund	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total. From the amounts drawn in previous year.	Total. From the amounts drawn in current year.	Money which did not pass through this Department
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rewa Kanta Agency.											
Nandod - - -	...	Commenced.	Completed	....	....	..	8,726 3 2	..	....	....	8,726 3 2
Palanpur Agency.											
Barsoli - - -	...	Do.	Do.	....	....	..	731 11 2	..	....	....	731 11 2
Wao - - -	...	Do.	Do.	....	....	..	800 0 0	..	....	....	800 0 0
Total -				....	....	..	1,531 11 2	..	....	....	1,531 11 2
Kachh Agency.											
Mandvi - - -	...	Carried on	Completed	....	....	..	12,102 7 0	..	....	....	12,102 7 0
Khalphan - - -		..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	.....
Dama Seminary - -	...	Do.	Do.	....	....	..	1,013 13 8	..	....	....	1,013 13 8
Gymnasinm and alteration to Gujarati School-house in Bhuj - - -	...	Do.	Do.	....	....	..	1,736 12 7	..	....	....	1,736 12 7
				....	....	..	14,353 1 3	.	. ..	...	14,853 1 3

| | | |

12. LIBRARIES.

* * * * * *

The summary of the foregoing statistics is as follows :—

Number of libraries, 77.
Number of volumes in them, 26,196.
Number of members, 7,129.
Total income, Rs. 15,537-7-1.
Total expenditure, Rs. 11,736-9-4.
Number of books issued, 13,086.

13. SPREAD OF ENGLISH.

A.—*Government Schools.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying English. 1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
9	Ahmadabad...	492	586	94	...
5	Kaira	280	279	...	1
4	Rewa Kanta & Panch Mahals..	52	55	3	...
7	Surat	827	766	...	61
2	Broach	319	271	...	48
19	Kathiawad	736	892	156	...
2	Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur . .	33	24	...	9
48	Total...	2,739	2,873	253	119
	Net increase ...			134	

B.—*Private Schools.*

	Sub-Division.	Number studying English. 1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Ahmadabad...	116	134	18	...
6	Surat...	553	465	...	88
2	Kathiawad	68	26	...	42
3	Kachh	144	169	25	...
13	Total...	881	794	43	130
	Net decrease ...			87	

* Omitted.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH LEARNERS ACCORDING TO GRADES OF SCHOOLS.

—Government.

Number of Schools.		Number studying English. 1871-72.	Number studying English. 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Colleges...	14	13	...	1
6	High Schools	687	723	36	...
14	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools..	1,361	1,427	66	...
25	2nd do. do. ..	589	667	78	..
2	English Classes	88	43	..	45
48	Total...	2,739	2,873	180	46
	Net increase .			134	

B.—*Private.*

Number of Schools.		Number studying English. 1871-72.	Number studying English. 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
3	High Schools...	23	208	185	...
8	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	790	546	...	244
2	2nd do. do. do. ...	68	40	...	28
	Total...	881	794	185	272
	Net decrease ...				87

REMARKS.

The increase of 47 pupils in English schools is due to the opening of one new High school and a number of Anglo-Vernacular schools in Kathiawad and in the Ahmadabad Collectorate.

14. Number studying Classical Languages.

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Sanskrit. 1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
3	Ahmadabad	199	148	...	51
1	Kaira	69	59	...	10
3	Surat	170	195	25	...
1	Broach	113	92	...	21
11	Kathiawad	425	426	1	...
1	Kachh	9	14	5	...
	Total...	985	934	31	82
	Net decrease ...				51

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Latin. 1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Ahmadabad	60	49	...	11
1	Surat	109	33	...	76
1	Kaira	.	13	13	...
	Total ..	169	95	13	87
	Net decrease ...				74

C.—*Persian.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division	Number studying Persian. 1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Ahmadabad	9	12	3	...
1	Surat	48	47	...	1
1	Pahlanpur	43	90	47	...
		100	149	50	1
	Net increase ...			49	

15.—EMPLOYMENT OF EDUCATED NATIVES.

The number of certificates for admission into the lower grades of the Public Service was—

A.—*Under the old Rules* as per Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5605 of the 8th November 1871 :—

1st Class.

By the Educational Inspector, N.D ... 21

B.—*Under the new Rules*—

1st Class	...	...	..	19
2nd Class	...	...	..	109
				149

Mr. Chaganlal Bhudarji, of the Broach High School, was appointed 1st Clerk in the office of the Collector of Broach.

Messrs. Bhagavanji Govindji, Clerk of the Educational Inspector, N.D., and Lalubhai Dalichand, Head Clerk of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, obtained places in the office of the Collector of Kaira.

16. The following grants were

Class of School.	Name of Aided School.	Average number in attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant of 1871-72.	Grant of 1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmadabad ..	40·6	....	....	*1,357 0 0
	Do. do. Surat ..	79·5	80	....	837 0 0
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Do. do. Ahmadabad ..	52·0	....	1,428 8 0	*371 8 0
	Do. do. Surat ..	71·2	62	1,521 0 0	434 0 0
	Jahangirji Motabhai's, Surat ..	85·0	94	470 8 0	*470 8 0
Lower Schools.	Irish Presbyterian Mission No. I., Ahmadabad ..	80·0	....	60 6 0	*60 6 0
	Do. No. II., Ahmadabad ..			85 2 0	*85 2 0
	Do. No. I., Gogo ..	57·0	41	88 8 0	†172 0 0
	Do. No. II., Gogo ..	34·	22	45 6 0	‡77 14 0
	Do. No. I., Surat ..	88·0	54	70 14 0	88 8 0
	Do. No. II., Surat ..	64·0	53	47 8 0	65 0 0
	Do. No. III., Surat ..	56·0	33	57 2 0	61 8 0
	Do. No. IV., Surat ..	30·0	20	34 0 0	27 8 0
	Do. Rajkot ..	46·0	30	35 8 0	37 0 0
	Dinsha Dosabhai, Surat ..	67·0	72	62 6 0	91 8 0
	Jamasji Edalji Palia, Surat ..	56·0	19	....	11 0 0
	Himatram Ochhavram, Vesu ..	15·0	10	....	7 0 0
Female Schools.	Irish Presbyterian Mission Girls', Surat ..	47·4	43	10 12 0	70 0 0
	Dinsha Dosabhai Anglo-Vernacular Girls', Surat ..	48·0	6	43 0 0	61 0 0
	Dinsha Dosabhai Girl's, Surat ..		37	72 12 0	107 0 0
	Raichand Dipchand Girl's No. I., Surat ..	65·6	64	149 12 0	221 8 0
	Do. do. No. II., Surat ..	62·1	64	167 12 0	130 0 0
	Jamasje Edalji Palia Girls', Surat ..	33·4	14	....	23 0 0
	Himatram Ochhavram Girls', Vesu ..	4·1	6	....	9 0 0
	Rao Bahadoor Maganbhai Girls', No. I., Ahmadabad	82·8	66	280 4 0	§10 0 0
	Do. do. No. II., Ahmadabad	44·3	39	86 4 0	‖316 8 0
	Nek Namdar Sethani Harkuvarbai's Girls' School, Ahmadabad ..	44·2	24	54 8 0	§54 8 0
					‖89 8 0
	Total ..	....	....	4,871 12 0	5,593 14 0

* Grants have been awarded according to last year's results.
† Includes Rs. 88-8-0 on account of last year's grant.
‡ Do. ,, 45-6-0 do. do. do.
§ On account of last year's grant.
‖ These amounts have not been drawn during this year.

awarded during the year :—

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per Head of Pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Private Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of Pupils in average attendance.	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,357 0 0	....	....	33 6 9	1,448 0 0	35 10 8	
837 0 0	....	10 7 5	10 8 5	14,657 11 6	58 9 5	
....	1,057 0 0	....	7 2 4	1,214 8 0	23 5 8	
....	1,087 0 0	7 0 0	6 1 6	1,995 2 11	28 0 4	
....	....	5 0 1	5 8 7	649 8 0	*a*7 10 3	*a* Mr. Jahangirsha's full time is devoted to the school.
....	....	....	1 13 1	396 13 7	*b*4 15 4	*b* No charges for Superintendence are included.
....	....	....				*c* The Mission Schools are superintended by Missionaries, but for what time no information has been received.
83 8 0	....	4 3 1	3 0 1	141 8 0	*c*2 7 9	
32 8 0	....	3 8 8	2 4 8	113 2 0	*c*3 5 3	
17 10 0	.....	1 10 7	1 0 2	229 3 2	*c*2 9 8	
17 8 0	....	1 3 8	1 0 1	222 10 0	3 7 8	Full-time Master Mr. Dinsha not paid from any source.
4 6 0	....	1 13 10	1 1 7	189 12 0	3 6 3	
....	6 8 0	1 6 0	0 14 8	175 10 0	5 13 8	
1 8 0	....	1 3 9	0 12 10	216 0 0	4 11 2	
29 2 0	....	1 4 4	1 5 10	161 0 0	2 6 5	
11 0 0	....	0 9 3	0 8 1	29 0 0	0 8 3	
7 0 0	....	0 11 2	....	....	....	
59 4 0	....	1 10 1	1 7 8	490 11 6	10 5 8	
18 0 0	....	10 2 8	3 4 9	....	....	
34 4 0	....	2 14 3				
71 12 0	....	3 7 4	3 6 0	380 10 8	5 12 10	
....	37 12 0	2 0 6	2 1 6	328 12 8	5 4 9	
23 0 0	....	1 10 3	0 11 0	....	.....	
9 0 0	....	1 8 0	2 3 1	4 1 9	0 15 1	
46 4 0	.....	....	....	1,172 10 10	14 2 7	
73 4 0	....	....	....	245 3 0	5 8 7	
87 8 0	....	2 4 4	1 3 9	4,189 8 11	.....	
2,820 6 0	2,188 4 0	....	....	....	....	

17. Table of different castes under instruction

A.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

* * * *

(*Included in the Statement given in the Director's Report.*).

[*Table*

B.—*In Private Schools Aided or under Inspection.*

Description of School.	I-Christians.				II.-Hindus.														II.-Mahomedans.					IV.	V.	VI.	
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatrias (Rajputs).	Kayasths or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes { Banians, Bhatias, &c.	Cultivators—Kunbis, &c.	Artizans { Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, Darjis, &c.	Shopkeepers. { Ghanchis, Kachias, Tambolis, &c.	Labourers { Dhobis, Bhistis, Bhois Menial Servants, &c.	Low castes. { Mochis, Dhes, Bhangis, Mangs, Mahars, &c.	Miscellaneous. { Bhats, Vanjaras, Bharwads, Rubins, &c.	Total.	Moguls.	Boras.	Mianas.	Kkojas and Memons.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Grand Total.
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools... ...	...	...	1	6	7	47	5	18	...	16	50	...	3	...	1	1	...	141	5	2	2	...	9	49	2	...	2 8
Middle Class Schools..	1	9	8	4	22	156	17	18	...	64	133	8	8	3	5	...	2	414	3	10	9	25	47	278	...	...	701
Lower Class Schools...	...	...	...	15	15	756	309	13	...	563	920	240	436	167	145	75	269	3893	85	89	10	485	669	328	10	...	4965
Female Schools ...	...	...	...	45	45	472	66	28	...	347	225	70	102	56	41	8	41	1456	...	16	5	74	96	187	...	...	1713
Normal Schools ...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	80
	1	9	9	70	89	1438	397	77	...	990	1329	318	549	226	192	84	312	5912	93	117	26	586	822	842	12	...	7677

18.—REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL CESS.

The number of children of cess-payers attending the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools :—

Sub-Division.	In 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	In Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Ahmadabad	15	4,983	4,998
Kaira	36	9,138	9,174
Broach	...	5,114	5,114
Surat	15	6,332	6,347
	66	25,567	25,633

Twenty-four written applications for new schools have been received.

19. *The cost per head of Institution to Government.*

		Cost per head of Pupils in average daily attendance. Rs. a. p.
	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
(a.) General.	Gujrat Provincial College, Ahmadabad	.....
	High Schools	58 0 3
	Middle Class Schools.	
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ..	16 13 7
	2nd do. do. ...	15 4 8
	Lower Class do. ...	1 9 11
(b.) Special...	Training... ... do. ...	77 9 2
	Female Training do. ...	67 6 8
(c.) Female Schools...		3 0 5
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.	
	On the system of Payment for Results.	
(a.) General.	Higher Class Schools	19 1 7
	Middle Class Schools	5 5 7
	Lower Class Schools	1 4 0
(c.) Female Schools		1 8 9

20.—*Average monthly rate of Fees.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Government Schools of Different Grades.			
High Schools	1	1	5
Middle Class Schools.			
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	0	7	3
2nd do. do.	0	1	4
Lower Class Schools	0	0	7
B.—In Aided Schools of Different Grades.			
High Schools	0	15	7
Middle Class Schools.			
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	0	7	7
2nd do. do.	0	0	11
Lower Class Schools	0	2	5
C.—Inspected Schools of Different Grades.			
Middle Class Schools.			
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools . ..	0	8	7
2nd do do. .	.	.	
Lower Class Schools	0	1	0

21.—Education of Minor Chiefs.

(*a*). The Talukdari school at Ahmadabad contained at the end of the year 15 pupils against 10 last year. The school has been examined twice, and special reports on the examinations have been forwarded to you

(*b*). The young Chiefs of Lunawara and Barrea attended the Ahmadabad High School, but were not present at the annual examination.

(*c*) The following Chiefs or Kumvars attend Government Vernacular schools :—

1.—*Ahmadabad Sub-Division.*

Two Chiefs of Lolla at Dholera and one of Ambali at his village; they are stated to be irregular in attendance and not to make any progress.

2.—*Kaira Sub-Division.*

Kumvar of Umeta (progress unsatisfactory), sons of the Chief of Dehvan.

3.—*Páuch Mahals Sub-Division.*

Kumvars of Erol, Kanjari, Limdi, Meldo, and Valavpur: progress fair.

(d). The young Kumvar of Dharampur has twice changed his tutor. Mr. Jamsedji N. Unwala was succeeded by Mr. Dorabji Edulji Gimi, and the latter by Mr. Fakirbhai Tuljaram, formerly head master of the Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institution's English School at Surat.

(e). At the request of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, I examined the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in February last. The condition of the institution is entirely satisfactory. The performances of Thakor Jasvantsingji of Limdi and of Harisingji, one of the Bhaiads of Bhavnagar, were better than anything that I have ever seen in a similar institution.

(f). The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta, examined the sons of the Rajas of Chota Udaipur and Nandod and of the Thakors of Radana, Rampur Mandwa, Naswada, Ohora, Vajiria, Palasni, Bhilodia and Aghar, the first two of whom are under private tuition, while the remainder attend vernacular schools. Their studies are, it is stated, in a tolerable condition.

(g). The Sadra Bazar School was attended by 17 sons of Chiefs. Their attendance, it is stated, has been low, owing to sickness and long leave.

The young Maharaj of Edar continues under the same tutor, and has passed the Fourth Vernacular Standard.

Two Kumvars of Sullasuna, one of Punadra, and three of Amliara, amongst whom the youngest is stated to be the sharpest, attend the schools of their villages.

(h.) The Rao of Kachh continues to take the greatest interest in the education of his children, who have made considerable progress. The Rao's daughter translates Howard's 3rd Book, Part II., which used to be the class book of the IVth High school standard.

22. *Indigenous chools.*—Out of 16 schools registered last year for grants-in-aid only two in Jambusar, one in Surat, and one in Rander have been examined and allowed grants amounting to Rs. 130. The masters of the remaining ones backed out of their engagements when the time for examination arrived.

Discouraging as these results are, I think, as the masters have now seen that grants-in-aid have been actually received by some of their class, and that no evil results for the schools have followed, they will come forward in greater numbers. One new school in Ahmadabad has been registered. The master of the Rander Indigenous school seemed to be highly pleased with the grant which he had received, and insisted on my examining his school at my visit to Rander in March 1873.

23. The schools in the two Ahmadabad jails, as well as those at Kaira, Dohad and Surat, were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspectors; the results are as below—

Ahmadabad.

Locality.	Number of Class.	Number of Convicts studying.	Number present at Examination	Subject of Studies	Result
Dhulıakot.	4	105	22	6th Book downwards to Kako and subtracting to Ank.	15 good in arithmetic. 12 good in reading. 7 good in writing, others failed.
Bhadar, (Ahmadabad.)	4	129	64	6th Book downwards to Kako, and rule of three to Ank in arithmetic.	6 good in arithmetic 35 good in reading. 29 good in writing.

Kaira.

Class.	Studies.	Number of Convicts.	Remarks.
1st	Gujaratı 3rd Book	1	Pretty good.
2nd	Do. 2nd Book	2	Ditto
3rd	Do 1st Book.	3	Indifferent.
4th	Alphabets.	8	Good

Dohad.

Name of Jail.	Number of average daily attendance.	Number of Boys presented at 1st Examination.	Number of the 2nd Examination of the same school.	Number of Boys presented at the 2nd Examination.	Total number of Boys examined according to standard.	Number of Boys passed.							
						I. Standard.				II. Standard.			
						1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.
Dohad.	30	14	...	...	14	4	5	...	4	1	3	3	..	..

Surat.

Name.	Standard.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Remarks.
Surat Jail.	1st.	2	Two could work examples of simple division and multiplication. Reading and writing were good; a failure in dictation.
	2nd.	6	

24. *Physical Education.*

Gymnasia are attached to the following institutions:—

1. High School, Ahmadabad.
2. Talukdari School, do.
3. Training College, do.
4. High School, Nariad.
5. High School, Surat.
6. Kavasji Jahanghir Madressa, Nausari.
7. High School, Rajkot.
8. Training School, Rajkot.
9. High School, Bhuj, Kachh.

The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Kachh Sub-Division reports that the new gymnasium is much liked by the pupils of the High and Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bhuj, so much so that every one of them takes advantage of it.

The Rajkot gymnasium is also better attended than in previous years.

25.—*Educational Literature.*

The Committee for the encouragement of Gujarati Educational Literature decided on the merits of 26 books.

The most important books published with the aid of or by the Department are—

1. Exercises for translation into English by the Reverend Mr. Wells; Parts I. and II. entered for the second and third Anglo-Vernacular standards.

2. A critical edition of Premanand's Bhagvatno Dasamaskandha, edited by Mr. Narmadashankar Lalshankar Kavi.

The Narmagadya, reported on last year, is still in the press.

In preparation are—

1. The English-Gujarati Dictionary undertaken by Messrs. Montgomery, Taylor, Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, and Manidharprasad Tapiprasad Desai. It is stated to be fast advancing towards completion.

2. Exercises for translation into English, Part III., by the Reverend Mr. Wells.

Glossaries from most of the notable Gujarati writers' works, to serve as a basis for a large Gujarati-English Dictionary, have been prepared by Mr. Dalpatram Dayabhai Kavi. The total of the words extracted amounts to about 26,000.

26.—Political Agencies and Native States.

(*a.*) *Kathiawad.*

This province has continued during 1872-73 its rapid course of development. The number of schools has risen from 324 to 386 and the number of pupils from 17,056 to 19,468. A new High school has been established at Bhavnagar, and has at once become effective by matriculating a pupil. TheRajkot High School matriculated 8 pupils. In the vernacular schools 7,894 boys were examined, of whom 2,795 passed under all heads of their standards. The number of boys passed under the Sixth Vernacular Standard is 9.

The next year promises to become even more important than the one under report. His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh has already expressed his desire to have a High school of his own, and the institution will be opened very shortly.

I have also hopes that Mr. Peile will be able to satisfy other wants of long standing, the chief of which are the appointment of a European Assistant Inspector for the Agency and the improvement and enlargement of the Training School. I trust also that proposals (now in course of preparation) for the introduction of a modified scheme, for paying the masters according to results, will meet with the approval of the Central Educational Committee.

(*b.*) *Rewa Kanta Agency.*

The various measures, detailed in last year's report, have been carried out. Four masters have been recommended for rewards. The number of schools has increased from 58 to 61 and the number of pupils from 2,200 to 2,459. Among 1,154 pupils presented for examination, 13 have passed under the three lowest Anglo-Vernacular standards and 332 under five Vernacular standards.

(*c.*) *Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur Agencies.*

Four new schools have been opened. The increase in scholars is 71. Out of 1,607 pupils presented for examination 12 have passed under the three lowest Anglo-Vernacular standards, and 407 under five Vernacular standards.

(*d.*) *Kachh Agency.*

The building for the Alfred High School at Mandvi, together with out-houses for resident students, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 27,069-13-8. There is a small increase in the number of pupils attending this institution. But the Deputy Educational Inspector thinks that it will never really flourish at Mandvi, as the population of that place cares more for a commercial than for higher education. Both the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Reverend Mr. Walford have declared themselves highly satisfied with the results of their examinations of the High school.

The total number of schools in Kachh is 32, against 27 last year; the number of pupils 2,305 against 1,664. Among 134 pupils presented by the English schools, 57 have passed under five standards, and among 1,436 pupils presented by the Vernacular schools, 374 have passed under four standards. One of the pupils of the Ahmadabad Female Training School, who left that institution in September before the examination, has been

employed as mistress in a private girl's school at Jamka. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports that under her management the school has been considerably improved, and is attended by grown up married women.

(*e.*) *Cambay.*

By the exertions of G. F. Sheppard, Esq., Political Agent, Cambay, a Vernacular school was opened in that town in April 1872, the expenses of which are covered by a portion of the proceeds of the Bahadari Fund and by fees. I sent a master who had been serving for a long time in one of the old 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. The school has proved a success. In the month of January it was so largely atttended that it was found advisable to form out of the lower standards a branch school. The two institutions are now attended by 259 boys.

[*Table*

Statistics of Education in Kathiawad.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.												Remarks.
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training School.		Total.		
										Boys.		Girls.						
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
21,000	1,500,000	*12,429 14 4	98,588 13 2	33,263 1 1	*1,44,281 12 7	2	167	15	1,882	250	14,174	16	653	1	34	284	16,910	Fund schools.
		....	13,479 7 1	.... ..	13,479 7 1	..	..	2	26	71	1,724	29	808	..	..	102	2,558	Private schools under inspection only.
		12,429 14 4	1,12,068 4 3	33,263 1 1	1,57,761 3 8	2	167	17	1,908	321	15,898	45	1,461	1	34	386	19,468	

* Includes Rs. 10,226-8-0 of interest on funded capital, and contributions from several Chiefs.

Statistics of Education in Rewa Kanta Agency.

Area in Square Miles.	Population	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.									
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Total.	
										Boys.		Girls.			
						Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
*15,136	*500,782	1,185 14 0	15,476 8 11	8,726 3 2	†25,388 10 1	...	...	3	238	54	2,117	4	104	61	2.459

* Includes the Panch Mahals.

† From the Rewa Kata Educational Fund, which is managed by this department, Rs. 885-14-0, and Rs. 300 from Baria Tribute Fund, and the rest by the direct contributions from several Chiefs.

Statistics of Education in Mahi Kanta Agency.

Area in Square Miles.	Population	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.									
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Total.	
										Boys.		Girls.			
						Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
4,000	311,046	*1,318 0 10	11,263 6 5	1,531 11 2	†14,113 2 5	...	...	1	8	38	2,012	3	64	42	2,084

* This money passed through the hands of the Deputy Inspector.

† The whole sum consists of contributions paid by the Chiefs.

Statistics of Education in Pahlanpur Agency.

Area in square Miles.	Population	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.									
						High School.		Middle Class School.		Primary.				Total.	
										Boys.		Girls.			
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a .p.										
•		*			†										
6,041	3,21,645	1,318 0 0	5,253 7 3	.....	6,571 8 0	...	...	1	16	13	940	1	40	15	996

• This money passed through the hands of the Deputy Inspector.

† The whole sum consists of contributions paid by the Chiefs.

Statistics of Education in Kachh.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.												Remarks.
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary Schools.				Training School.		Total.		
										Boys.		Girls.						
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	School.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
6,500	409,522	*557 1 4	†11,119 1 11	13,839 3 7	25,515 6 10	1	30	2	125	6	813	2	113	1	10	12	1,091	Darbari Schools.
			2,672 6 6	1,089 4 5	3,761 10 11	..	..	..	..	14	586	...	..	..	..	16	692	Bhayati Schools.
			2,746 2 1	.....	2,746 2 1	..	..	1	109	4	441	1	78	...	..	4	522	Private Schools.
		557 1 4	16,537 10 6	14,928 8 0	32,023 3 10	1	30	3	234	24	1,840	3	191	1	10	32	2,305	

* This is on account of expenditure for the establishment conveyances and bhatha paid to the peons and sowar.

† The head master of the Alfred High School is also the Deputy Educational Inspector in Kachh.

Statistics of Education in Cambay.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.									
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Total.	
										Boys.		Girls.			
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.										
...		...	848 13 10	...	†848 13 10	...	...	...	...	2	259	...	...	2	259

* Not known.

† This sum is made up of Rs. 60 As. 4, fees and proceeds of the Ráhdári Fund.

27. I have to acknowledge with best thanks the hearty co-operation of all the Revenue and Political Officers of the Division who have assisted me during the year under report, even more than in former years, by keeping a sharp look out after the masters in their districts. Before the beginning of the travelling season I requested the Collectors to ask their Assistants, the District Deputy Collectors, the Mamladars and other subordinates to visit as many schools as possible, and to inform me direct of any irregularities or wants which they might notice. I directed also all head masters of schools to call on the Revenue Officers who might be encamped near their villages. The Collectors have most readily fulfilled my wishes, and I have received a considerable number of letters from them as well as from most of their subordinates, which have been attended to as quickly as possible.

The greatest number of communications on the state of village schools have been sent by Messrs. King, Cooke, Lely, Whitworth, Ollivant, and Baines, and among Natives by Mr. Bamanji Edalji Modi.

Messrs. Borradaile and Hope have also put me under great obligations by obtaining additional grants from Municipalities, and the continuation of grants sanctioned in former years.

I have already mentioned Mr. Sheppard's exertions on behalf of the Cambay schools. It is no doubt owing, a good deal, to the deep interest shown by Mrs. Sheppard in the Kaira and Nariad girls' schools that the results of the widow re-marriage panic have not been felt as seriously by these schools as might have been expected.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. BUHLER,
Educational Inspector, N. D.

No. 3.

REPORT BY W. DRAPER, ESQ., M.A., EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

No. 804 OF 1873-74.

Office of the Educational Inspector North-East Division, Nasik, 2nd July 1873.

To K. M. CHATFIELD, ESQ.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the North-East Division for the year ending the 31st March 1873.

1. *Area and Population.*—The North-East Division consists of the Collectorates of Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, and Nasik, and the Native State of Peint.

The following table shows the area and population. The figures for Khandesh and Nasik are the same as last year. The population of the Ahmadnagar Collectorate is according to the corrected result of the census taken in February 1872:—

Sub-Division.	Collectorate or State.	Number of Talukas or States.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Assistant Deputy Inspectors.
Khandesh	Khandesh ...	16	19,658	858,854	1	1
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar ...	11	6,647	774,060	1	...
Nasik ...	Nasik	10	6.790¾	640,158	1	1
	Peint.....	1	960	32,633		
	Total.....	38	34,055¾	2,305,705	3	2

2. *Changes in Personnel.*—The division was in my charge throughout the year. The changes in the Subordinate Inspecting Staff were as follows:—

On the 3rd April 1872 Mr Govind Bagaji Waidya, Assistant Deputy Inspector, Ratnagiri, who had been appointed to act as

Assistant Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, took charge of the appointment from Mr. Waman Shripat Pingle, who had acted as Assistant Deputy Inspector about a month.

On the 16th April 1872 Mr. Govind Bagaji Waidya, having fallen sick, was allowed three months' privilege leave, and no one was appointed to act as Assistant Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, in his stead. Mr. Naro Bhasker Deodhar, the permanent Assistant Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, returned from three months' privilege leave, and resumed his duties on 4th June 1872.

Mr. Vishnu Balcrishna Sohoni, Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, was granted three months' privilege leave from 26th June to 25th September 1872, and during his absence Mr. Naro Bhasker Deodhar was in charge of the sub-division.

Mr. Vishwanath Vishnu Gurjar, Deputy Inspector Nasik Sub-Division, had to go to Belgaum to give evidence in a criminal case, and during his absence, viz. from 4th May to 8th July 1872, Mr. Ramchundra Venayek Oke, Assistant Deputy Inspector, Nasik and Ahmadnagar, was in charge of the Sub-Division.

Mr. Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar, Deputy Inspector Ahmadnagar Sub-Division, was on privilege leave from 14th August to 13th September 1872, and during his absence Mr. Ramchandra Vinayek Oke was in charge of the Ahmadnagar Sub-Division.

The following changes at High schools are important enough to be mentioned here :—

Mr. Mahadeva Vishnu Kane, B.A., was appointed Head Master of the Dhulia High School on 28th October 1872, vice Mr. Vithal Narayen Pathak, M.A., transferred to Dharwar, and he took charge of the school on the 14th November 1872.

Mr. Govind Ramchandra Bhagwat, M.A., who had been acting as Head Master of the Ratnagiri High School, returned to his permanent appointment of Head Master of the Ahmadnagar High School on the 20th December 1872. Mr. Bhagwat having been granted three months' leave on medical certificate from the 17th February 1873, Mr. Narayen Vinayek Sathe, B.A., was appointed Acting Head Master, and he was in charge of the school at the close of the official year.

Mr. Hari Bhagwant Koskara, B.A., was appointed Acting Head Master of the Nasik High School, vice Mr. Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar, M.A., LL.B., temporarily transferred to the Judicial Department, and took charge of the school on the 22nd July 1872.

The income of the year, exclusive of balances, was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial (Provincial).			
Provincial Budget Grant	93,405	0	0
Local.			
Educational Cess	*1,46,811	9	3
Interest of Invested Reserve	575	7	0
Fees credited to Fee Funds	7,266	7	2
Fees credited to Educational Cess Funds ...	†19,051	9	5
Assignments from Municipal Funds	5,433	11	2
People's subscriptions to schools	‡2,349	10	0
People's subscriptions to school buildings ...	877	13	0
Endowments.			
Dhulia High School Funds	2,144	5	4
Sadashiv and Yamuna Scholarship Fund ...	29	9	10
Total ...	2,77,945	2	2

3.—*Actual Expenditure, Imperial and Local Funds.*

	Imperial.			Local Funds.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Divisional Expenditure.						
Direction and subsidiary charges..	.....			90	0	0
Inspection and subsidiary charges.	26,336	12	0	4,551	0	3
Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of schools	61,419	0	5	1,[illegible]7,508	8	2
Percentage on salaries paid to Pension Fund	.....			2,483	11	5
Extraordinary Grant	500	0	0	.....		
Buildings	§ 4,993	15	0	68,590	1	0
B.—*General Expenditure*						
Poona Female Normal School ...	.....			1,215	7	7
Total	93,249	11	5	2,24,438	12	5

* Inclusive of Rs. 682-11-4 on account of receipts of Educational Cess of Peint State.

† Inclusive of Rs. 19-14-0 on account of receipt of fees credited to Educational Cess Fund of Peint State.

‡ Received from the revenue of Peint State.

§ Inclusive of Rs. 3,467-13-1 expended by Public Works Agency—Rs. 1,971-1-10 during 1871-72 and Rs. 1,496-11-3 during 1872-73.

4.—*Comparison of Imperial Expenditure with that of* 1871-72.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges ...	26,879 8 11	26,336 12 0	.....	542 12 11
Instruction	57,627 11 11	61,419 0 5	3,791 4 6	.....
Extraordinary grant ...	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
Buildings	276 2 11	4,993 15 0	4,717 12 1	.....
General	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	84,783 7 9	93,249 11 5	9,009 0 7	542 12 11

Remarks on Imperial (Provincial) Expenditure.

The increase of expenditure on instruction is partly owing to the fact that the salaries at High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools were drawn at the revised (increased) rates throughout the year under report, whereas they were drawn at those rates for only part of the previous year.

The extraordinary grant of Rs. 500 was given towards the cost of a new building for the Dhulia Native General Library.

The increase of expenditure on buildings is chiefly apparent only. No part of the expenditure on school buildings by the Public Works Department in 1871-72 was shown in the accounts of this office for that year, as the expenditure did not appear in the statements of disbursements furnished by the Treasury Officers, but was included in the expenditure for the year in the Accountant General's Office after the year had closed. The expenditure by the Public Works Department in the year under report has been included in the Inspector's accounts, statements of expenditure having been obtained from the Executive Engineers. The real increase of Imperial (Provincial) expenditure on buildings in 1872-73 is Rs. 775-8-5.

5.—Expenditure from Local Funds.

Comparison of Local Funds Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.

Collectorate.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khandesh	63,170 15 6	1,22,882 7 1	59,711 7 7	.....
Ahmadnagar	39,569 6 2	57,029 2 7	17,459 12 5	.....
Nasik	37,935 13 8	44,527 2 9	6,591 5 1	.....
Total...	1,40,676 3 4	2,24,438 12 5	83,762 9 1	.....

Remarks on Expenditure from Local Funds.

Expenditure on buildings incurred by the Public Works Department in 1871-72 did not appear as expenditure in the accounts of this office till 1872-73 (see remark above on Imperial Expenditure). Hence the increases in Local Fund Expenditure shown in the table are greater than the real increases. The real increases are as under:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Khandesh	4,046	0	5
Ahmadnagar	13,019	12	5
Nasik	6,505	9	1

The increases are partly due to an increase in the number of schools and to an increase in the pay of masters on the system of part payment by results. In Ahmadnagar and Nasik there was also an increase in the expenditure on buildings.

A.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

Collectorate.	School Fees.	Educational Cess Funds.	Municipal Contributions.	Popular Contributions for Schools.	Popular Contributions for School Buildings and Repairs.	Dhulia High School Fund.	Sadashiv and Yamuna Scholarship Fund.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
Khandesh	740 4 9	1,17.289 3 1	2,321 11 11	.....	279 12 0	2,251 7 4	.....	1.22,882 7 1
Ahmadnagar	3,207 10 2	50,836 7 4	2,905 1 1	.....	50 0 0	.....	30 0 0	57,029 2 7
Nasik	2,730 14 9	* 39,027 4 4	419 5 8	2,349 10 0	.....	.....	.....	44,527 2 9
Total....	†6,678 13 8	2,07,152 14 9	‡ 5,646 2 8	§ 2,349 10 0	329 12 0	2,251 7 4	30 0 0	2,24,438 12 5

* Inclusive of Rs. 516-0-10 of the Peint State.

† Exclusive of Rs. 19,051-9-5 transferred to Educational Cess Fund, the amount of fees collected in Cess Schools.

‡ Inclusive of Rs. 4,886-13-0 expended by Public Works Agency—Rs. 1,971-1-11 during 1871-72, and Rs. 2,915-11-1 during 1872-73.

§ Received from the revenue of the Peint State.

B—*Expenditure of School Fees.*

Collectorate.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Buildings and Repairs.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Educational Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khandesh	679 13 5	.....	.....	.....	60 7 4	7,835 2 0	8,575 6 9
Ahmadnagar	2,265 0 9	.....	84 0 0	... ..	858 9 5	6,279 12 6	9,487 6 8
Nasik.....	2,148 6 7	60 0 0	96 0 0	.....	426 8 2	4,936 10 11	7,667 9 8
Total	5,093 4 9	60 0 0	180 0 0	.....	1,345 8 11	19,051 9 5	25,730 7 1

C.—*Expenditure of Educational Cess Fund*

Sub-Division	Direction	Inspection	High Class Schools	Middle Class Schools	Lower Class Schools	Training of Masters	Indigenous Schools	School Buildings and Repairs	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes, &c.	Percentage on Salaries paid to Pension Fund	Total.
	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p
Khandesh . .	90 0 0	1,999 4 8	..	3,347 3 4	54,956 5 5	4,997 2 2	125 0 0	47,665 15 9	2,840 0 0	1,308 3 9	1,17,289 3 1
Ahmadnagar		1,354 12 11	706 12 9	2,076 7 1	34,973 10 11	1,042 14 5	90 0 0	7,829 5 7	2,196 0 0	566 7 8	50,836 7 4
Nasik .		1,236 14 8			26,749 8 9	768 10 3	65 0 0	7,878 2 8	1,720 0 0	609 0 0	39,027 4 4
Total	90 0 0	4,551 0 3	706 12 9	*5,423 10 5	1,16,679 9 1	†6,808 10 10	280 0 0	‡63,373 8 0	6,756 0 0	2,483 11 5	2,07,152 14 9

* Rs. 145-11-4 on 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Rs. 5,277 15 1 on 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools

† Inclusive of Rs 1,221 12-1 for Poona Training College, Rs 1,215-7 7 for Female Normal School, and Rs 624 for Dhulia Boarding house

‡ Inclusive of Rs 49,534 8-8 expended by Public Works Agency—R. 23,892 5-4 during 1871 72, and Rs 25,642 3-4 during 1872-73

The following table gives the total expenditure on private schools, both aided and inspected:—

	Imperial.	Local.
INSTRUCTION, *i. e.* ORDINARY EXPENSES OF SCHOOLS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aided Schools.		
Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular High School, Sharanpur...	685 0 0	1,831 0 0
European and Eurasian School, Egutpura	* 56 0 0	†.....
Sharanpur African Asylum English Teaching School	115 8 0	50 8 0
Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Sharanpur... ...	273 0 0	652 0 0
Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Boys' School, Maligam ...	.....	498 4 6
Free Church Mission Vernacular School, Bhosawal...	.....	508 0 0
Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Girls' School, Maligam ...	.....	199 12 3
Special Schools	.....	.....
Inspected Schools	.....	.....
Total ..	‡1,129 8 0	3,739 8 9

* This amount was awarded in 1871-72, but was drawn in the year under report.

† Not shown by the Manager in his annual return for 1872-73.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 993-8-0 paid since the close of the year—Rs. 600 to the African Asylum at Sharanpur, being special capitation allowance at Rs. 10 each per annum for sixty Africans; Rs. 205-8-0, grants-in-aid to the Church Missionary Society's Boys' and Girls' Vernacular Schools at Maligam; and Rs. 188, grant-in-aid to the European and Eurasian School at Egutpura.

6.—*Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in each Sub-Division.*

Sub-Division.	1871-72.							1872-73.							Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Midle Class Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public Service.	Total	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public Service.	Total.		
	Rs. a.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khandesh	1,520 8	979 5 6	6,973 2 6	..	..	..	154 8 0	9,627 8 0	1,272 10 0	1,776 15 6	6,908 10 6	..	..	..	139 0 0	10,097 4 0	469 12 0	....
Ahmadnagar ..	1,894 15	1,895 10 0	5,624 14 1	..	..	..	33 8 0	9,448 15 1	1,794 9 8	2,101 14 6	5,702 6 0	..	..	..	101 0 0	9,699 14 2	250 15 1	....
Nasik	2,102 8	1,024 15 6	4,714 7 8	..	..	..	22 0 0	7,863 15 2	2,084 5 6	687 0 0	4,936 10 11	..	..	..	85 8 0	7,793 8 5	....	70 6 9
Total....	5,517 15	3,899 15 0	17,312 8 3	..	..	..	210 0 0	26,940 6 3	5,151 9 2	4,565 14 0	17,547 11 5	..	..	..	325 8 0	27,590 10 7	720 11 1	70 6 9

STATEMENT.

7. The following table shows the awards made in 1871-72 of payment

Class of Schools.	Name of Aided School.	Average Number in Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant for 1871-72.	Grant for 1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools.	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Sharanpur	78	56	785 0 0	885 0 0
Middle Class Schools.	Church Missionary Society's English Teaching School at Sharanpur	75	35	115 8 0	115 8 0
Ditto.	European and Eurasian School at Egatpura ..	30	18	56 0 0	*188 0 0
Primary or Lower Class.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Sharanpur	135	78	273 0 0	273 0 0
Ditto.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Boys' School at Maligam	93	63	153 0 0	*161 8 0
Ditto.	Free Church Mission Vernacular School at Bhosawal.	44·9	32	.....	*60 8 0
Girls' School.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Girls' School at Maligam	17	7	67 8 0	*44 0 0

* Drawn since the close of the year under report.

In addition to the grants shown above, Rs. 600 for special capitation under report.

The Sharanpur schools were examined generally in the year under report, ance with Government Resolution in the Educational Department, No. 1025, Sharanpur High School, because that school matriculated two pupils against

A missionary clergyman not paid from the school funds gave an hour a missionaries gave several hours a day to teaching and superintending in the

and 1872-73, respectively, to Private Institutions on the system by results:—

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per Head of Pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per Head of Average Attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per Head of Pupils in Average Attendance.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
100 0 0	.....	15 12 10	11 5 6	2,600 0 0	33 5 4
.....	.....	3 4 10	1 8 8	480 0 0	6 6 5
132 0 0	.....	10 7 1	6 4 3	720 0 0	24 0 0
.....	.....	3 8 0	2 0 4	750 0 0	5 8 11
8 8 0	.....	2 9 0	1 11 9	598 0 0	6 6 11
60 8 0	.....	1 14 3	1 5 7	508 0 0	11 5 0
.....	23 8 0	6 4 7	2 9 5	168 0 0	9 14 1

allowance for sixty Africans, at Sharanpur, were paid after the close of the year

and the grants made to them were the same as in the previous year, in accord- dated 5th September 1872. An increase of Rs. 100 is shown opposite the one in the previous year.

day to teaching the upper classes at Sharanpur, and the wife of one of the girls' department.

8.—*Results of Expenditure.*

(*a*). On Inspection work, as shown by the number of schools and scholars, both Government and private, visited and examined under the departmental standards.

(*The figures are included in Appendix* C.)

I examined all the superior Government schools (*i. e.* High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools) under the standards, the Deputy Inspectors assisting me as usual. I also examined all the Grant-in-aid schools, four of them under the standards and three of them generally, in accordance with Resolution of Government in the Educational Department No. 1025, dated 5th September 1872.

During the open season I made an extensive tour and inspected schools in twenty-two talukas—seven in Khandesh, seven in Ahmadnagar, and eight in Nasik. I visited seventy-five vernacular (and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular) schools, fifty-one of which I examined under the standards, as shown above. The remaining twenty-four schools I examined more or less fully, some of them very thoroughly, but not under the standards.

All the Vernacular and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Khandesh and Ahmadnagar Sub-Divisions were examined, under the standards, by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors. In the Nasik Sub-Division four schools remained to be examined when the year closed.

In the above statement the schools in the Ahmadnagar Sub-Division and those in the Nasik Sub-Division that were examined by the Assistant Deputy Inspector Nasik and Nagar are shown separately.

Some of the Lower Class schools are shown as having been examined a second time; but no school was twice examined under the standards by the same officer.

(*b.*) On Instruction, showing number of schools, scholars, and average daily attendance in all grades.

(*The figures are included in the table given in the Director's Report.*)

[*Table*

9. The following tables show the increase of schools and scholars in the division:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
High Schools	3	3	...	...	467	458	...	9
Middle Class Schools	8	10	2	...	950	1,409	459	.
Lower Class Schools	510	566	56	...	26,451	28,321	1,870	.
Female Schools	7	8	1	...	468	497	29	...
Normal Schools for Masters	1	1	...	...	49	44	...	5
Special Schools	...	...		...	...	.....	...	...
Night Schools	1	23	22	...	27	756	729	...
Total	530	611	81	.	28,412	31,485	3,087	14
Net Increase			Schools.	81				
			Scholars	3,073				
Police and Jail Schools	3	3	...	..	66	77	11	...
Private Aided Institutions.								
High Schools	1	1	. .	.	72	75	3	...
Middle Class Schools	2	2	...	...	83	111	2	...
Lower Class Schools	2	3	1	...	208	292	8	..
Female Schools	1	1	..	...	30	21	...	9
Normal Schools	...	...	. .	.	.....	.....	...	...
Special Schools	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Aided Indigenous Schools	10	14	4	...	527	690	163	...
Total	16	21	5	...	920	1,189	278	9
Net Increase			Schools	5				
			Scholars	269				

10. Results of instruction in Government and private schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different standards.

(The figures are included in Appendix C.)

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

High Schools.—These schools, which are the same in number as last year—one for each collectorate—were all carefully examined, and a detailed report on the state of each school has been submitted to you. Professor Ramkrishna Gopal, of the Elphinstone College, examined the Nasik High School in Sanskrit at the beginning of the year. In the examination of the High schools of Dhulia and Ahmadnagar I had only the assistance of the Deputy Inspectors. In this division nearly 80 per cent. of the boys attending High schools are Brahmins—the Brahmins being in great force at the Dhulia and Nasik schools At the Ahmadnagar High School only 60 per cent. of the pupils are Brahmins. At the matriculation examination of the Bombay University the High schools of this division matriculated nineteen pupils against eleven in the previous year.

1*st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools* — There has been no change in the number of these schools. The Independent 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Maligam has made considerable progress, and the general state of the school, as shown by the result of the annual examination, is very creditable to the head master. The school has advanced a standard, the boys of the senior class having been this year presented for examination under Standard V. The English reading at this school was very good: so also was the map-drawing; but the first two classes (Standards V. and IV.) showed weakness in history. The boys of the 5th class, Standard I., with few exceptions, passed well in all subjects. The teacher had evidently taken great pains in teaching English reading and copy-writing. He has since been promoted. The Ancillary school at Dhulia passed a tolerably satisfactory examination, but showed weakness in English. Many boys in the first two classes (Standards III. and II.) read English with a bad accent, and I was not satisfied with the copy-writing. The Ahmadnagar Ancillary school was also found weak in English; but this school has made progress. Last year (when the school was examined as a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school for the first time) the 1st and 2nd classes were presented for examination under Standard II., and the 3rd or lowest class under Standard I. This year two classes were examined under Standard III., one under Standard II., and two under Standard I., the school having increased in numbers as well as in knowledge. The school, however, does not yet rank high as a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school. The boys of the lowest class had made a very good beginning in English, and pains had been taken to make them read with a good accent.

2*nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—There has been a net increase of two schools of this grade. In Khandesh there has

been an increase of three schools; but in Nasik there has been a decrease, the English classes of the Vinchur school having been broken up, as the Chief of Vinchur withdrew his guarantee for the payment of the salary of the English teacher. The school at Akola in the Ahmadnagar Zilla is still classed as a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, but the teaching of English has been stopped for the present, and will not be resumed, unless the people pay up a sum due from them towards the salary of the English teacher. I visited the school at Akola, and also the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Sangamneir, and found the English classes at both schools in a fair state. A reference to the tables will show that there has been some improvement at 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools "in point of quality" of instruction; but it is difficult to keep up schools of this class, the fact being, I believe, that few people, not residing at the sudder town, really wish to have their children taught English.

Lower Class Schools (for Boys).—There has been an increase of 56 schools; and a larger number of schools could have been opened if funds had been available. Eighteen of the new schools are branch schools, which cost very little—not more than Rs. 8½ per mensem each. In Ahmadnagar and Nasik there has been an increase in the attendance rather more than proportionate to the increase in the number of schools; but in Khandesh, although there has been a net increase of 20 new schools, none of them Branch schools, the attendance has been 188 less than in the previous year. This is partly due to the fact that three large schools which formerly ranked as Lower Class schools are now classed as 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, English classes having been formed in them. But the comparatively small attendance in Khandesh is, I think, to be attributed chiefly to the disastrous floods which in September last devastated portions of the Khandesh and Nasik Collectorates. Many villages were more or less damaged and some were swept away. The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, reports as follows:—"The chief reason of the decrease in the number of scholars is the general distress caused by the inundations of the Girna and the Panjra. Several villages have been entirely washed away by the heavy floods, and the people suffered much by want of shelter, food and clothing." In the previous year all the zillas of the North-East Division suffered by famine. It is satisfactory to find that the schools have, notwithstanding, improved in quality, and that a larger proportion of boys passed under the standards. I inspected sixty-eight vernacular boys' schools, some in each zilla. I was on the whole best pleased with those in the Ahmadnagar Zilla. The lower class Government schools (for boys) in this division at the end of the year were distributed as follows:—

	In Khandesh.	In Ahmednagar.	In Nasik.	In Poona.	Total.
Central or Superior Village Schools	50	62	39		151
Inferior Village Schools	162	85	77	8	332
Branch Schools	27	37	19	..	83
Total	239	184	135	8	566

The following table shows the number of scholars at these schools.—

	In Khandesh.	In Ahmednagar	In Nasik.	In Poona.	Total.
Central or Superior Village Schools	5,458	4,170	3,410		13,038
Inferior Village Schools	6,619	2,949	3,114	322	13,004
Branch Schools . .	677	1,071	531		2,279
Total	12,754	8,190	7,055	322	28,321

Hindustani Schools.—These are included in Lower Class schools. There are in this division only six Hindustani schools, so called, one in the Khandesh Zilla, two in Ahmadnagar and three in Nasik; but the number of Hindustani schools is really twenty-seven. Twenty-one of those in Khandesh are attached to Marathi schools and are called Hindustani classes. I saw the Hindustani schools at Dhulia, Ahmadnagar, Sangamneir, Nasik and Yeola. Those at Dhulia and Ahmadnagar are pretty good schools. Those at Sangamneir and Nasik are in an unsatisfactory state. The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, reports some improvement in his Hindustani "classes," but none are far advanced.

I saw a few of them—and Hindustani schools will not flourish until better teachers can be obtained. Some Hindustani teachers are now being trained at the Poona Training College; but none have yet been sent to this division. The Educational Inspector C. D. hopes to be able to send me *one* trained man after the next certificate examination, and I propose to appoint him to the Nasik school.

State of Mahomedan Education.—As directed by you, I submit a few observations on the state of Mahomedan education in this Division. The Government Hindustani schools that have been established for the benefit of Mahomedans are not in a flourishing condition. This is partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining good teachers, and partly to the fact that the Mahomedans of these districts do not wish for instruction in Hindustani or for any general education. Left to themselves they do little more than learn to recite passages of the Koran. A few of the most intelligent of them study Marathi, and I am humbly of opinion that it would be better to encourage them to attend the vernacular and English schools than to urge them to cultivate a language for which they have but little use. In these districts Marathi is the language of trade and of the courts of law, and no one can obtain employment in a Government office who does not know Marathi or English. There does not seem to be much reason why the Mahomedans of this division should be taught Hindustani rather than Persian or Arabic. The Deputy Inspector, Ahmadnagar, speaking of the Mahomedans says—"They have a stronger attachment to Marathi than to their own vernacular [Hindustani], and most of them speak it as fluently as Hindus." He adds—"With a view to ascertain their wishes I have often spoken to them in the district on the subject of opening Hindustani schools in their towns or villages, but they have never shown their willingness to have them." The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, says—"They have no taste for education, and very few of them attend Government schools. There are some private Mahomedan schools in this district in which religious books are taught only." The Deputy Inspector, Nasik, observes —"As a class, the Mahomedans in this district are illiterate and ignorant. There do not exist any large and well-attended private schools wherein instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic is imparted. Even Nasik, Yeola and Maligam, where there is a large Mahomedan population, cannot boast of such a school. The only instruction given by them to their boys appears to consist in the teaching of the Koran by rote. This sort of education, even, is not general. It appears to me the attempt to teach 'Urdu' to the Mahomedans of this part of the country is rather useless, as they do not care for the language much. They understand Marathi as well as any Hindu can, and carry on all

their business transactions in Marathi. I think it would, therefore, be better if they were taught Marathi, and this can be done without any additional expense, since Marathi schools are established at almost every eligible locality."

Girls' Schools.—The number of girls' schools is eight, against seven in the previous year, a branch girls' school having been opened at Ahmadnagar. I examined the girls' schools at Dhulia, Ahmadnagar, Nasik and Yeola. The schools at Dhulia and Ahmadnagar are in a good state. Each has advanced a standard, and the Dhulia school now ranks with superior vernacular schools. The Yeola school has also made progress: at my examination of it, three girls passed in all heads of Standard III. The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, reports favourably of the girls' school at Parola, but does not speak well of the two Hindustani girls' schools in his sub-division. At all the girls' schools the number of girls under the standards is small compared with the number in attendance.

Night Schools—These are not included in the 566 Lower Class schools mentioned above. Twenty-two night schools were opened during the year, and there are now eleven of these schools in Khandesh, nine in Ahmadnagar, and three in Nasik. There has been a considerable demand for these schools, which seem to be well appreciated, and more would have been opened if funds had been more abundant. They are attended chiefly by adults. The instruction given at night schools is for the most part very elementary; but twenty-two pupils passed in all heads of Standard I. and four passed in all heads of Standard IV. The number of pupils in attendance at night schools is 756.

Police and Jail Schools.—These are under inspection only. The number is the same as in the previous year, namely, a Jail school at Dhulia and a Police school at Ahmadnagar. The schools were examined by the Deputy Inspectors. They are not in a flourishing state. The number of pupils at the Police school was, men and boys, forty-three; but the school has only one teacher, and only the highest class is taught according to the standards. The Deputy Inspector states that this class made a fair appearance, but none passed in all heads of any standard. Some were examined under Vernacular Standard III., and three passed in three heads of that standard. At each of the Jail schools there were seventeen prisoners under instruction. At the Ahmadnagar school, which is taught by a prisoner, none had advanced far enough to be examined under any standard. At the Dhulia School, which has a paid teacher, eight pupils were examined under Vernacular Standard II., and five passed in the first three heads of that standard. The employment of a convict as a school-teacher is objectionable.

Normal Schools.—The only institution of this kind is the Training School at Dhulia. I conducted the certificate examination towards the end of the official year, the Deputy Inspector assisting me. Forty-two students were examined, of whom twenty-five passed for certificates. These have since been appointed to masterships. Nineteen teachers attended this examination; and six of them passed. With the assistance of the Deputy Inspector and the Head Master I also examined the candidates for admission to the Training School. Out of 166 candidates, fifty passed the examination; and studentships were awarded to twenty, all of whom had passed "with credit." There are now in the Training School forty students preparing for the next certificate examination: four of these are teachers from schools in Khandesh.

The following information is called for in the memorandum that accompanied your letter No. 3083 dated the 22nd December 1870:—

(a) New Appointments of Trained and Untrained Men made during the year.

Sub-Division.	Trained.		Untrained.	
	Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Masters.	Assistant Masters.
Khandesh	...	...	10	91
Ahmadnagar	3	...	...	18
Nasik	5	1	3	38
Total ...	8	1	13	147

(*b.*) *Statement showing the number of Trained and Untrained Masters and Assistants now employed.* (In this statement and in the statement [*a*] above, men who were under training at the Dhulia Training School for one year [now called the Preparatory Year] are reckoned trained men.)

Class of Men employed.	Masters.	Assistants on Salaries of not less than Rs. 11.	Assistants on Salaries of less than Rs. 11.	Total.
Khandesh Sub-Division.				
Trained	121	14	4	139
Untrained	101	20	187	308
Total ...	222	34	191	447
Ahmadnagar Sub-Division.				
Trained	32	...	4	36
Untrained	119	15	130	264
Total ...	151	15	134	300
Nasik Sub-Division.				
Trained	37	4	...	41
Untrained	87	13	106	206
Total ...	124	17	106	247
Grand Total ...	497	66	431	994

(*c.*) *Number of Untrained Masters and Assistants who obtained Certificates without attending the Training School*—6.

(*d.*) *Number of Untrained Masters discharged for remaining unpassed*—None.

(*e.*) *Number of Old Masters admitted to the New Rules without Examination (Special Rule C)*—2.

(*f.*) *List of Selected Masters, and number of Pupil-Teachers under each.* (*Preliminary Rule* 1.)

No.	Names.	Masters of Schools at	No. of Pupil Teachers.
1	Ramchandra Sakharama Vaidya	Amalneir, No. I	2
1	Wasudev Ramchandra Patankar	Warangaum ...	2
1	Kashinath Lakshman Josi ...	Challisgaum ...	2
1	Mahadev Anant Sohoni ...	Chopda, No. I...	2
1	Janardan Vinayek Paddhe ...	Dhulia, No. II	2
1	Sadasiva Ramchandra Limaye	Dharangaum ...	2
1	Vittal Vaman Gandhe ...	Errandol, No. I	2
1	Balcrishna Babaji Karkare ...	Jamner ...	2
1	Mahadeva Vinayek Shidhore ...	Nasirabad No. I	2
1	Bapuji Govind Parkhe ...	Pimpalneir ...	2
1	Ramcrishna Vasudev Talekar ...	Faizpur ...	2
1	Sakharama Krishna Sathe ...	Souda ...	2
1	Dinkar Moreshwara Bodas ...	Yawal ...	2
		Total ...	26

(*g.*) *Number of Students who passed the Entrance Examination at the Dhulia Training School* 50

Number who got stipends 20

Number appointed Unpassed Assistants ... ... None

(*h.*) *Average Attendance at the Dhulia Training School during the year.*

Preparatory Class ... ... None

First year Class ... ... 38·5

(*k.*) *Number who passed the Examination at the Dhulia Training School.*

For entering the Training School 50

For one year's certificate 25

(*l.*) *Number appointed as Masters and as passed Assistants.*

From one year's men—

From the Dhulia Training School 25

From the Poona Training College 4

From two years' men—

From the Poona Training College 3

(*m.*) *The maximum allowance for capitation and proficiency allowance drawn during the year was Rs.* 14-5-0 *per mensem, the minimum* 7 *annas per mensem, and the average Rs.* 4-5-9 *per mensem.*

Future requirements of the Division in regard to Primary Education, and adequacy of the Local Cess to meet them.

I wrote at some length under this head in my last report, showing the inadequacy of the educational cess to supply the demand for primary education in this division, and pointing out that the Provincial Grant for vernacular schools, instead of being equal to half the amount derived from other sources, was less than a fourth.

No increase was made to the Provincial Grant in the year under report. A small increase has been made since the year closed, but additional funds are still needed.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

Schools aided on the system of Payments-for-Results.

A mixed vernacular school at Bhosawal, connected with the Free Church of Scotland's Mission, and attended chiefly by children of low-caste, has been added to the number of aided schools in the division, and it received its first grant in the year under report. The Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular High school at Sharanpur passed two pupils at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Aided Indigenous Schools.—Twelve indigenous schools received small grants in the year under report against ten in the previous year. The Deputy Inspector, Ahmadnagar, speaks well of the indigenous schools he examined. He says :—"There were last year only three schools of this class registered and examined for the first time for grant-in-aid. This year their number has, as expected in my last report, increased to five. Out of these, three schools, to which awards were made last year, showed a great improvement in all respects, and I found little difference between them and the Government schools." The other two schools were also considered deserving of grants. These five schools are all in the town of Ahmadnagar. Two of them teach as high as the 4th Vernacular Standard, two as high as the 3rd Standard, and one as high as the 2nd Standard. The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, reports that there are a large number of indigenous schools in Khandesh, attended chiefly by boys that do not belong to the agricultural classes; but the managers of these schools generally showed themselves unwilling to place them under Government inspection. Five indigenous schools in Khandesh were examined, and three of them, all belonging to Dhulia, obtained grants. One of the three teaches about as high as Standard III., and the other two about as high as Standard II. Grammar, geography, and dictation had not been taught in these schools. In the Nasik

Collectorate six indigenous schools were examined and four of them obtained grants, two of the four being at Nasik, and one at Maligam. The best of them teaches as high as the 3rd Standard.

The following table gives the number of applications presented by cess-payers for schools in their villages:—

Sub-Division.	Number of applications to Inspecting Officers.	Number proposed by Taluka Committees.	Number granted in Budget for the current year.
Khandesh	21	...	34
Admadnagar	*51	...	...
Nasik	19	3	8
Peint State	...	...	.....
Total ...	91	3	42.

* Including twenty-four applications for Night Schools.

11.—*School-building Operations during the year.*

Name of Place.	For what number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial (Provincial).	Educational Cess Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Popular Contribution.	Fee Fund.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NEW BUILDINGS.									
Khandesh Sub-Division.									
Dhulia 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	200	...	1	2,321 11 10	.....	2,321 11 11	.....	...	4,643 7 9
Bhusawal, Taluka Bhusawal.	75	...	1	.....	3.291 3 9	.....	.....	...	3.291 3 9
Shendurni, Taluka Jamnair.	200	...	1	.....	6,909 1 11	.....	.....	.....	6,909 1 11
Pimpalgaom, Taluka Pachora.	100	...	1	.....	3.623 5 8	.....	.....	....	3,623 5 8
Challisgaom, Taluka Challisgaom	200	...	1	.....	6,757 12 0	.....	.....	..	6,757 12 0
Errandol, Taluka Errandol...	300	...	1	.....	11,634 5 3	.....	.....	.....	11,634 5 3
Assoda, Taluka Nasirabad.	200	...	1	.....	6,792 9 8	.....	.....	.....	6,792 9 8
Jalgaom, Taluka Nasirabad.	...	...	.....	.....	1,264 8 10	.....	.....	.....	1,264 8 10
Bahal, Taluka Challisgaom.	...	...	.....	.....	1,128 13 8	.....	.....	.....	1,128 13 8
Dhulia No. II School ...	...	...	.....	.....	637 15 6	.....	.....	.....	637 15 6
Total ...	...	...	.....	2,321	42,039 12 3	2.321 11 11	.....	.....	46.683 4 0

Ahmadnagar Sub Division.									
Ahmadnagar High School		...	1	1,146 1 3	.....	2,565 1 1	....	.....	3,711 2 4
Akolnair, Taluka Nagar	80	...	1	100 0 0	.....		50 0 0	..	150 0 0
Wamory, Taluka Rahori	150		1		2,220 0 0	...	.....		2220 0 0
Wadegawan, Taluka Parnair	40	1	.. ...		150 0 0		...	.....	150 0 0
Srigondi, Taluka Srigondi	100	1		..... .	2,668 13 8		..	...	2,668 13 8
Total ...		..	...	1,246 1 3	5,038 13 8	2,565 1 1	50 0 0		8,900 0 0
Nasik Sub-Division.									
Kulvan, Taluka Baglan ...	100	1			1,998 0 0	. .	.....	... .	1,998 0 0
Egutpura, Taluka Egutpura	... .	...	1		..	..	... ..		
Sinner, Taluka Sinner	150		1		3 639 15 9	...		...	3,639 15 9
Total	..			.	5,637 15 9	..	.. .	..	5,637 15 9
Special Repairs to School Buildings.									
Khandesh Collectorate	...		.....		1,916 8 0		279 12 0	...	2,196 4 0
Ahmadnagar Collectorate				...	1,111 9 7				1,111 9 7
Nasik Collectorate			.....	412 1 11	1,008 10 2				1,420 12 1
Total .			....	412 1 11	4,036 11 9	...	279 12 0		4,728 9 8

Name of Place.	For what number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial (Provincial).	Educational Cess Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Popular Contribution.	Fee Fund.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
ORDINARY REPAIRS.									
Khandesh Collectorate ...	.....	... ..	.....	540 0 0	3,709 11 6	.....	.....	. . ..	4,249 11 6
Ahmadnagar Collectorate ...	.....	.. .	.....	210 0 0	1,678 14 4	.....	.....	... ..	1,888 14 4
Nasik Collectorate	.....	.....	.....	264 0 0	1,191 8 9	.....	.....	.....	1,455 8 9
Peint State	.. ..	.....	.	.....	40 0 0	.... .	. ...	.....	40 0 0
Total ...	.....	..	..	1,014 0 0	6,620 2 7	.....	.....	.....	7,634 2 7
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	4,993 15 0	63,373 8 0	4,886 13 0	329 12 0	.....	73,584 0 0

* In addition to the buildings shown above, a new school-house for 75 boys was built (complete) at Karanjah out of the revenues of the Peint State.

12. LIBRARIES:—

Previously existing (Return up to 31st March 1873).

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	Total number of Volumes	Number added during the year.	Number of Members	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KHANDESH SUB-DIVISION.	Dhulia .	572	70	49	147	839 8 0	383 0 0
	Amalnair	6	...	33	...	85 7 3	81 1 2
	Bhadgaum	81		36		93 12 0	*133 6 6
	Parola	116		140	...	...	*18 12 6
	Nandurbar ...	90	5	...		50 0 0	38 14 0
	Errandol ...	138	35	10	12	70 0 0	*87 10 7
	Souda...	13	1	24		201 5 3	130 11 0
AHMADNAGAR SUB DIVISION.	Ahmadnagar	1,654	117	62	50	344 13 0	325 12 9
	Newasa.. .	Return not furnished by Secretary.					
NASIK SUB-DIVISION.	Nasik . ..	1,500	38	40	580	661 6 0	464 1 9
	Yeola	485	20	66	725	233 4 0	154 13 0
	Maligam ...	Records destroyed by the floods.					

*Includes expenditure from savings.

13. *Spread of English according to Locality :—*

Number of Schools	Sub-Division.	Number studying English. 1871 72.	1872 73.	Increase.	Decrease.
6	Khandesh	215	240	25	...
5	Ahmadnagar	317	375	58	.
2	Nasik	292	281	..	11
13	Total ...	824	896	83	11
	Net Increase .			72	

The following table shows the number of English learners at each grade of school :—

Number of Schools.	Grade of Schools.	1871-72.	1872-73	Increase.	Decrease
3	At High Schools	468	458		10
3	At 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	274	305	31	...
7	At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	82	133	51	...
13	Total	824	896	82	10
	Net Increase .			72	

The increase in the number of boys learning English is partly owing to the increase in the number of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools.

14. NUMBER STUDYING CLASSICAL LANGUAGES :—

A —*Sanskrit.*

Number of Schools	Sub-Division.	Number studying. 1871-72.	Number studying. 1872 73.	Increase	Decrease.
1	Khandesh	100	97	..	3
1	Ahmadnagar	124	111	.	13
2	Nasik	138	112	.	26
4	Total ...	362	320	..	42
			Net Decrease ...		42

B.—*Persian.*

Number of Schools	Sub-Division.	Number studying. 1871-72	Number studying. 1872-73.	Increase	Decrease.
1	Ahmadnagar ...	3	35	32	...
	Total ..	3	35	32	...
			Net Increase	32	

15 *Employment of Educated Natives* —Public Service certificates were granted in the course of the year as under :—

First Class Certificates.

By the Khandesh Committee	1
By the Ahmadnagar Committee	4
By the Nasik Committee	9
Total ...	44

Second Class Certificates.

By the Khandesh Committee	66
By the Ahmadnagar Committee	24
By the Nasik Committee	28
Total, ...	118

At the request of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, the Educational Department undertook this year to examine in the subjects of the 6th Vernacular Standard candidates for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts, and certificates were granted as under:—

By the Khandesh Committee	6
By the Ahmadnagar Committee..	1
By the Nasik Committee	12
Total ...	19

16.—*Table of different Castes under Instruction—*

A. GOVERNMENT.

(The figures are included in the Table given in the Director's Report)

STATEMENT.

B.—IN PRIVATE

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	I.—CHRISTIANS.					II.—			
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Kaiths or Parbhus.	Lingayets.
High Schools	...	...	...	*48	48	14	4	...	...
Middle Class Schools	16	11	1	†78	106	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools...	...	3	4	132	139	13	8	3	...
Female Schools	...	1	1	1	3	2	2	6	...
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided Indigenous Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	170	5	...	...
Total ...	16	15	6	259	296	199	19	9	...

* Including 13 Africans belonging to the Church Missionary

†Including 47 Africans belonging to

SCHOOLS, AIDED OR UNDER INSPECTION.

HINDUS.

Jains	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c)	Artizans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, Darjis, &c.)	Shopkeepers (Ghanchis, Kachhis, Tambolis, &c.)	Labourers and Menial Servants (Dhobis, Bhistis, Bhois, &c).	Low Castes	Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vanjars, Bhawais, Rubins, &c.)	Total.
			1	4		...	1	24
							4	4
	17	28	13	3	3	32	11	131
		1	2			2	...	15
		..						...
	101	165	108	48	23		12	632
	118	194	124	55	26	31	28	806

Society's African Asylum at Sharanpur

the African Asylum at Sharanpur.

B.—In Private Schools Aided or under Inspection (*continued*).

Description of Schools.	III—Mahomedans.							IV.	V.	VI.	Total
	Moguls.										
	Moguls proper.	Pathans.	Shaiks.	Bhoras.	Mianas.	Kojas and Memons.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Abriginal and Hill Tribes.	
High Schools	..	..	..	...	3	...	3		...	...	75
Middle Class Schools.	...	...	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	111
Primary Schools ..	...	1	16	...	4	.	21	...	1	...	292
Female Schools ...	1	..	.	2		..	3	...	...	...	21
Special Schools ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Indigenous Schools	14	...	.	7	9	22	52	...	6	...	690
Total ...	15	1	16	9	17	22	80	.	7	..	1,189

17 *Statement of the number of Children of Cess-payers attending the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools :—*

Sub-Division.	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	Vernacular Schools.	Total
Khandesh	376	8,890	9,266
Ahmadnagar	187	4,999	5,183
Nasik		3,920	3,920
Peint State	...	7	7
Total	563	17,816	18,379

The following table gives the proportions at 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for different parts of the division; the table refers to Government schools only: —

Sub-Division	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary, Female, and Night Schools.		
	Total number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Khandesh	709	376	53	13,356	8,997	67
Ahmadnagar ...	395	187	47	8,639	5,121	49
Nasik	.....	.....	...	7,257	3,920	55
Peint State ...	.....	.. ..	...	322	7	2

Many of the inhabitants of large towns do not pay the agricultural cess. These obtain education for their children (at day schools) at a total cost of two annas each per mensem. Taking the whole division, and classing the Vernacular schools and the so-called 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools together, the number of children of cess-payers is 61·14 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending cess schools.

Cost per Head of Instruction to Government

	Cost per Head of Pupils in average daily attendance
	Rs a. p.
Government Institutions	
(*a*) General... Colleges...	...
(*a*) General... High Schools	41 10 9
(*a*) General... Middle Class Schools	6 13 2
(*a*) General... Lower Class Schools	1 9 11
(*b*) Special .. (Dhaka Training School)	9 2 3
(*c*) Female	2 7 6
Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government	
A —*On the system of Payment for Results.*	
(*a*) General... Colleges ..	.....
(*a*) General... High Schools	11 5 6
(*a*) General... Middle Class Schools	1 1 7
(*a*) General... Lower Class Schools	1 3 6
(*b*) Special	...
(*c*) Female	...
B —*Not on the system of Payment for Results.*	
(*a*) General Colleges	.....
(*a*) General High Schools	.....
(*a*) General Middle Class Schools	.....
(*a*) General Lower Class Schools	.....
(*b*) Special	... ..
(*c*) Female	.....

In calculating the cost per head given in the above table, Imperial expenditure only has been considered. Including expenditure from local cess, the cost per head (per annum) at Government schools is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	44	4	4
Middle Class Schools	12	2	8
Lower Class Schools	7	1	9
Special (Dhulia Training School) ...	*130	7	0
Female Schools	10	9	1

19. The average monthly rates of fees levied in the North-East Division are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	0	14	8
Middle Class Schools	0	4	1
Lower Class Schools	0	0	10

Aided Schools.

	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	0	0	10
Middle Class Schools	† ...		
Lower Class Schools	0	0	11

The following table shows grants made by Municipalities :—

Municipality.	Yearly Sum assigned to Education.	Date of Assignment.	Objects on which the Money is spent.
Nasik ...	300	1st May 1866.	Part salary of the Second Assistant Master in the Nasik High School.
Nasik ...	100	September 1870.	Part salary of the Master of the Hindustani School at Nasik.
Chandorie ...	50	Sept. 1866-67.	Part salary of the Assistant Master of the Chandori School.
Ahmadnagar..	300	1st May 1863.	Part salary of the Second Assistant Master in the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Ahmadnagar.
	750		

* Inclusive of students' st pends.

† The fees at the European and Eurasian school at Egutpura go to the master as part payment for his services, and no account of them is kept at the English-teaching school at Sharanpur no fee is paid

The Sangamneir Municipality have discontinued their contribution of Rs. 4 per mensem towards the salary of the Third Assistant Master of the Sangamneir No. 1 School; but that school being now a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, they guarantee the payment of the salary of the English teacher.

20. *Education of Minor Chiefs.*—There are no minor Chiefs under instruction in this division.

21. *Physical Education.*—The gymnasium at Dhulia, the only one in the division, was destroyed by the heavy floods of September last. The apparatus was removed to a room in the High school, and still remains there, funds not being available for the erection of a new building. Instruction in gymnastics is still given, but under some inconvenience.

22. *Boarding-house.*—The boarding-house at Dhulia is still used by the Normal students. In the year under report the cost for board, to each student, averaged Rs. 3-15-10.

23. The thanks of the Educational Department are due to the Revenue Officers in this division for the interest they have taken in education, and the aid they have given to me and to the Deputy Inspectors. I may mention especially Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Collector of Nasik; Mr. G. Norman, Collector of Ahmadnagar; Mr. J. H Grant, late Acting Collector of Khandesh; Mr. A. H. Spry, First Assistant Collector of Ahmadnagar; Mr. A. C. Trevor, First Assistant Collector of Nasik; Messrs W. Woodward, T. D Mackenzie, W. F. Sinclair, and J. H. Todd, Assistant Collectors; and the late Mr. J. A. G. Duff. The Deputy Inspectors also express their obligations to Messrs. G. B. Reid, W. W. Lock, and T. S. Hamilton, and to the following Native gentlemen:—Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, District Deputy Collector, Khandesh; Rao Saheb Narayen Balcrishna, Sub-Judge, Errandol; Rao Saheb Narayen Balcrishna, Sub-Judge, Yawal; Mr. Ramchandra Bhicaji Vakharkar, Mamlutdar, Sonda; Mr. Narayen Ramchandra Joglekar, Mamlutdar, Errandol; Mr. Narsingaya Sangappa, Mamlutdar, Pachora; Mr. Yeshwant Datatraya, Mahalkari, Yawal; Mr. Vasudev Gopal Soman, Mamlutdar, Challisgaum; Mr. Ganesh Bhivrao, Mamlutdar, Akola; Mr. Balcrishna Babaji, Mamlutdar, Maligam; Mr. Pralhad Krishna, Mamlutdar, Sawargaum; Mr. Trimbakraya Vrajaraya, Mamlutdar, Egutpura; Rao Saheb Narso Hari Apte, Sub-Judge Yeola.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM DRAPER,

Educational Inspector, N.-E. D

A 4.

REPORT BY J. F. FLEET, Esq., C.S., ACTING EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 1077 of 1873-74.

Office of the Educational Inspector, S. D., Belgaum, 24th June 1873.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state and progress of education in the Southern Division for the year ending on the 31st March 1873.

2. I received charge of the office of the Educational Inspector, S. D., from Mr. R. E Candy on the 7th June 1872, and the division was under my charge from that time up to the end of the year 1872-73.

Area and Population.

3. The division consists of the four collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Kanara, and of the Kolhapur and other Native States. The following table shows the area and population of the division. The results of the general census of 1871-72 being now known, and more accurate information being forthcoming regarding the area of the districts composing the division, some differences will be observed between the figures now given and those entered in my Annual Report for 1871-72 :—

Collectorate or Native State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Collectorates		
Belgaum	4,591	9`8,750
Dharwar	5,042	991,527
Kaladgi	5,110	816,039
Kanara	4,235	398,406
Total ...	18,978	3,144,722

Collectorate or Native State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Native States.		
Kolhapur	3,184	802,691
Savanur	70	16,161
Sangli	774	223,663
Miraj	188	117,802
Mudhol	346	58,921
Lakshmishwar	61	18,641
Jamkhandi	No return.	102,395
Kurandwad	Do.	69,671
Ramdurg	Do.	38,031
Total .	4,623	1,447,976
Grand Total ...	23,601	4,592,698

Changes in Personnel.

4. There have been many changes in subordinate appointment during the year under report. The most important of them are the following :—

In the Inspecting Staff.

In the month of December last Mr. Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti, Deputy Educational Inspector of Kaladgi, resigned his appointment in order to revert to his former post of Mahalkari in the Dharwar District. He was succeeded by Mr. Ramchandra Anaji Savanur, head master of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Hubli, in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Appaji Baburao Divakar, Deputy Educational Inspector of Kanara, having been appointed Assistant to the Deputy Educational Inspector of Dharwar, was succeeded by Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Bhanap, head master of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Alibag, in the month of September 1872.

In High Schools and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, B A, head master of the Dharwar High School, having been transferred to be head master of the Ratnagiri High School, was succeeded by Mr. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M A., head master of the High school at Dhulia.

Mr Lakshman Yadava Askhedkar, B.A, First Assistant Master in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, having been allowed six months' leave, ultimately resigned his appointment, and has been succeeded by Mr. Ganpat Venkatesh Limaye, B.A.

In October last Mr K Raghavendrarao of Mangalur joined his appointment as head master of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Karwar.

Mr. Sangapa Mallapa Ankle was appointed head master of 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Hubli in succession to Mr. Ramchandra Anaji Savanur

Mr. Shankar Sadashiva Madlur was appointed head master of the newly-opened 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Hallihal, in the Kanara District

Income and Expenditure.

5. The income for the year from all sources, exclusive of the opening balances, is shown in Statement 1, appended.

STATE-

Income for the year from all sour-

Collectorate	Imperial.	LOCAL				
		Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund.	Dharwar High School Scholarship Fund.	Endowment Fund.	High School Fee Fund.	English School Fee Fund, including Public Service Certificate Fees.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p
Belgaum		5,777 0 0	. . .	466 14 3	1,590 0 0	1,294 1 6
Dharwar		.....	401 13 9	58 3 7	1,847 12 0	1,109 4 1
Kaladgi	97,721 8 10			..	...	602 8 0
Kanara			.....	.. .	. ..	1,888 2 4
	*97,721 8 10	5,777 0 0	401 13 9	525 1 10	†3,437 12 0	4,393 15 11

* Actual expenditure during the year.

† This year the Belgaum High School fees are shown separately

‡ The actual receipts for the year were Rs. 1,26,582-8-1, in addition

§ Interest on sums invested in promissory notes.

‖ This sum was drawn for buildings, but was afterwards paid

MENT 1.

ces, exclusive of the opening balances.

FUNDS

Educational Cess Fund.	Cess School Fees.	Peoples' Contribution for Master's Pay.	Municipal Fund.	Scholarship Fund.	Peoples' Contribution for Buildings	Total.
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
33,950 6 11	4,949 7 8	.....	784 0 0	. .	1,321 10 2	50,133 8 6
43,604 15 1	4,704 0 6	274 2 2	1,250 0 0	19 12 2	26,099 6 11	79,909 6 3
37,669 0 8	3,310 11 0	415 3 8	271 1 0	296 2 0		42,591 13 4
18,879 2 0	2,314 14 2	.	840 0 0	... ..	..	23,422 2 6
‡1,84,103 8 8	15,309 1 4	689 5 10	3,145 4 0	§315 14 2	‖ 28,021 1 1	1,96,119 14 7
					Add Imperial Grant	97,721 8 10
					Grand Total....	2,93,841 7 5

and not included in the High School Fund, as was the case last year.

to which the sum of Rs 7,521-0-7 was received on account of refunds and adjustments.

back into the Treasury.

6. Statement 2, annexed, shows the actual expenditure for the year Statement 1 :—

STATE-

Actual Expenditure from

	Imperial.	LOCAL			
		Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund.	Dharwar High School Scholarship Fund.	Endowment Fund.	High School Fee Fund.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
A.—*Direction and Subsidiary Charges.*	1,707 7 3	....	...	....	....
B.—*Divisional Expenditure.*					
Inspection and subsidiary charges ..	25,049 3 2	....	..	....	....
Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of schools	65,004 3 3	6,148 2 0	30 0 0	227 11 3	1,752 2 2
Buildings.....	2,693 4 0	....	...	....	....
Repairs.....	....	....	....	....	....
	92,746 10 5	6,148 2 0	30 0 0	227 11 3	1,752 2 2
C.—*General Expenditure.*					
Translation Department.	3,267 7 2	....	....	....	....
Pension Fund.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	3,267 7 2	....	....	....	....
Grand Total....	97,721 8 10	6,148 2 0	30 0 0	227 11 3	1,752 2 2

in general items from the funds under which the receipts are shown in

MENT 2.

Imperial and Local Funds.

FUNDS.						
English School Fee Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Peoples' Contribution for Masters' Pay.	Municipal Fund.	Peoples' Contribution for Buildings.	Total.	Grand Total
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	240 0 0	....	....	....	240 0 0	1,947 7 3
276 10 0	3,138 0 8	....	....	....	3,414 10 8	28,163 13 10
4,170 7 1	1,14,630 5 5	795 0 0	3,028 14 11	. .	1,30,782 10 10	1,95,786 14 1
....	5,407 14 4	....	....	9,711 13 9	15,119 12 1	17,813 0 1
....	2,457 9 0	....	.. .	....	2,457 9 0	2,457 9 0
4,447 1 1	1,25,633 13 5	795 0 0	3,028 14 11	9,711 13 9	1,51,774 10 7	1,44,521 5 0
120 0 0	.....	....	....	....	120 0 0	3,387 7 2
2 6 10	2,443 9 9	....	.	. ..	2,445 10 7	2,445 10 7
122 0 10	2,443 9 9	....	....	....	2,565 10 7	5,833 1 9
4,569 1 11	1,28,317 7 2	795 0 0	3,028 14 11	9,711 13 9	1,54,580 5 2	2,52,301 14 0

7. A comparison of the total expenditure for the year under report with that for the preceding year 1871-72 is afforded by Statement 3 :—

STATEMENT 3.

Comparison of total Expenditure with that for the preceding year 1871-72.

Expenditure for 1871-72.	Imperial.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
A.—*Direction and Subsidiary Charges*	...	480 0 0	480 0 0
B.—*Divisional Expenditure.*			
Inspection and subsidiary charges	25,683 15 3	2,904 7 3	28,588 6 6
Instruction, *i. e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	59,393 15 11	1,20,135 2 10	1,79,529 2 9
Buildings	101 0 0	17,491 11 2	17,592 11 2
Repairs... ...	802 0 0	3,140 14 6	3,942 14 6
Total ...	85,980 15 2	1,43,672 3 9	2,29,653 2 11
C.—*General Expenditure.*			
Translation Department	3,287 5 0	147 12 0	3,435 1 0
Pension Fund		2,748 0 0	2,718 0 0
Total.....	3,287 5 0	2,895 12 0	6,183 1 0
Grand Total	89,268 4 2	1,47,047 15 9	2,36,316 3 11
Expenditure during the year under report . ..	97,721 8 10	1,54,580 5 2	2,52,301 14 0
Increase . .	8,453 4 8	7,532 5 5	15,985 10 1

8 Statement 4 affords a similar comparison of the Local Fund expenditure in each collectorate:—

STATEMENT 4

Comparison of Local Fund Expenditure in each Collectorate with that for the preceding year 1871-72.

Collectorate	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	58,222 6 9	42,184 12 4	.....	16,037 10 5
Dharwar	42,606 5 4	46,823 8 6	4,217 3 2	. ...
Kaladgi	25,814 10 11	30,335 12 2	4,521 1 3	
Kanara	20,404 8 9	35,236 4 2	14,831 11 5	
	1,47,047 15 9	1,54,580 5 2	23,569 15 10	16,037 10 5
		Deduct Decrease ...	16,037 10 5	
		Net Increase	7,532 5 5	

9 An analyis of the expenditure from Local Funds under the various headings is given in Statement 5 .—

STATEMENT 5.

Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.

Collectorate	Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund.	Dharwar High School Scholarship Fund.	Endowment Fund	High School Fee Fund.	English School Fee Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Peoples' Contributions for Masters' Pay.	Municipal Fund.	Peoples' Contribution for Buildings.	Total.
	Rs a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	6,148 2 0	....	180 0 0	....	1,201 6 1	33,847 12 3	....	737 8 0	70 0 0	42,184 12 4
Dharwar	....	30 0 0	47 11 3	1,752 2 2	1,546 6 5	42,336 8 6	30 0 0	1,080 12 2	....	46,823 8 6
Kaladgi	....	....	....	....	776 6 6	29,135 13 5	45 0 0	229 8 3	149 0 0	30,335 12 2
Kanara.....	....	....	....	....	1,044 14 11	22,997 5 0	720 0 0	981 2 6	9,492 13 9	35,236 4 2
Total..	6,148 2 0	30 0 0	227 11 3	1,752 2 2	4,569 1 11	1,28,317 7 2	795 0 0	3,028 14 11	9,711 13 9	1,54,580 5 2

10. The details of expenditure of the Educational Cess Fund are furnished in Statement 6 —

STATEMENT 6.

Expenditure of Educational Cess Fund

Collectorate	Director of Public Instruction	Inspection	Accountant General and Collectors	Training College	English Schools	Middle Class, i.e., 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	Primary Schools.	Scholarships Books, Furniture and Prizes, &c	School Buildings	Repairs	Pension Fund	Total
	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Belgaum .	132 0 0	436 6 2	256 6 0	3,156 0 0		3,923 15 1	23,928 5 0	775 0 0		500 0 0	739 12 0	33,847 12 3
Dharwar	.	618 7 4	179 5 8	4548 0 0		3,343 11 7	30,045 9 7	2123 0 0		800 0 0	673 6 4	42,336 8 6
Kaladgi	108 0 0	746 13 6	184 4 0	2,923 13 1	182 13 1	2,383 11 10	20,362 3 7	1028 0 0		600 0 0	616 2 4	29,135 13 5
Kanara	.. .	492 6 0	224 0 0	832 2 6	319 0 0	9o6 0 9	13,546 14 4	247 1 0	5,407 14 4	5o7 9	414 5 1	22,997 5 0
Total ..	240 0 0	2,294 1 0	843 15 8	11,459 15 7	501 13 1	10,607 7 3	87,883 0 6	4,178 1 0	5,407 14 4	2,457 9 0	2,443 9 9	1,28,317 7 2

11. Statements 7 and 8 explain the details of expenditure from English and Cess school fees respectively :—

STATEMENT 7.

Expenditure of High and English School Fees.

Collectorate.	Educational Inspector's Office.	Translator's Office.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Prizes.	Servants.	Pension Fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	.....	10	824 0 1	283 6 0	...	84 0 0	.....	1,201 6 1
Dharwar	254 10 0	110	1,527 2 6	1,041 9 5	...	363 13 10	1 4 10	3,298 8 7
Kaladgi.....	.....	...	391 4 6	300 6 0	...	84 0 0	0 12 0	776 6 6
Kanara	22 0 0	...	863 0 11	63 14 0	...	96 0 0	... .	1,044 14 11
Total.....	276 10 0	120	3,605 8 0	1,689 3 5	...	627 13 10	2 0 10	6,321 4 1

Statement 8.

Expenditure of Cess School Fees.

Collectorate.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Prizes.	Servants.	School Buildings.	Transferred to the Educational Cess Fund.	Total.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,949 7 8	4,949 7 8
Dharwar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,704 0 6	4,704 0 6
Kaladgi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,340 11 0	3,340 11 0
Kanara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314 14 2	2,314 14 2
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,309 1 4	15,309 1 4

12. Statement 9 furnishes a comparison of the fee receipts in each collectorate for the year under report, with the receipts for the preceding year. A net increase is observable of Rs. 583-12-8 :—

STATE-

Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees in each Collectorate under differ-

Collectorate	1871-72.					
	High Schools.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public Service Certificates.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.
	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p
Belgaum.....	1,280 0 0	1,050 12 0	190 0 0	923 6 6	3,835 3 0	7,779 5 6
Dharwar.....	216 8 0	1,306 12 6	....	826 6 5	4,412 9 6	6,882 4 5
Kaladgi	....	744 14 0	20 8 0	731 2 0	2,805 3 0	4,301 11 0
Kanara.....	....	2,290 7 3	117 8 0	584 12 0	601 0 5	3,593 11 8
Total	1,526 8 0	5,082 13 9	328 0 0	3,065 10 11	11,653 15 11	22,557 0 7

* In Kaladgi Rs. 89 0-0 were collected and paid into the Treasury. This sum was credited by introduced from the 1st April last, by which such sums are for the future to be credited to Pro-

MENT 9.

ent Grades of Schools for the year under report and the preceding year.

1872-73.						Increase.	Decrease.
High Schools.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public Service Certificates.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
1,590 0 0	1,178 7 0	115 10 6	892 13 6	4,056 10 2	7,833 9 2	54 3 8	....
1,847 12 0	1,091 12 1	17 8 0	677 11 6	4,026 5 0	7,661 0 7	778 12 2	....
....	602 8 0	....	597 13 6	2,742 13 6	3,943 3 0	....	358 8 0
....	1,357 2 4	31 0 0	571 8 6	1,743 5 8	3,703 0 6	109 4 10	....
3,437 12 0	4,229 13 5	*164 2 6	2,739 15 0	12,569 2 4	23,140 13 3	942 4 8	358 8 0
					Deduct Decrease..	358 8 0	
					Net Increase..	583 12 8	

the Treasury Officer to the Provincial Fund instead of to fees, and in consequence of the system, vincial Funds, it has been considered unnecessary to adjust this item.

13. * Statement 10 furnishes the details of all items of expenditure shown in Statement 2, with the exception of Direction and Inspection, their subsidiary charges and Pension Fund.

14. On the whole there has been an increase of expenditure in the year under report of Rs. 7,532-5-5. The increase in the Dharwar District is owing to two new English schools opened there, the Dharwar High School and the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Gaddak. These schools were established in 1871-72, but so late in the year that the expenditure incurred on them up to the 31st March 1872 was but small. In the Kaladgi District the increase is owing to the opening of a few additional Vernacular and Middle Class schools and the improvement of existing ones. In Kanara the expenditure has been increased by the opening of a new 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Hallihal, and by the sum of Rs. 14,760-12-1 spent on buildings. The only decrease is in the Belgaum District, and is mainly owing to the fact that, whereas in 1871-72 ten school houses were built at a large cost, the school building operations during the year under report have been very limited.

15. Statements 11 and 12 show respectively the income both from Government grants and from other sources, and expenditure of the European, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools in the division—

* Omitted.

[*Table*

STATEMENT 11.

Income of Grant-in-Aid Schools.

Name.	Imperial.	Fees.	Contributions.	General Mission Fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum Convent School	478 0 0	1,020 10 0	120 0 0	.....	1,618 10 0
Belgaum Pensioners' School ...	574 0 0	111 0 0	1,682 4 8	.....	2,367 4 8
London Mission Society's Schools..	859 8 0	643 5 0	.....	435 15 1	1,938 12 1
Basel German Mission Schools ...	685 8 0	457 11 3	2 0 0	3,530 11 4	4,675 14 7
Total.....	2,597 0 0	2,232 10 3	1,804 4 8	3,966 10 5	10,600 9 4

STATEMENT 12.

Expenditure of Grant-in-Aid Schools.

	Imperial.			Fees, Contributions, &c.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum Convent School	478	0	0	2,212	0	0	2,690	0	0
Belgaum Pensioners' School	574	0	0	1,441	15	5	2,015	15	5
London Mission Society's Schools	859	8	0	1,152	5	3	2,011	13	3
Basel German Mission Schools...	685	8	0	3,989	12	4	4,675	4	4
Total.....	2,597	0	0	8,796	1	0	11,393	1	0

16. Statements 13 and 14 show respectively the income and expenditure on Inspection, Instruction, and other charges in the Native States of Kolhapur, Miraj, Mudhol, Savanur, and Lakshmishwar. Statement 15 gives such details of the expenditure in these five States and also in the States of Jamkhandi, Kurandwad, and Ramdurg as are required, and furnish at the same time statistics as to the state and progress of education in these Native States. As the educational arrangements and the control of the expenditure in the Native States are not entirely in my hands, I am not able to vouch for the absolute correctness of the figures entered in these statements.

STATEMENT 13.

Income of Native States' Schools.

Native States.	State Fund.	Educational Cess.	Fees.	Contributions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolhapur	61,124 7 8	.....	6,155 3 3	1,457 8 2	68,737 3 1
Miraj	6,886 12 11	4,052 0 0	325 7 0	.....	11,264 3 11
Sangli	11,619 9 4	.....	889 4 6	.....	12,508 13 10
Savanur	No return.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakshmishwar	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudhol	5,307 7 1	4,178 11 9	460 12 0	.....	9,946 14 10
Jamkhandi...	3,076 14 0	.....	115 4 0	.....	3,192 2 0
Kurandwad	No return.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramdurg	744 0 0	.....	46 8 0	... ..	790 8 0
Total ...	88,759 3 0	8,230 11 9	7,992 6 9	1,457 8 2	1,06,439 13 8

STATEMENT 14.

Expenditure of Native States' Schools.

Native States.	State Treasury.	Fees.	Educational Cess.	Contributions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolhapur	62,878 6 3	88 12 0	.....	.....	62,967 2 3
Miraj	6,337 3 8	.....	4,077 4 7	.....	10,414 8 3
Sangli	11,619 9 4	.....	.....	.....	11,619 9 4
Savanur	No return.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakshmishwar	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudhol	5,307 7 1	.....	3,555 2 11	.....	8,862 10 0
Jamkhandi...	3,076 14 0	.....	.....	.....	3,076 14 0
Kurandwad	No return.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramdurg	789 14 0	.....	.....	.....	789 14 0
Total ...	90,009 6 4	88 12 0	7,632 7 6	.....	97,730 9 10

STATEMENT 15.

Details of Expenditure and Statistics of Education in Native States.

Native States.	EXPENDITURE ON				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.													
					High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary Schools.						Normal Schools.		Total.	
									Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Night Schools.					
	Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.														
Kolhapur	2,600 10 6	40,487 7 2	19,879 0 7	62,967 2 3	1	216	5	615	118	5,039	1	92	5	228	1	32	131	6,222
Miraj	540 0 0	6,382 0 10	3,492 7 5	10,414 8 3	...	...	1	17	9	464	1	40	...	...	..	..	11	521
Sangli	1,764 0 0	9,855 9 4	.....	11,619 9 4	...	...	3	226	19	870	1	17	4	59	...	..	27	1,162
Savanur	No return	... .	.....	.....	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lakshmishwar	No return	..	.....	...	...	...	1		4	235	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	235
Mudhol	.....	8,862 10 0	.....	8,862 10 0	...	...	1	47	15	580	1	36	...	...	...	...	17	663
Jamkhandi	... .	3,076 14 0	.....	3,076 14 0	...	...	1	178	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	..	2	220
Kurandwad	No return		.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Ramdurg	.. ...	789 14 0	...	789 14 0	...	...	1	46	1	35	...	..	.	...	..	..	2	81
				Total	1	216	14	1,129	166	7,223	5	227	9	287	1	32	196	9,104

Results of Expenditure.

17. * Statement 16, annexed, shows the amount of inspection work that has been done during the year by myself and my subordinates. One 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, that at Hallihal, in the Kanara District, was not examined before the 31st March; it was only opened in the month of November 1872, and was inspected by me in April last. The work done by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors is on the whole satisfactory. In the Dharwar Sub-Division one school only is shown as not having been examined; it was closed in the month of February last before the Deputy could visit the part of the district in which it was. I consider that the Dharwar Deputy left too much of the inspection work to his assistant, and did not do enough in this line personally; but the office work of the subdivision, with which the assistant has little to do, is heavy. I have directed the Deputy to inform me as to how he has distributed the inspection work between himself and his assistant, and shall see that in the current year he does more in person. The Belgaum Deputy examined all the Government schools under him, but only one of the Native States' schools included in his sub-division. In the Kanara Sub-division six schools remained unexamined at the end of the year; three of them were examined in the month of April, and the remaining three have probably been examined by this time. In the Kaladgi Sub-Division as many as twenty schools remained unexamined on the 31st March; the district, however, is a large one, and the number of schools in it is only less by four than the number of schools in the Dharwar District in which the Deputy is allowed an assistant. The work actually done by the Deputy does not contrast unfavourably with the work done by the other Deputies. I think that the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Dharwar might advantageously be directed to assist the Kaladgi Deputy also in examining some of the schools in the Badami and Hungund Talukas which border on the Dharwar District.

18. I am of opinion that the method of examination adopted by my Deputies is not systematic enough, if, indeed, they follow any system at all. They are too much given to making rapid raids from one distant part of a district to another: this increases their travelling expenditure unnecessarily, interferes with the punctual disposal of office work, and tends to lead them to examine in a hurried and consequently superficial manner, and to prevent their disposing of all their schools within the proper time. It is, however, a weak point inseparable from a system by which travelling allowances are calculated according to the number of miles actually travelled instead of a fixed monthly allowance being given. I have drawn the attention of my Deputies to

* The figures are given in Appendix C.

this matter, and have informed them that their inspection tours for the future must be far more systematic than they have been hitherto.

19. *Statement 17 gives the results of expenditure on instruction as shown by the number of schools and scholars and the daily average attendance in institutions of all grades.

20. Statement 18 furnishes a comparison of the tota number of schools and scholars for the year under report with the total number for the preceding year. Though there is a decrease of eight Government 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, a net increase is observable in Government institutions of thirty-three schools and one thousand and fifty scholars. The decrease in the number of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools is not a matter for much regret, as, until their organisation can be made more satisfactory than it is at present, results of much importance, as regards the English classes, cannot be expected from them.

These is a gratifying increase of thirty-three Vernacular schools, but this, I regret to say, has been negatived by the deficiency of funds in the current year, which renders it necessary that many newly-opened schools should be closed again. There is also an increase of schools and scholars in the Native States of Kolhapur, Miraj, and Sangli. In the remaining States education is on much the same footing as before.

* Included in the figures given in the Director's Report.

STATEMENT 18.

Comparative Statement of Schools and Scholars.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Government Institutions.								
High Schools	2	2	...	.	307	391	84	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	8	9	1	...	522	554	32	...
2nd do. do. ...	24	16	...	8	2,437	1,783	...	654
Lower Class Schools ...	358	393	35	...	19.167	20,638	1,486	15
Female Schools	30	33	3	...	1,161	1,201	40	...
Belgaum Training College	1	1	...	...	116	123	7	...
Night Classes	2	4	2	...	40	120	80	...
Total.....	425	458	41	8	23,750	24,810	1,729	669
II.—Schools aided by Government.								
Middle Class Schools .	5	5	...	. .	405	364	5	46
Lower Class Schools, Boys'	6	6	...	...	347	344	2	3
Girls' Schools	3	3	...	...	39	36	...	3
Total.....	14	14	...	...	791	744	7	54
III.—Native States' Schools.								
Kolhapur	103	131	29	1	5,165	6,222	1,179	122
Miraj	11	11	...	...	581	521	11	71
Sangli	17	27	11	1	673	1,162	491	2
Savanur	1	1	...	...	133	No correct return.		
Lakshmishwar	5	5	..	...	226	235	9	...
Mudhol	12	17	5	..	617	663	127	81
Jamkhandi	2	2	...	...	185	220	35	...
Kurandwad	1	1	...	...	63	No return.		
Ramdurg...	1	2	1	...	95	81	35	49
Grand Total.....	153	197	46	2	7,738	9,104	1,887	325

Remarks on the results of Instruction and the progress of Education in the Division.

A. *Government Institutions—High Schools.*

21. There are now two, strictly speaking, Government High schools in the division, at Belgaum and at Dharwar. The latter is supported entirely from Provincial Funds, and the former, which usually goes by the name of the Sirdars' High School, partly from Provincial Funds and partly from funds provided by the Jahagirdars of the Southern Maratha Country.

22. These two schools were examined by me respectively in the months of September and February last. My detailed reports on the examinations have been already submitted to you. In these, as also in the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, the examinations of the year under report were of a somewhat more searching nature, and consequently harder than those of the preceding year. The results accordingly, as actually put upon paper, do not appear quite so satisfactory, but I think that a higher standard of efficiency has been really ensured.

23. In examining these two schools I was assisted by Mr. FitzGerald, C.S.; the Rev. Mr. Costa, of Dharwar; the Kanarese Translator, Educational Department; and my Deputies of Belgaum and Dharwar. The head masters of the Kolhapur and Belgaum High schools also disposed of some of the paper work of the Belgaum and Dharwar High schools respectively.

24. In the Belgaum High School the numbers of boys who were found to deserve promotion to the higher classes were fourteen from Standard 6, thirty-two from Standard 5, and thirty-six from Standard 4; in the Dharwar High School the numbers were respectively nine, fifteen, and thirty-seven. A considerably larger number of boys were presented for examination under Standards 5 and 6 in the Sirdars' High School than in the school at Dharwar; but the results for the Dharwar School are very creditable, considering that it was the first occasion on which it has been examined, and that there are indications that, when the school was opened, boys were selected somewhat at random to form classes under the various standards. It is probable that the Dharwar School will prove eventually considerably the larger of the two, and possibly, as the boys attending it will be drawn from classes in a somewhat better position, it will be found more efficient than the Sirdars' School.

25. Thirteen candidates from the Sirdars' High School and three from the Dharwar High School were successful at the last Matriculation Examination.

26. The Sirdars' High School has a small gymnasium attached to it, but the funds do not allow of a teacher of gymnastics

being engaged. A gymnasium is included in the buildings under construction for the High school at Dharwar.

Normal Schools.

27. There is one Government Training College for masters in the division; it is at present located at Belgaum. During the year under report the work of the college has been carried on efficiently by the Principal and his assistants.

28. The number of students on the rolls on the 1st April 1872 was as under:—

	Government Students.	Native States' Students.	Total.
Second-year students... ...	17	...	17
First-year students	56	4	60
Preparatory class	36	3	39
Total...	109	7	116

Of the above number fourteen were untrained masters.

29. Entrance examinations were held in the month of September 1872 at the four district towns, and the numbers of successful candidates were fifty-one, sixteen, eight and six at Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Karwar respectively.

30. The annual certificate examination was commenced on the 14th October 1872 and seventy-seven students were examined. The number of successful candidates was forty-five, as under:—

	Government Students.	States' Students.	Total.
Second year students ...	11	...	11
First-year students	32	2	34
Total ...	43	2	45

Of the above, four were untrained masters. Second-year certificates were also granted under special circumstances by my pre-

decessor to two untrained masters from Kanara on the result of a terminal examination. Three untrained masters succeeded in obtaining certificates at the annual examination without attending the college. Two students were discharged for remaining unpassed, after a considerable period of study, at the annual examination.

31. The number of students appointed during the year as trained masters and assistants was as under :—

	Government Students.	States' Students.	Total.
To assistant masterships ...	20	...	20
To masterships	1	2	3
Total ...	21	2	23

Of the above, six were second-year men and seventeen were first-year men.

32. The number of untrained men appointed during the year is as under :—

(*a.*) To masterships—

Belgaum	3
Dharwar	5
Kaladgi	6
Kanara	2
Total ...	16

(*b.*) To assistant masterships not including untrained monitors on less than Rs. 8—

Belgaum	16
Dharwar	5
Kaladgi	...
Kanara	...
Total ...	21

33. The following is the total number of untrained masters and assistants still employed :—

Sub-Division.	Masters.	Assistants.	Remarks.
Belgaum	34	8	Not including untrained monitors on less than Rs. 8 per month.
Dharwar	57	20	
Kaladgi	48	3	
Kanara	34	42	
Total ..	173	73	

Many of these masters and assistants hold first and second class public service certificates, and some of them certificates of the old Normal School. Some of them, being of long standing in the department, and possessing special qualifications, have been exempted from the necessity of obtaining Training College certificates under the new rules; the rest are being passed gradually through the college.

34. During the inspection season, schools were examined by my Deputies with a view to awarding capitation and proficiency allowances. In the majority of cases the capitation exceeded the proficiency allowances, and, therefore, neither of them could be claimed. A limited number of masters were found to be entitled to these allowances, but the results were known to me too late in the year for money to be drawn before the 31st March. This matter will be noticed in detail in the next Annual Report, by which time, is is hoped, the masters will thoroughly understand that a portion of their emolument depends entirely upon their personal exertions.

35. List of selected masters under whom pupil teachers should be placed were given in the Report for 1870-71. Pupil-teachers have been appointed in each district, but my Kaladgi Deputy only has reported on the working of the system. One pupil-teacher in his sub-division, having failed to fulfil the conditions under which he was employed, has been discharged. The charge for pupil-teachers is one of the items that I have been obliged to reduce in the current year in consequence of the large and unexpected decrease in the educational cess income.

36. The average attendance in the college during the year has been —

Second-year men .....13·2
First-year men .....51·1
Preparatory class .....34·4

37. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was as under :—

	Government Students.	States' Students	Total
Second-year men	14		14
First-year men	60	5	65
Preparatory class	38	6	44
Total ...	112	11	123

Of the above, thirty are untrained masters; four in the second year and twenty-six in the first-year course.

38. During the year under report no masters or assistants were discharged from employment for remaining unpassed.

39. The Training College is now in full working order, and is annually turning out a large supply of properly qualified masters and assistants, more, indeed, than can be provided for immediately I shall shortly submit proposals to you for retaining in the college on a small monthly stipend such passed students as cannot be punctually appointed to vacancies.

1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

40. The 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, and Gaddak, being regularly constituted feeders to the High schools, are inspected only and not formally examined. The attendance in them is good, and the progress made by the scholars satisfactory. The school at Belgaum still continues to be the most efficient of the four. The numbers sent up to High schools were respectively sixty-six, thirty-three, seven, and five. The school at Gaddak has not been sufficiently long established to be yet in thorough working order. The result is a poor one for the Hubli School, which should have sent up a far greater number of boys, and is owing to a disinclination on the part of the people to give their children a higher English education. When I was there, indeed, some of the inhabitants requested that the school should be again made an independent Anglo-Vernacular school teaching the higher standards; but, as a very efficient High school has been established at a great cost to Government at Dharwar, which is only twelve miles from Hubli, this request cannot be complied with. If it were, the

additional expenditure would be attended by nothing like proportionate results.

41. The Kaladgi School was examined by me in January last. In some parts of the year it was very badly off for masters, but nevertheless fifty-three boys were presented for examination in Standards 1 to 5. With the exception of Sanskrit, in which the boys of Standards 4 and 5 were not prepared, a fair amount of work had been done. Three boys succeeded in passing out of Standard 5; two of them had gained first class public service certificates; the third has joined the Belgaum Sirdars' High School to continue his studies. This school is as yet the most important independent Anglo-Vernacular school in the division, and as a boarding-house in connection with it is under construction we may expect the number of boys attending it to increase very largely.

42. The Sirsi School was examined by me in March last, and was found to be in anything but a satisfactory condition. Only twenty-five boys were presented for examination—twelve under Standard 1 and thirteen under Standard 3, and they did not acquit themselves very creditably. For some time previous to the examination the school had been under the charge of the first assistant, the head master, Mr. Coelho, having been absent on sick leave. The Mamlatdar and others of the town expressed dissatisfaction at the way in which he had been conducting his duties before he actually applied for leave, and stated that he had been for a long time too weak to do much work. I believe that the Municipal Commissioners, who subscribe Rs. 50 per mensem in support of the school, are in favour of having it closed, and the formerly existing 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school re-opened.

43. The English school of Kumpta was examined by me in April. It presented only 27 boys for examination under Standards 1, 2, 4 and 5, but the result of the examination was satisfactory. This school has as yet entailed no charge upon Government, being supported entirely by popular and municipal contributions and fees.

44. The 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Karwar also was examined by me in April. Forty-five boys were presented for examination under Standards 1 to 4; and the results were fairly good. There was also a class of some twelve or thirteen boys studying under Standard 5; they had made very fair progress, but were not ready for examination. This school has made very decided progress under the charge of the present head master, Mr. K. Raghavendra Rao, from Mangalur, and promises to become a successful rival to the Kaladgi School.

45. The English School at Hallihal, inspected by me in April, had only been in working order for some three or four months

previously, and, therefore, was not ready for examination. It promises to be a success so far as instruction under the lowest three standards is concerned. As Hallihal is only twenty-two miles distant from Dharwar, I am of opinion that this school should be constituted a feeder to the High school at the latter place.

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

46. These are, strictly speaking, superior Vernacular schools in taluka towns, or other large towns in central positions, with English classes attached. One of the best and most successful that I have seen is the Marathi school at Khanapur, in the Belgaum District; one or two boys in it are preparing for admission into the Belgaum Sirdars' High School. In the Dharwar Sub-Division the number of these schools has diminished from three to one, but there are now twenty-nine boys learning English in these schools, whereas last year there were only nine. There are five schools of this class in the Kaladgi District, the best of them, as regards the English classes, being that at Bijapur, which teaches up to the third Anglo-Vernacular Standard; the schools at Indi and Shindagi are not in a very flourishing condition. In the Belgaum District there are nominally six such schools; one of them, at Nipani, has not been open sufficiently long for it to be decided whether it will prove a success, and in one more, at Gokak, there has been no English class for some time past. In the Kanara District the number of these schools has decreased from six to four, and one more will probably have to be reduced to the grade of a Vernacular school during the current year, as it is a failure in its present condition; of the number reduced, one, at Hallihal, was converted into a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school.

47. It is a fact to be regretted that none of these schools are in as satisfactory condition as they should be. They are intended as the means of offering an elementary English education to boys whose parents are too poor to send them to a High school or 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at a distance; but the people of the towns in which they are located are very slow to avail themselves of the opportunity thus given them, and are unwilling to pay even the small fee of eight annas per mensem levied from boys who are taught English in such schools. This state of things may, perhaps, improve when we are able to place matriculated men at the head of these schools, but this can only be done gradually. At present the organisation of these schools is anything but satisfactory; most of the head masters in charge of them do not know a word of English, and the English classes, therefore, are taught by assistants who have the requisite knowledge; the consequence is, that the relative positions of the head masters and their assistants become somewhat anomalous.

Vernacular Boys' Schools.

48. At the end of the year there were three hundred and ninety-three Vernacular boys' schools in the division according to the following grades :—

	Belgaum	Dharwar.	Kaladgi.	Kanara.
Superior Vernacular Schools	8	11	41	12
Inferior Vernacular Schools	72	93	50	42
Branch Schools .	15	13	21	4
Hindustani Schools ...	2	4	2	3
Total	97	121	114	61

In the year under report all Vernacular as well as 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools were for the first time examined entirely according to the new standards. In 1871-72 the question of examining under the old or new standards had to be left to the discretion of the Deputy Educational Inspectors; and as the new standards had not been promulgated till the inspection season was close at hand, a large majority of masters presented their boys under the old standards. In the year under report there has been a decided improvement in the examination results; this is owing in a great measure to the fact that the teaching staff is being every year improved in quality by the trained masters turned out by the Training College. As yet, however, but very few of these schools have attained to the Sixth Vernacular Standard. What interferes with the success of many of these schools in the smaller villages is the fact that the attendance in them is drawn chiefly from the agricultural and labouring classes, and the boys are constantly kept away from the schools for other work There is also a very general idea that unnecessary subjects are taught in Government schools, and theer is little doubt that if the instruction in the smaller village schools were confined to reading, writing, and simple arithmetic, they would be very much more largely attended It is some such reason as this that enables indigenous schools, taught by masters whose qualifications are, as a rule, very inferior to those of the masters of Government schools, still to compete successfully in respect of attendance with Government schools, though the fees demanded

and paid in the former as usually double of, and frequently four or five times as much as, those taken in Government schools.

49. At Sirsi, in the Kanara District, there is a small school for Chambhar boys—boys whose caste is considered so low by other Hindus that it is a matter of great difficulty for them to obtain admission into schools that are not maintained specially for their benefit. You will probably remember the objections that were raised against admitting a boy of thoroughly respectable parentage, but of the Mochi caste, into the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Kaladgi. This Chambhar school at Sirsi is at present the only one of its kind in the division. It promises to be a success, and, in order to ensure its being so, I have ordered that no fee should be levied from the boys attending it, who are the poorest of the poor.

50. The Vernacular schools of the Kanara District are still somewhat backward in comparison with the schools of other districts, but a certain amount of improvement is discernible in them.

Hindustani Schools.

51. There are only twelve of these schools in the four districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Kanara, and these twelve schools are in any thing but flourishing condition. This is owing partly to the fact that it is a very difficult matter to obtain competent teachers from among the Musalman population, but more to the fact that the Musalmans of this division are very averse to availing themselves of the instruction given in Government Vernacular schools, and yet manifest very little interest in the success of any attempt to establish schools exclusively for their benefit. With regard to the former point, there is now a class for Musalmans in the Belgaum Training College, and we may hope to have before long a supply of qualified teachers fully adequate to meet the present demand. With regard to the latter point, a knowledge of Hindustani has but very little marketable value in these parts, as the official language of the districts is either Kanarese or Marathi; there are, indeed, many Musalmans to be met with who cannot speak a word of Hindustani. If any thing is to be done, and some steps are very much needed, towards ameliorating the present condition from an educational point of view of this class of the population, it will have to be done entirely by Government. Apart from the apathy manifested by them, the Musalmans of these parts are too poor, too few, and too much scattered to be able to combine in rendering effective assistance to any educational movement on their behalf exclusively, and they are not likely to regard with much favour any Government schools established for them in which instruction in the Koran and in Persian or Arabic does not form a part of the course of study. I am unable to suggest any immediate measure, but, when the results of the

census of 1871-72 are generally known, we shall be able to determine more accurately the localities in which the Musalman population of this division is chiefly to be found and, therefore, the places at which schools exclusively for their benefit may most advantageously be opened. When I have the necessary *data* before me I shall submit a detailed report on this subject to you, and shall at the same time suggest what I consider would be the best course of instruction to introduce in Musalman schools.

Girls' Schools.

52. There are thirty-three Government girls' schools in the division. With the exception of four schools at Hubli, Bettigeri, and Haveri, in the Dharwar District, these schools cannot be regarded as very successful. The attendance in them is too irregular, and the girls are eventually removed from them at too early an age to admit of a sound and systematic education being imparted. The girls' schools in the Kanara District are extremely backward, and even in those schools in the other districts which are tolerably well attended and in which anything like satisfactory results are obtained, the attendance appears to me to be mainly kept up by the system of awarding prizes of wearing apparel and sweetmeats every year to every girl indiscriminately. Until we have a Training College for female teachers, and can then reorganise the existing girls' schools on a better footing, I do not think that there are any prospects of the results being in any way proportionate to the expenditure. In the meantime much of the money expended on girls' schools might be far more advantageously employed in maintaining more boys' schools for the benefit of the classes who pay the Local Fund Cess.

53. The Jardine Prize of Rs. 40 per annum was competed for by four girls from the Dharwar School and the same number from the Hubli School. It was divided between two of the Dharwar candidates, who were equally successful in the examination.

54. A prize of Rs. 40 has recently been offered by Rao Bahadur Hanumant Pitambar, late Daftardar of Belgaum. It will be shortly competed for.

Night Schools.

55. These are elementary classes, free of charge, intended for the benefit of cultivators, labourers, and poor artisans and shopkeepers, who are desirous of acquiring a rudimentary education, but have no leisure to devote to such an object during the day time. There are two such classes in the Belgaum District, two in the Kaladgi District, and one in the Kanara District. The necessary funds not being available, separate masters cannot be appointed to teach these classes; a small extra payment is made to masters or students who are otherwise employed during the day time, and they are deputed on this duty; being already

tired out, they probably do not discharge their evening duties with much energy. The attendance in these classes varies very much, especially in the seasons for sowing and reaping, when men and boys are frequently absent for weeks together; this of itself is sufficient to prevent any satisfactory results being obtained.

Jail Schools.

56. There are four of these in the division, one at each of the district jails; they are under the superintendence of the prison authorities. They are taught by prisoners, are but very scantily and very irregularly attended, and fail altogether to be productive of any good results.

Police Schools.

57. Of these schools there is one at Kaladgi and one at Karwar. They are very fairly attended both by constables and by police boys, but the former are frequently sent away from head-quarters on escort and other duties, and, therefore, are prevented from being very regular in their attendance. Instruction in these schools is not given according to the standards, but this is hardly necessary; if constables are taught to read manuscript with ease, to write a simple report in an intelligible manner, and to add up easy sums correctly, all that can be desired will have been attained.

B. *Private Aided Institutions.*

58. The Pensioners' School and Convent Boys' School at Belgaum, and the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools at Belgaum, Dharwar and Hubli were examined by me in person. The Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools were disposed of by my Deputies. The Belgaum Convent Girls' School was not presented for examination.

59. The Pensioners' and Convent Schools, under the management of, respectively, the Protestant chaplain and the Catholic priest of Belgaum, are the only schools in the division for Europeans and Eurasians. They answer the purpose for which they are intended very fairly.

60. Of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools the best is undoubtedly that at Belgaum, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Hawker and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the London Mission Society. It teaches up to the Sixth Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The school at Dharwar has been almost entirely destroyed by the opening of the High school there; when examined by me, twenty-four boys were presented under only the lowest two Anglo-Vernacular standards. The school at Hubli presented boys for examination under standards 1 to 4, but the results were not very satisfactory.

61. Statement 19, annexed, gives all the details required by you in connection with Grant-in-aid schools—

STATE-

Awards made to Private Aided Schools in 1871-72 *and* 1872-73, *information regard-*

Class of Schools.	Names of Aided Schools.	Average Number in Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant of 1871-72.	Grant of 1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Middle Class Schools.	Roman Catholic Convent English School for boys and girls at Belgaum	83·0	* 30	909 0 0	478 0 0
	Pensioners' English School, Belgaum	27·68	28	681 0 0	574 0 0
	London Missionary Society's 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Belgaum	96·0	85	743 8 0	805 0 0
	Basel German Evangelical Mission Society's 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Dharwar	57·0	24	751 8 0	200 0 0
	Basel German Evangelical Mission Society's 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Hubli	47·93	48	269 8 0	276 0 0
Lower Class Schools.	Dharwar Vernacular Boys' School	42·0	44	85 10 0	85 10 0
	Old Hubli do. do.	57·5	26	28 4 0	73 8 0
	New Hubli do. do.	29·71	29	27 2 0	60 8 0
	Bettigeri do. do.	73·10	42	80 10 0	80 10 0
	Guladgud do. do.	11·69	10	24 0 0	23 0 0
	London Mission Society's Boys' School at Belgaum	59·3	40	103 0 0	54 8 0
	Basel German Evangelical Mission Society's Girls' School at Hubli	7·15	10	29 8 0	52 8 0
	Bettigeri do.	14·40	13	99 0 0	99 0 0
	Guladgud do.	6·0	....	....	....

* In the year under report the girls' division of this

Note.—At the end of the year Rs. 474-12-0 out of the total grants remained undisbursed

MENT 19.

respectively, under Certificates granted by the Inspector, and other ing the same Schools.

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of Pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of Pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
.....	431 0 0	.....	5 14 2	2,690 0 0	32 8 0	
.....	107 0 0	20 8 0	20 11 9	1,702 2 1	61 7 10	
61 8 0	.....	9 7 6	8 6 2	1,742 1 6	11 14 4	
.....	551 8 0	8 5 4	3 8 2	2,316 10 0	40 10 3	The head master, the Reverend F. Ziegler, gives almost his full time in the school, but he is paid from other sources.
6 8 0	.....	5 12 0	5 12 1	847 9 4	17 10 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	287 13 11	6 13 8	
45 4 0	.....	2 13 3	1 4 5	231 7 3	4 0 5	
33 6 0	.....	2 1 4	2 0 7	290 14 10	9 12 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	221 0 0	3 0 4	The other schools are superintended by the Missionaries of the respective stations.
.....	1 0 0	2 4 10	1 15 5	157 0 0	13 6 11	
.....	48 8 0	1 5 9	0 14 7	237 7 6	4 0 0	
23 0 0	.....	5 4 0	7 5 6	80 0 0	11 3 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	187 0 0	12 15 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	55 13 0	9 4 10	

school was not presented for examination.

Rs. 203-10-0 were disbursed during the year on account of the preceding year.

62 I would draw attention here to a question which appears to me to be of some importance, viz. the policy of encouraging the maintenance of Anglo-Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools in towns in which there are Government institutions of the same class. At both Belgaum and Dharwar we have a Government High school and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school fully equal to the requirements of those towns; and at Hubli, only twelve miles from Dharwar, we have an ancillary 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school fully adequate to the task of preparing boys for the Dharwar High School. The three Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular schools at these three places are, therefore, not required in the least, and if the Managers could be induced to remove them to large towns in the districts in which there are no Government schools of the same description, the step would be a very beneficial and judicious one. Being in localities where they are not really required, the expenditure on them incurred by Government is, in my opinion, uncalled for, and as they attract boys who would otherwise join Government High or Anglo-Vernacular schools, the cost of the latter institutions, as estimated by a comparison of the expenditure with the rate of attendance and the results obtained, is unnecessarily increased. The funds of even Government independent Anglo-Vernacular schools do not permit of the employment in them of masters of the same qualifications as those whose services can be secured for High schools; the standard of instruction is consequently not so high, and such schools are, therefore, allowed to exist only in localities so distant from Government High schools that it is practically impossible for the people to send their children to the latter. This rule should, I consider, be even more rigorously enforced in the case of Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular schools; for, in addition to their funds not permitting of the employment of the best class of masters, we have not even the security, which we have in the case of Government Anglo-Vernacular schools, that the masters employed in them shall be at least matriculated men. Any shortcomings of this kind would be gladly overlooked if such schools were maintained only in localities where they are really required, and are not entirely superfluous, and where Government schools cannot be established.

C. Native States' Schools.

63. *High Schools.*—The Rajaram High School at Kolhapur was examined by me in November and December last with the assistance of the head master and the Deputy Educational Inspector in the Vernacular and Sanskrit respectively. Some of the paper work was disposed of for me by the head master of the Belgaum Sirdars' High School. My detailed report on the examination has been already submitted to you. The number of boys found

to deserve promotion to the higher classes were nineteen from Standard 6, forty-three from Standard 5, and forty-five from Standard 4. The results were on the whole good. The funds permitting of the employment of a teacher of gymnastics, much attention is paid to this matter.

64. Eighteen candidates from this school were successful at the last Matriculation Examination.

65. A very handsome and commodious building for the accommodation of this High school has been under construction for some time past from funds provided by the Kolhapur State; it will probably be completed before very long.

66. *Normal Schools.*—There is one Training College for masters at Kolhapur. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kolhapur shows the working of the college during the year under report:—

"*Number of students attending the Training School in March* 1873—

	Paid by Kolhapur State.	Paid by Miraj State.	Total.
2nd year men	9	1	10
Matriculated students attending 2nd year's class ...	4	...	4
Preparatory class .	17	1	18
Total ...	30	2	32

"A final examination was held in the months of June and July before a committee consisting of myself and Messrs. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale and Dwarkanath Narayan Randive, tutors, respectively, to the Chief of Inchalkaranji and to the Sar Laskar Chief. Twenty-one students were examined in the second year's course, the latter including four assistant masters who came from outside.

"Students obtaining more than 60 per cent. of the whole number of marks were granted first class certificates; those who obtained between 33 and 60 per cent. were granted second class certificates.

"The number of students now under instruction consists of six untrained masters or assistants, twenty-two regular stipendiary

students, and four matriculated students who are being trained up for Anglo-Vernacular schools. The untrained masters are paid half the amounts of their former salaries, and the stipendiary students Rs. 5 and 6. The four matriculates receive stipends at Rs. 10 each; but the amount being drawn and disbursed by the head master, High school, is not included in the charges of the Training School.

"The total monthly expenditure at the close of the year, including masters' salaries and other charges, was Rs. 277.

"The following information is supplied as required by the Educational Inspector, S.D., in his Memo. No. 1207 of 10th January 1871:—

"(*a.*) Number of untrained men appointed during the year to masterships (not counting branch school masterships on or below Rs. 8.) 2

To assistant masterships (not counting monitorships on less than Rs. 8). ... ... None.

The two untrained men appointed are the masters of Inchalkaranji and Malkapur Anglo-Vernacular schools. They have completed their matriculation course, and were more than once candidates at that examination.

"(*b.*) Total number of untrained men now employed (not counting branch school masters and monitors on or below Rs. 8 per mensem)—

Masters.....	12
Assistants	6

'(*c.*) Number of untrained masters and assistants who obtained certificates without attending the Training School—

Masters...	None.
Assistants	2

"(*d.*) Number of untrained masters discharged for remaining unpassed... ... ... None.

"(*e.*) Number of old masters admitted to the new rules without examination ... ... None.

"(*f.*) Selected masters and number of pupil teachers under each ... ... None.

"(*g.*) Number of students who passed the entrance examination.

"No entrance examination was held during the year. Some of the masters and assistants having applied for scholarships, such a number of vacancies was awarded to them as was required to be filled up. Considering the wants of the districts, which have been largely supplied during the last four years, twenty-

eight places are now filled up out of forty-seven, the total number of scholarships in the school. There was thus no necessity for an entrance examination.

"(*h.*) Average attendance during the year—

In preparatory class	8·2
In first year's class	12·7
In second year's class.....	13
	33·9

The first class was broken up in October, and the preparatory one formed in the some month.

"(*k.*) Number who passed the examinations for Training School certificates—

	Paid by Kolhapur State.	Paid by Miraj State.	Total.
For first year's certificates ...	29	...	*29
For second year's certificates ...	11	10	21
Total ...	40	10	50

"(*l.*) Number appointed as masters and passed assistants—

		Kolhapur Students.	Miraj Students	Total.
From first year men	Masters ...	16	...	16
	Assistants .	5	...	5
From second year men	Masters ...	8	8	16
	Assistants .	3	2	5
	Total ...	32	10	42

"* Besides this number, six outsiders (two assistant masters and four volunteers) passed the first year's certificate examination.

"Out of fifty passed men forty-two were employed, as shown above, and the remaining eight who stood highest among the first year men, were promoted to form the second year's class in October.

"(*m.*) Maximum, minimum, and average amount of capitation and proficiency allowance drawn. The rules on the subject have not yet been made applicable to this district.

"The above details will clearly show the state of the Training School which the Committee, at the end of the examination, remarked as being 'in a very satisfactory order'. The institution has already supplied a staff of well-instructed teachers to the Kolhapur and Miraj Districts, and it continues to do its work in the same efficient manner as heretofore."

67. *1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—The 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools at Kolhapur, Sangli, and Savanur were inspected and examined by me; the former is a feeder to the High school, the latter two are independent schools. That at Sangli is a mere farce; only thirteen boys were presented for examination; they were presented under Standard 1, and were most imperfectly prepared. The school at Savanur presented boys under Standards 1 and 3, and the results were not very good. This school is at present a feeder to the Dharwar High School, and sent up six boys during the year under report. The school is supported entirely from the Savanur State revenues, and the Collector and Political Agent of Dharwar, who is at present in charge of the State, as the Nawab is a minor, is desirous of making it an independent school, teaching the higher standards and giving instruction in Greek and Latin. I am opposed to this course for reasons which I have given in detail to the Political Agent: as a feeder to the High school the school does very well, but as an independent school it is not at all likely to be a success.

68. During the year under report I had no opportunity of visiting the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Jamkhandi.

69. *2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—Two schools of this class were inspected by me—one at Miraj itself, and the other at Lakshmishwar, an outlying district of the Miraj State. The latter school is a successful one; the former is a failure as regards the English classes, but it is now being reorganised and improved by the political authorities. The other schools of this class appear to be doing well.

70. *Vernacular Boys' Schools, Girls' Schools and Night Schools.*—The details of these schools and the number of scholars attending them are shown in Statement 15. On the whole there is a gratifying increase in both schools and scholars, and satisfactory progress has been made during the year The standards

adopted in these, as in schools of the higher classes, are the same as those in force in Government schools.

D. *Indigenous Schools.*

71. An extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Costa, o Dharwar, describing very lucidly the general condition and system of schools of this kind, was inserted in my last Annual Report. Many excellent indigenous schools, however, may be met with, which are taught by competent men, often ex-students of the Government Training College, and in which the practices described by Mr. Costa do not exist. Indigenous schools are very numerous throughout the division, and the attendance in them is in many cases very good. A far higher rate of fee is willingly paid in these schools than is begrudgingly given by the parents of boys who attend Government schools; and what enables them to compete successfully with Government schools in respect of the rate of attendance is doubtless the fact, that the masters of the former confine themselves to giving instruction in those subjects, a knowledge of which is considered necessary and at the same time sufficient by the lower classes of the population. Under rules sanctioned some little time back, such masters of indigenous schools as are willing to submit their schools to examination by this department, and to conform to certain conditions imposed upon them, are entitled to small grants for the purpose of purchasing books, maps, &c. Provision was made in the Local Fund Budgets for expenditure on this account, and several schools were examined during the year and found to deserve such grants; but the examinations having been held rather late in the year, the money to be drawn could not be disbursed before the 31st March. One indigenous school at Kaladgi even aspires to be registered as a regular grant-in-aid school if a proper managing committee can be found to superintend it.

72. I inspected a private 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Miraj; it had not been opened long before my visit, but it promised to be a success.

73. At Belgaum there is an excellent Marathi girls' school supported by private contributions. It hardly comes under the usual category of indigenous schools, but this is the most convenient place for noticing it, as Government does not aid in its support, and this department has nothing to do with the management of it

74. At Sangli there are two indigenous schools for the study of Sanskrit; very favorable reports of them reached me, but I had not sufficient leisure to inspect them. I notice them because institutions of this sort are rapidly on the decrease, and are now to be met with hardly anywhere but in Native States; with them the old race of shastris, who rendered such invaluable aid

in the early stages of the study of Sanskrit by Europeans, is disappearing.

Study of English and Classical Languages.

75. Statements 20 and 21 show the extent to which English and Sanskrit are studied in this division. Sanskrit is not taught in such 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools as are only feeders to High schools. The figures in these statements speak for themselves, and remarks on them appear to me unnecessary.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT 20.

Spread of Study of English.

Sub-Division.	No. of Schools.		Class of School.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871-72.	1872-73.		1871-72.	1872-73.		
I.—Government Institutions.							
Belgaum	1	1	High School	168	210	42	...
	1	1	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. ...	121	89	...	32
	6	6	2nd Grade ditto ditto ...	83	52	...	31
Dharwar	1	1	High School	139	181	42	..
	3	3	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. ...	141	169	28	.
	7	1	2nd ditto ditto ditto ...	20	...	...	20
Kaladgi	1	1	1st ditto ditto ditto ...	77	64	...	13
	5	5	2nd ditto ditto ditto ...	58	50	...	8
Kanara	3	4	1st ditto ditto ditto ...	164	218	54	...
	6	4	2nd ditto ditto ditto ...	102	57	...	45
	34	27		1,073	1,090	166	149

II.—Native States.							
Kolhapur	1	1	High School	231	216	...	15
	1	1	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	62	97	35	...
	5	4	2nd ditto ditto ...	65	69	4	...
	7	6		358	382	39	15
Miraj	1	1	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	45	17	...	28
Sangli	3	3	1st and 2nd Grade ditto ...	46	72	26	...
Savanur	1	1	1st Grade ditto ...	35	No return.		...
Lakshmishwar	1	1	2nd Grade ditto ...	14	No return.		...
Mudhol	1	1	Ditto ditto ...	55	47	...	8
Jamkhandi	1	1	1st Grade ditto ...	40	29	...	11
Kurandwad...	1	1	No return...	.....	.....	...	...
Ramdurg	1	1	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	20	18	...	2
	10	10	Total..	255	183	26	49
	17	16	Grand Total..	613	565	65	64

STATEMENT 21.

Spread of Study of Classical Languages.

A.—*Sanskrit.*

No. of Schools	Class of School.	Number studying Sanskrit.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1871-72.	1872-73.		
	I.—Government Institutions.				
2	High Schools	269	343	74	...
1	Training College	106	113	7	...
4	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	103	109	6	...
	Total ...	478	565	87	...
	II.—Native States' Schools.				
1	Kolhapur	266	198	...	68
	Miraj	...	...	...	...
4	Sangli	51	49	...	2
	Total ...	317	247	...	70

B.—*Latin.*

Two boys only were studying Latin in the Belgaum Convent School.

7. *Spread of Education among the various classes of the Population.*

76. This information is furnished by Statement* 22. Statement* 23 shows the classes from which the attendance in Government 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools is drawn, and Statement 24 gives the number of children of cess-payers attending middle class and vernacular schools. The proportion of cess-payers' children to others in schools of all grades is 61 per cent. The Collectors of the districts in this division have kindly undertaken to furnish me shortly with information showing the distribution of the juvenile population in all villages in which there are schools existing; this will enable me to check the tendency of village school masters, when they are Brahmans, to attract only Brahman boys to their schools and to exclude as much as possible boys of other castes.

STATEMENT 24.

Proportion of Children of Cess-payers attending 1st Grade and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

Collectorate.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Belgaum	34	389	3,761	4,184
Dharwar	34	60	4,426	4,520
Kaladgi...	32	228	3,600	3,860
Kanara	40	275	2,242	2,557
Total...	140	952	14,029	15,121

* Included in the Director's Report.

Cost of Education per head to Government and Native States.

77. This information is given by Statement 25, annexed:—

STATEMENT 25.

Cost of Education per head to Government.

			Cost per head of pupils; average daily attendance.
		I.—Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*)	General...	High School, Belgaum ..	35 12 8
		Do. Dharwar ..	74 8 6
		1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools...	22 10 3
		2nd do. do. do. ...	5 4 5
		Lower Class Schools	1 5 4
(*b.*)	Special ...	Belgaum Training College ...	59 10 5
(*c.*)		Female Schools	3 11 9
		II.—Private Aided Institutions.	
(*a.*)	General...	English and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	7 10 6
		Lower Class Schools ...	1 2 1
		Female Schools ... ..,	0 10 0
		III.—Native States' Schools.	
		Kolhapur.	
(*a.*)—General...		High School	53 7 4
		1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools..	33 9 2
		2nd do. do. do. ...	7 0 10

		Cost per head of pupils; average daily attendance.		
		Rs.	a	p.
(*a*) General	Lower Class Schools Night Schools	4	13	5
(*b*.) Special	Training College	111	2	7
	Female Schools ...	13	13	8
	Miraj.			
(*a*) General	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	77	6	1
	Lower Class Schools ..	13	14	7
	Mudhol.			
(*a*.) General	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	16	7	5
	Lower Class Schools	0	14	1
	Sangli.			
(*a*) General	1st and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	20	1	4
	Lower Class Schools ...	6	7	3
	Special Schools ...	31	2	6
	Female Schools	5	0	0

Libraries.

78. Statement 26* shows all details regarding libraries existing at the end of the year 1872 and those newly opened in the year under report.

Public Service Certificate Examinations and Employment of Educated Natives.

79. Public service certificate examinations were held last rains at Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, Karwar, and Kolhapur. At my request and with your sanction Mr. W. Allen, C.S., kindly undertook the duty of presiding over the examination at Kaladgi; information that I had received led me to take this step, and subsequent events showed that it was a very necessary one.

* Omited. The return gives 16 old and 2 new libraries.

Forty first class and one hundred and twenty-one second class certificates were granted altogether; and twelve certificates under Vernacular Standard 6 were given to candidates intending to appear at the Pleader's examination.

80. The fees hitherto levied have been one rupee from candidates for first class and eight annas from candidates for second class certificates; for the future the fees will be respectively three and one rupee, as ordered by Government.

81. My Kaladgi and Kanara Deputies report that three certificated candidates succeeded in obtaining employment in the Revenue Department. Rajacharaya Bindacharya, Assistant Master in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, obtained the situation of a vernacular clerk in the Revenue Department in the Dharwar District.

Other Examinations.

82. Mr. Russell, when he proceeded home on medical furlough invested Rs. 1,000 in 4 per cent. promissory notes for the purpose of awarding every year a prize of Rs. 40 to the candidate who should pass the best examination in Old Kanarese. The prize was founded in memory of the late Reverend Mr. Würth, an eminent Kanarese scholar. The first examination was held by me, with the assistance of the Reverend Mr. Hawker, of Belgaum, last rains, and the prize was awarded to Dhondo Narsinha Mallobagal. Four candidates only appeared for examination.

83. During the year under report no Kanarese men applied to be allowed to appear before the Divisional Committee for examining matriculated masters and candidates for assistant masterships; no examination, therefore, was held. Marathi candidates are very properly required to present themselves before the Central Committee at Poona.

Education of Minor Chiefs.

84. As mentioned in last year's report, lists prepared by the District Judges of all minors in the division have been furnished to my Deputies for their guidance. Reports received from time to time from the head masters of High and English schools regarding the character and progress of the minor Chiefs attending their schools, have been forwarded to the Judges' perusal.

85. In consequence of the death of the Chief of Ramdurg, the young Chief, who was attending the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, left for his jahagir. This is to be regretted, as he was progressing very favourably with his studies.

86. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Dharwar writes—"The young Nawab of Savanur is under the instruction of Mr. Hanmant Bindappa's * * * and "The eldest son of Jahágirdar of Hebbali attends the vernacular school at Hebbali. My Assistant, who examined the Hebbali school, tells me that the boy is making fair progress." I think a more competent tutor might be selected for the young Nawab of Savanur; his present tutor has not matriculated, and it would be desirable to secure the services of a graduate of the University.

87. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Kanara reports that there are altogether sixteen minor Chiefs in his sub-division, and that the progress of most of them is satisfactory.

88. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Belgaum does not speak well of the son of the Desai of Kokatnur. He reports favourably of the young Desai of Nipani, but considers that his tutor is not sufficiently competent. The young Desai of Kanjalgi, who was examined in March last, passed under Vernacular Standard 4.

89. The head master of the Rajaram High School at Kolhapur writes—"It is with great pleasure that I beg to record an important event in connection with the Sirdars subordinate to the Kolhapur State. Govindrao Ghorpade *alias* Abasaheb, the minor Chief of Inchalkaranji, came out successful in the last Matriculation Examination. This is the first instance of a Sirdar of his rank having passed such an examination. He attended this High school for five years, and was generally very punctual in his attendance and regular in his studies. He is now a student of the Deccan College at Poona. The fair progress which Abasaheb has made in his studies will not only enable him to discharge the duties of his high position in a manner creditable to him and beneficial to his subjects, but will also induce his brother Chiefs to follow his laudable example. Nanasaheb Sirloskar Bahadur, another minor Chief subordinate to this State, has been attending this High school for six years. Though naturally bright, this young man is not a very promising scholar. Of late, however, he has begun to show greater interest in his studies. At the desire of Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, I have framed a somewhat new course of studies for this Chief, as the ordinary High School course has been found somewhat too difficult for him. His studies are now confined to the two languages, English and Marathi, arithmetic, and the histories of England and India. The remaining Chief is Anantrao Bhoperao, who is a quiet young man, but a very indifferent student. Before leaving this subject it would, perhaps, be convenient to take a brief notice of the minor Chiefs who attend the Anglo-Vernacular school which is subordinate to this institution. The most im-

portant of these is the Raja of Mudhol, who entered the Anglo-Vernacular school in the month of June last. He is an intelligent lad of scarcely twelve years of age. * * * * The Chiefs of Bavada and Kagal are students in the first class of the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular school. The former is a docile and hopeful lad. He attends the school regularly, and promises to imitate the example of the Inchalkaranji Chief. The Kagal Chief is a well-behaved and polite youth, but unfortunately he seems to think that his age of studying is gone. He is scarcely eighteen years old, but his tall and round figure makes him think that he is a grown up man and he feels ashamed to sit with boys of tender age."

90. The head master of the Dharwar High school reports—"There is only one minor attending the High school, Mr. Jathar. He passed under Standard 5 at the late examination, and is now studying Standard 6. He is a promising young lad. The cousin of the Nawab of Savanur, Mr. Khais-Khan wallad Kasimya, lately joined the High school, and is learning under Standard 4. He was sent up by the Savanur Anglo-Vernacular school, and passed a creditable examination in Standard 3."

91. The head master of the Belgaum 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school reports that the young Desai of Wantmuri was successful in passing the High school entrance examination, and that the young Desai of Yergatti joined his school in July last.

92. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Kolhapur writes—"The Joragal Chief's sons, Lakshmanrao and Govindrao, have completed the First Anglo-Vernacular standard, and are about to commence the second. Govindrao, being of a very delicate constitution, is often sick, which impedes regular progress."

Extent of Aid given by Municipalities.

93. The assistance derived from this source is not very great; but, as the municipal system has not been introduced into any large number of towns in this division, it is, perhaps, as much as can be expected. The required details are given in Statement 27:—

STATEMENT 27.

Extent of Aid given by Municipalities in the Southern Division.

Zilla.	Name of Municipality.	Yearly sum assigned to Education.	Date of assignment.	Objects on which the sum is spent.
Belgaum	Nipani	400	Not known.	For pay and contingencies.
	Yenkanmardi	24	Ditto.	
	Athni	360	Ditto.	
Dharwar	Hubli	924	Ditto.	
	Gadak	600	In 1871-72.	
Kaládgi	Guladgud	200	.....	
	Bijapur	300	.....	
Kanara	Kumpta	480	1868-69.	
	Sirsi	600	1871-72.	
	Karwar	240	1872-73.	
	Halihal	600	1872-73.	

School-building Operations.

94. The school-building operations during the year under report have not been very extensive. Details are given in State ment 28, but they do not include the total expenditure; only such items are and can be given as have been adjusted through this office. When the buildings are completed, the amounts expended on them by the Public Works Department will be passed through the educational accounts, and will appear in future reports.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT

School-building

Sub-Division.	Number.	NAME OF PLACE.	For what number of boys	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.
		New Buildings.			
Dharwar ...	1	Dharwar High School ...	200	Commenced and carried on.	.....
Belgaum ...	1	Daddi...	150	Commenced and carried on.	.....
		Shedbal	100	Ditto ...	.....
Kaladgi ...	1	Yergal	50	Commenced.	.....
Kanara ...	1	Karwar English School ...	200	Completed ...	.....
	1	Mundagod	60	Carried on ...	.....
	1	Palla	60	Ditto ...	.....

28

Operations.

EXPENDITURE									
From Imperial Fund.		From Local Fund.		Municipal Fund.		From Popular Contribution		From Fees.	
Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year	Money drawn this year	Money drawn in previous year	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year	TOTAL.
2,138 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138 0 0
2,138 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138 0 0
266 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0
266 4 0	.....	.....				70 0 0	.....			336 4 0
149 0 0	.....	.....		.....	.....	149 0 0		.....		298 0 9
.....	.....	3,901 1 2	.....	..	.	9,352 13 9	..	..		13,253 14 0
.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..		600 0 0
140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 0 0	.....	.....		280 0 0
140 0 0	.....	4,501 1 2			.....	9,492 13 9	.....		.....	14,133 14 11

STATEMENT 28

School-building

Sub Division	Number	NAME OF PLACE.	For what number of boys.	Commenced or carried on	Completed during the year.
		Additions and Alterations			
Kanara ...	1	Kumpta	...	.....	Completed
		Haldipur	...	.....	Do.
		Banawasi	...		Do.
		Grand Total Rs...	...	.....	.....

—*continued*

Operations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.												
From Imperial Fund.		From Local Fund.		Municipal Fund.		From Popular Contribution		From Fees.		TOTAL
Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year	
.....	...	411 13 2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	411 13 2
.....	...	325 0 0	..	. .	. .	. ...	.	.....	...	325 0 0
.....	...	170 0 0	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	170 0 0
		906 13 2	..	. .	. .	.....	...	.....	...	906 13 2
2,693 4 0	...	5,407 14 4	...	.....	...	9,711 13 9	...	.....	...	17,813 0 1

95. In the Belgaum District four school-houses were sanctioned by Government, and the construction of them was made over to the Public Works Department. The full amount required for them was entered in the Budget for 1872-73, but could not be drawn and expended by the Executive Engineer. As funds are not available in the current year, I have been obliged to ask the Executive Engineer to stop the works, but I hope that the buildings will be completed in 1874-75. The items entered opposite the Daddi and Shedbal buildings are not actual expenditure, but were drawn and credited to the Educational Cess Fund.

96. In the Dharwar District the new buildings for the Training College and High School, at an estimated cost of Rs. 74,080 and Rs. 42,460 respectively, have been under construction by the Public Works Department, and are approaching completion. With the exception of the Kanara District, which is too poor to contribute, the districts of this division have contributed very liberally, both from private sources and from the local fund revenues, towards the construction of these buildings. The selection of sites for these buildings has not been very judicious, as, both being close together, they are fully a mile from the native town. This is an inconvenient distance for boys attending the High school to go, and, as regards the Training College, it will make it a matter of great difficulty to form on the premises a practition class, one of the most important points in connection with such an institution.

97. In the Kaladgi District Rs. 8,000 were sanctioned for a boarding-house in connection with the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, but the Executive Engineer was not able to draw the whole of this sum and complete the building before the 31st March last. I hope that by means of re-appropriations the building may be completed in the current year.

98. The Karwar English School building was completed in the preceding year, but the expenditure has been adjusted in the year under report. The construction of the school-houses at Palla and Mandagod was undertaken by the mamlutdars; they have, I believe, now been completed.

99. A new building, with a boarding-house in connection with it, is very much required for the Belgaum Sirdars' High School. The present accommodation is very insufficient, and the school is increasing every month. I am afraid, however, that, as there is a scarcity of funds, and as it is not likely that any large private contributions can be raised, nothing can be done for some time to come.

Progress of Kanarese Learning.

100. As you are aware, a Kanarese Vernacular Society has been established in this division; the Educational Inspector and Kanarese Translator for the time being are respectively President and Secretary of the Society. The chief duty of the Society is to examine and report on the merits and defects of Kanarese books, the editors or authors of which are desirous of obtaining aid from Government in publishing them, and to determine what works may most advantageously be introduced into the Kanarese school series. Several books have been examined by the Committee during the year under report, and reports on them have been forwarded to you.

101. During the year the Kanarese translation of Gulliver's Travels, by Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf, head master of the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, has been published, and of the edition of the Raja-Shekhara, with commentary and notes by Gangadharaya Modiwaleshwara Turmuri and Shantaviryaya Rachaya Kittur; the first canto has been succeeded by the second and third.

102. The annual report of the Kanarese Translator has been submitted to you separately.

103. It has hitherto been a matter of great difficulty to obtain a sufficient number of properly qualified Kanarese men to fill the higher subordinate posts in this division. This difficulty, however, is now disappearing, as the Kanarese people have of late come more to the front, and are beginning to matriculate every year in increasing numbers. This is very gratifying, as the opinion which has hitherto been held, that the Kanarese and Marathi languages prevail to an equal extent in this division, or that possibly the latter preponderates, is certainly erroneous; Kanarese is the real vernacular of the division, and preponderates over Marathi fully to the proportion of three to one.

104. As much influence as was possible having been exerted over the proprietors of the Belgaum Samachar Press, a slight improvement is observable in the Kanarese printing-work turned out at that press; but it is still very far, indeed, from perfection, and decidedly inferior to the Mangalur printing. Departmental assistance having been given, we are in a way compelled to prefer employing the Samachar Press; but, when the advance granted has been recovered in full, and other presses can be admitted to competition for our work on equal ground, we may hope for a decided improvement in the style of Kanarese printing

Vaccination.

105. According to instructions issued last year, Deputy Educational Inspectors make it one of their duties to inquire into the question of vaccination in the villages visited by them, and notes on the subject are included in the inspection reports submitted by them on the examination of individual schools. Their general remarks on the subject are forwarded for the perusal of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle. Educational officers can, if they are so minded, aid very materially in rendering vaccination more popular than it is. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Dharwar reports that vaccination does not appear to be becoming very general, and that there are many villages which, it would seem, have never yet been visited by vaccinators. The other Deputies report more or less to the same effect.

General Remarks.

106. There is every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the subordinate officers of the department have, as a general rule, discharged their duties during the year under report. Though there have been rather numerous changes in the staff of masters and assistants in 1st and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, those who have been transferred or newly appointed appear to work with zeal and energy in their new posts. And the changes in the inspecting staff in the Kaladgi and Kanara Districts have not interfered with the satisfactory discharge of the duties of inspection and general superintendence. But I regret to be unable to speak in any terms but those of disapproval of the manner in which his duties have been discharged by Mr. Bhaskar Balkrishna Limaye, Deputy Educational Inspector of Belgaum. He was appointed towards the end of 1871-72 to act for Mr. Nagesh Vinayak Bapat, then Deputy Educational Inspector of Belgaum, who was on leave, and having joined the appointment on the 3rd April 1872 was ultimately confirmed in it in June 1872, when Mr. Nagesh Vinayak Bapat's services in the department were dispensed with by Government in their Resolution, Educational Department, No. 710 of the 17th June 1872. You will remember that I was opposed to Mr. Bhaskar Balkrishna Limaye being confirmed in the appointment, on the grounds that he was ignorant of Kanarese, whereas the appointment was one that ought to be filled by a man thoroughly and practically conversant with that language. As I was not able at that time to submit to you the name of any properly qualified Kanarese man, Mr. Limaye was confirmed in the appointment, subject to the condition of his passing within a reasonable time an examination in the Kanarese language; his examination, as also that of the newly-appointed

Deputy Educational Inspector of Kanara, Mr. Ramchandra Vinayek Bhanap, has still to be held. From the time of Mr. Limaye being confirmed in the appointment his conduct as Deputy Educational Inspector has been unsatisfactory in the extreme; had I been then as well acquainted with him as I am now, I should have opposed his appointment far more strongly than I did. This is not the place for me to enter into details, some of which have already been made known to you; but, whereas the Belgaum District had been unfortunate enough in the hands of Mr. Nagesh Venayak Bapat, the selection of Mr. Bhaskar Balkrishna Limaye to succeed him has proved to be most unhappy, and it is most detrimental to the interests of the department that he should be allowed to continue in the post any longer.

107. In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the officers of the revenue and other departments who, during the year under report, have co-operated cordially in promoting the course of education. I have specially to mention the names of Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, and Baron De Hochepied Larpent, late Judge of Dharwar; Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Collector; Mr. E. J. Ebden, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. H. Ingle, Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. E. D. Sharkey, Second Assistant Collector, and Mr. J. Monteath, Assistant Collector of Kanara; Mr. T. H. Stewart, First Assistant Collector, and Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Assistant Collector of Belgaum; and Mr. C. M. Hogg, Collector, Mr. J. H. Johns, First Assistant Collector, Mr. W. Allen, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Anandrao Bhaskarji, District Deputy Collector of Kaladgi.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. F. FLEET,

Acting Educational Inspector, S.D.

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REPORT BY E. McG. H FULTON, Esq., C.S., EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR IN SIND.

No. 376 of 1873-74.

Educational Inspector's Office,
Kurrachee, 2nd May 1873.

From

E. McG. H. FULTON, Esq., C.S.,
Educational Inspector in Sind,

To

K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you the following report on the working of the Educational Department in Sind during the year 1872-73.

2. For the area and population of the province I will refer you to the figures given in the 2nd para. of my report of last year, which, I believe, are tolerably correct. I have not yet received any information as to the result of the census held in 1872.

Changes in the Personnel.

3. Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie was relieved of the duties of Educational Inspector on the 16th April 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. H. E. M. James, from whom I received charge on the 1st of June.

4. The Deputy Educational Inspector Rao Saheb Narayen Jagannath Waidya returned from leave on the 16th June 1872, and relieved Mr. Kowramal Chandanmal, who reverted to his original appointment as head master of the Normal School at Hâidarabad.

5. In July Mr. Wassonmal Jairamdas was removed from the tutorship of the Mirs at Mirpurkhas at his own request, and was sent to act as head master of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Shikarpur. In the tutorship of the Mirs he was succeeded by Mr. Gulam Roza Mirza, formerly Persian teacher in the Haida-

rabad High School. In September Mr. Pribhdas Anandram went on three months' privilege leave, handing over the conduct of his office to the Deputy Educational Inspector. In December Messrs. Keshâo Bapuji, B.A., Alumal Tricumdas, B.A., Pribhdas Anandram and Gulam Ali were confirmed in their respective appointments. In January Mr. Chetanram Awatrai, head master of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Shikarpur, got his previous leave of absence without pay extended by a year. And in March Mr. Sadik Ali Mirza, B.A., was appointed head master of the new High school at Shikarpur. Many other changes took place in the lower appointments in the department.

6. The following table shows the actual expenditure of the year and the increase and decrease as compared with the preceding year:—

[*Table*

Heads of Charges.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*			
Inspection and subsidiary charges	19,818 2 5	2,952 3 0	22,770 5 5
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	29,493 5 5	97,001 12 1	1,26,495 1 6
Buildings	2,201 0 0	7,030 4 7	9,231 4 7
Pension Fund	.....	2,728 11 6	2,728 11 6
B.—*General Expenditure.*			
Book Department	6,372 2 9	.....	6,372 2 9
Translation Department	1,146 7 3	.....	1,146 7 3
Total Expenditure for 1872-73 ...	59,031 1 10	1,09,712 15 2	1,68,744 1 0
Ditto ditto 1871-72 ...	57,303 5 1	97,076 12 7	1,54,380 1 8
Net increase ...	1,727 12 9	12,636 2 7	14,363 15 4

Causes of increase and decrease.

7. The following table shows the principal items of increase and decrease :—

29 A pt.

Head of Charges.	Imperial.		Local.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection	.....	1,086 15 0	368 1 10	.....	368 1 10	1,086 15 0	.....	718 13 2
Instruction	987 6 6	.....	13,500 7 2	.....	14,487 13 8	.....	14,487 13 8	.....
Buildings and Repairs ...	1,701 0 0	.....	.....	1,321 1 11	1,701 0 0	1,321 1 11	379 14 1	.....
Pension Fund	.....	.....	88 11 6	.....	88 11 6	.....	88 11 6	.....
Book Department ...	.....	518 2 0	.....	.....	.....	518 2 0	.....	518 2 0
Translation Department ...	644 7 3	.....	.....	.....	644 7 3	.....	644 7 3	.....
Total ..	3,332 13 9	1,605 1 0	13,957 4 6	1,321 1 11	17,290 2 3	2,926 2 11	15,600 14 6	1,236 15 2
						Net Increase ...	14,363 15 4	

Decrease.

Inspection.

8. The decrease under this head is attributable to the reduction in the contingent expenditure effected in various ways.

Increase in Local Fund.

9. This is due to the increase given to the pay of Mr. Mian Mahomed, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikarpur Sub-Division, and to the necessity of employing an extra clerk in my office.

Increase (Imperial Fund).

Instruction.

10. Is owing to the opening of two new schools in the Upper Sind Frontier, and the transfer to Imperial Funds of the expenditure of some schools in the Thar and Parkar District.

Increase (Local Funds).

11. The increase of expenditure under Local Funds is also owing to the opening of 30 schools and to the supply of dead-stock articles to almost all the schools in the Karachi and Shikarpur Collectorates.

Buildings.

12. The increase in expenditure, both of Imperial and Local Funds, is due to the construction of new school buildings, details of which are given in a subsequent paragraph.

Pension Fund.

13. The increase under this head is due to the increase in the number of masters employed during the year under report.

Book and Translation Departments.

14. The diminution in the expenditure of the Book Department is owing to the economical manner in which it has been managed by the Deputy Educational Inspector, and under the head of Translation the increase is due to the increased salary sanctioned for the Translator and to the employment, from the end of August, of an Assistant Translator.

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15. **A.**—*The expenditure from Local Funds as compared with that of the previous year is shown by the following table.*

Collectorates.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	25,222 4 10	28,594 15 1	3,372 10 3	.....
Haidarabad	40,204 12 10	38,932 4 6	.....	1,272 8 4
Shikarpur	31,649 10 11	42,185 11 7	10,536 0 8	.....
Total ...	97,076 12 7	1,09,712 15 2	13,908 10 11	1,272 8 4

16. The increase of expenditure from Local Funds in the Karachi and Shikarpur Collectorates is due to the opening of a large number of new schools and the purchase of a considerable quantity of school furniture. In the Haidarabad Collectorate furniture was purchased last year, and the absence of this charge during the present year has caused a diminution in the expenditure incurred.

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

Collectorates.	Sind Scholarship Fund.	School Fee Fund.	Educational Deposit and Popular Contribution.	Educational Cess Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi	1,206 7 3	2,947 6 2	4,882 13 3	19,558 4 5	28,594 15 1
Haidarabad	.....	3,943 12 10	8,776 9 1	26,211 14 7	38,932 4 6
Shikarpur	.....	1,114 12 7	9,459 5 9	31,611 9 3	42,185 11 7
Total ...	1,206 7 3	8,005 15 7	23,118 12 1	77,381 12 3	1,09,712 15 2

C.—*Details of Expenditure from Educational Funds.*

Collectorates.	Inspection.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training or Normal Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Female Schools.	School Buildings and Repairs.	Scholarships Exhibitions, Books, Prizes and Furniture.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi	1,841 5 2	4,436 1 9	6,395 2 10	6,233 6 5	....	....	746 8 0	808 0 0 991 5 2	2,187 2 0	23,638 15 4
Haidarabad	721 1 10	4,016 3 5	5,053 9 10	13,712 12 2	872 1 2	1,240 4 0	3,778 15 5	1,015 0 0 516 7 3	2,981 14 0	33,908 5 1
Shikarpur	389 12 0	....	6,436 10 8	20,099 0 8	549 1 10	....	2,549 5 5	2,936 0 0 763 8 2	6,421 13 8	40,145 4 5
Total....	2,952 3 0	8,452 5 2	17,885 7 4	40,045 3 3	1,421 3 0	1,240 4 0	7,074 12 10	7,030 4 7	11,590 13 8	*97,692 8 10

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,728-11-6 on account of Pension Fund, and Rs. 79-4-0 on account of Sind Sudhar.

D.—*Details of Expenditure from Fee Fund.*

Collectorate.	Salaries.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Books and Prizes.	Dead Stock.	Repairs.	Scholarships and Exhibitions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi	1,124 9 11	454 6 0	1,058 5 9	304 0 6	3 0 0	... ..	.....	2,947 6 2
Haidarabad	1,670 8 4	353 12 6	1,646 12 3	108 9 4	92 2 5	.....	72 0 0	3,943 12 10
Shikarpur	387 0 0	295 8 0	392 4 7	8 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	1,114 12 7
Total ...	3,182 2 3	1,103 10 6	3,097 6 7	420 9 10	130 2 5	.....	72 0 0	8,005 15 7

17. Next year the expenditure will be shown in two tables representing, respectively, Imperial and Educational Local Funds. The Sind Scholarship Fund will in all probability be merged in the former and the Fee Fund will be broken up, the receipts from High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools being credited to Imperial Funds, and those from lower class schools to Educational Local Funds. The latter at present include the receipts from municipal and popular contributions and from the "Sind Sudhar," so no table is given showing separately the expenditure from these sources.

18. The subjoined table shows the expenditure incurred by private aided schools during 1872-73 :—

Heads of Charges.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	
Inspection and subsidiary charges	.....
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools.	19,030 2 11
B.—*General Expenditure.*	
Book Department	.....
Translation Department	.....
Total ...	*19,030 2 11

	Rs.	a.	p.
*Saint Patrick's School, Karachi	5,217	10	0
European and Indo-European School, Karachi	5,864	1	6
European and Eurasian School, Munora	1,114	4	6
Christ Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Karachi.	2,824	0	0
Ditto ditto Haidarabad.	2,563	14	11
Saint Joseph's European and Eurasian School, Haidarabad.	58	0	0
Virbaiji Gujerathi School, Karachi	1,388	4	0
Total Rs. ...	19,030	2	11

19. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different grades of Schools.*

Sub-Division.	1871-72.							1872-73.							Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools. 1st Grade.	Middle Class Schools. 2nd Grade.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools. Special Schools. Normal Schools.		Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools. 1st Grade.	Middle Class Schools. 2nd Grade.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools. Special Schools. Normal Schools.		Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi ..	845 0 0	575 0 0	413 15 0	908 7 0	.. .. ..		2,742 6 0	1,060 0 0	632 8 0	376 15 0	955 0 0	.. .. ..		3,024 7 0	282 1 0	....
Haidarabad.	1,050 0 0	822 0 0	108 1 0	982 14 0	.. .. ..		2,962 15 0	1,328 0 0	716 0 0	157 4 0	1,120 1 0	.. .. ..		3,321 5 0	358 6 0	....
Shikarpur..	....	168 0 0	544 2 0	726 13 6	.. .. ..		1,498 15 6	....	140 0 0	734 1 0	961 2 6	.. .. ..		1,835 3 6	336 4 0	....
Total....	1,895 0 0	1,565 0 0	1,066 2 0	2,678 2 6	.. .. ..		7,204 4 6	2,388 0 0	1,488 8 0	1,268 4 0	3,036 3 6	.. .. ..		8,180 15 6	976 11 0	....
													Net Increase.		976 11 0	

20. The net increase in fee receipts in the various schools in the whole province is Rs. 976-11-0; of this increase Rs. 416-8-0 are attributable to High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools and the residue belongs to 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools. It is satisfactory to observe that the fee receipts have increased sensibly; but still the fact cannot be denied, that they bear a very small ratio to the number of pupils attending the schools in Sind, and that the people have a strong objection to paying them. What fee collections there are, are made almost entirely in the large towns of Karachi, Haidarabad, Shikarpur and Larkhana, very little being received from the people in the districts. This state of things is to be regretted; but the people are poor, and the time has not yet come when any very strict rule on the subject could be enforced, without seriously affecting the attendance at our schools, and without being looked upon as a very great hardship by the classes who are most desirous of education.

[*Table*

21. The entire income of the department during the year under report was as follows :—

Imperial Fund.	School Fees credited to Fee Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Municipal and Popular ontributions.	Sale proceeds of Books.	Sind Scholarship Fund.	Sind Sudhar Fund.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
59,031 1 10	8,180 15 6	70,130 7 10	23,317 3 8	5,735 5 10	1,089 1 0	1,734 14 4	200 8 0	1,69,419 10 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Budget Grant of the Sind Division	50,997	5	10
Add—Amount actually paid from General Educational Grant for the Presidency—			
Grants in aid to Private Institutions	5,832	12	0
Grants for building purposes	2,201	0	0
Total ..	59,031	1	10

22. During the past year the expenditure from Local Funds has exceeded the income by Rs. 8,845-15-4, and a corresponding reduction has been made in the balances to the credit of the department. This state of things could not, of course, have gone on very long, but during the present year our income will be very considerably augmented by the increased grant from Government to High and Anglo-Vernacular schools; and for a year or two we shall probably have sufficient funds at our command without checking the natural increase in the number of schools. It must be remembered, too, that the excess of expenditure over income during the past year was not caused by any undue establishment having been sanctioned, but was owing to the sums of money spent on dead-stock and the erection of school buildings, so that the department has not really been impoverished thereby.

23. The expenditure from Imperial Funds does not exceed the Budget allotment, and calls for no special remark.

24. *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.*

* * * *

(The figures are included in those given in the Director's Report).

25. *Results of Expenditure.*

On Inspection work, as shown by the number of schools and scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined under the departmental standards.

* * * * *

(See Appendix C).

26. *Inspection work done during the year.*—During the year I (assisted by the Deputy Educational Inspector) held the annual examination of the two Government High schools and the three 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. I also examined, according to the standards, 6 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 5 Vernacular boys' schools, and one girls' school. The Engineering School at Haidarabad, the only special school in the province, was examined in July, by a committee of engineers appointed by the Superintending Engineer in Sind. Besides the schools mentioned in the table as examined by me, I visited during the past year all the schools but six on the Right Bank of the Indus, and about 15 on the Left Bank, in all of which I held oral examinations of some of the classes.

27. The Normal schools were as usual examined by a committee, of which the Deputy Educational Inspector was president

and that gentleman examined two Anglo-Vernacular schools not visited by me, one Anglo-Vernacular school, that at Tharusha, which though examined by me was found so backward as to necessitate its being regularly examined according to the standards a second time, and the Vernacular branches in three schools, of which the English branches were examined by me. Thus during the year under report the High schools, the Normal schools, the Engineering, and all the Anglo-Vernacular schools, with the exception of one opened at Mehar on the 1st March 1873, were regularly examined. Out of 182 Vernacular boys' schools, 158 were properly examined during 1872-73, and of the remaining 24 eight were night schools (in which the instruction given is not exactly according to the standards), three in the Haidarabad Collectorate were examined after the 1st of April, and the rest had been recently opened and had no boys fit for examination.

28. Of the 32 girls' schools 30 were regularly examined, and the remaining two had been recently opened.

29. Second examinations were held to a large extent, but they are not so searching in character as the regular examinations, and are usually chiefly oral.

30. The reason why all the private registered schools are not entered in the table as having been examined, is that during the past year three received grants-in-aid under the new rules after merely *viva voce* examination.

31. Results of expenditure, showing number of schools, and scholars, and average daily attendance in all grades.

* * * * * *

(The figures are included in the Statement given in the Director's Report.)

32. The subjoined table shows the increase of schools and scholars, both Government and Private :—

Institutions.	No. of Schools.				No. of Scholars.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Government Institutions.								
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	2	3	1	...	171	282	112	1
Middle Class Schools ... 1st Grade ..	3	3	...	...	294	288	17	23
Middle Class Schools ... 2nd Grade ..	9	8	1	2	944	832	140	252
Lower Class Schools (including Night Schools)	153	182	40	11	8,288	9,423	2,075	940
Female Schools	32	32	4	4	1,028	1,172	277	133
Normal Schools	2	2	...	...	48	26	...	22
Female Normal Schools...	...	1	1	...	...	16	16	...
Special Schools	1	1	...	...	23	14	...	9
Total ...	202	232	47	17	10,706	12,053	2,637	1,380
Net Increase { Schools... 30 / Scholars...1,257								
II.—Private Aided Schools.								
A.—*On the system of Payment by Results.*								
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... Boys ...	3	3	...	...	190	230	40	...
High Schools ... Girls ...	1	1	...	...	102	75	...	27
Middle Class Schools ... 1st Grade ...	2	3	1	...	255	253	...	2
Middle Class Schools ... 2nd Grade...	...	1	1	...	...	149	149	...
Lower Class Schools	1	3	2	...	101	372	271	...
Female do.	...	1	1	...	...	33	33	...
Normal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—*Not on the system of Payment by Results.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	12	5	...	648	1,112	493	29
Net Increase { Schools ... 5 / Scholars 464								

33. Details of the above.

* * * *

(*Omitted*).

Government Schools.

High Schools.

34. During the year under report the chief event in connection with the subject of this paragraph is the conversion of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Shikarpur into a High school. The want of a school capable of preparing boys up to the matriculation standard had long been felt in Upper Sind, and this want was having a deadening effect on the progress of English education. Bitter experience had at last taught parents that three or four years' study in an Anglo-Vernacular school did not qualify their sons to enter the public service, and that unless they could afford to send them for two or three years to Karachi or Haidarabad there was no use their learning English at all. Consequently both the schools at Shikarpur and Sakhar had fallen to a very low point, and at the examination that I held last February the former only presented 38 boys (in the English branch) for examination and the latter only 26. Now, however, the mere name of a High school (and I trust that this name will not prove a delusion) has caused the numbers in the school at Shikarpur to rise to 88 and the number in the school at Sakhar to increase from 38 to 66. In Haidarabad the attendance at the High school has largely increased, but at Karachi there is a slight diminution, which is to be regretted, and which is partly caused by the indifference of the trading classes at Karachi to English education, and partly perhaps to the competition of the Mission school. It rests with the masters to prove to the satisfaction of parents that if education at the Government High school is slightly more expensive than at the Mission school, its quality is of a nature to justify the higher rate of fee.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

35. The small diminution in the numbers attending the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools is attributable chiefly to a falling off in the attendance at the Haidarabad school, due to a very large number of its pupils having gone up to the High school, and to its not having received a corresponding supply from the Vernacular schools. This must be looked upon as a temporary fluctuation, which will, it is hoped, be rectified by a further development of the system of Vernacular schools in Haidarabad. The table does not show the large increase in the numbers at Sakhar which has occurred since April 1st, but it is satisfactory to observe that the Karachi Anglo-Vernacular school presents a better figure than it did when I made my report to you last year. The decrease in the numbers attending the 2nd Grade Anglo-Ver-

nacular Schools is apparent rather than real: it is caused by the breaking up of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Shikarpur, one part of which has been converted into a High school, and the other into a Vernacular school. One 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, that at Gulam Ali ka Tanda, was closed during the year, and one was opened at Mehar.

Primary Schools.

36. The net increase in the number of schools is 21 and in the number of pupils is 891. This is satisfactory, and indicates real and steady progress. Besides these 21 schools there are 8 new night schools. They are doing very well at Haidarabad and Larkhana, and less satisfactorily in the other large towns. A new system of payment to the teachers has, however, been lately adopted, which will, I believe, lead to good results Though undoubtedly very suitable in large towns, I think it will be some years before the system becomes capable of much extension throughout the province.

Normal Schools.

37. The decrease in the numbers is due to the figures representing the state of the schools at the close of the year, just after a large number of pupils had been drafted out to serve in the department, and before the vacancies had been filled up. During the present year the numbers in each school will be limited to 20.

Engineering School.

38. The decrease in the number attending this school is due, not to any want of material wherewith to fill it, but to its having appeared desirable to reduce the attendance, until a decision is arrived at, with reference to the changes proposed to be made in its constitution, as the Superintending Engineer represented that last year there were more boys in the school than could receive proper instruction in out-door work from one master. I have consequently refused admission to it to all candidates who had not passed the Sixth Anglo-Vernacular standard, with a view to reducing the numbers, and have also given no great encouragement to boys from Upper Sind to go to it. I hope you will soon be able finally to decide upon the new rules for this school: its present condition is most unsatisfactory.

Girls' Schools.

39. A Female Normal School was opened at Haidarabad under Mrs. H. P. Costalo, the Superintendent of the girls' schools in Haidarabad. Mrs. Costalo is assisted by two Native ladies of some education—a Musulman and a Hindu, and her immediate task is to provide competent mistresses for the schools in the town of Haidarabad. The Normal School has attached to it ten scholarships of Rs. 6 each, and on the 1st of April there were 16 pupils attending it. The Deputy Inspector is most sanguine about the success of this experiment, and certainly something of the kind is required, for it is the

incompetence of the teachers, I believe, that mainly retards the progress of female education in Sind. No change has occurred in the number of girls' schools in the province during the year under report, but the number of pupils has increased by 144.

Private Schools.

40. One school registered two years ago under the grant-in-aid rules (that of Saint Ignatius at Kotri), was closed during 1872-73, and four new schools were registered for examination. That two of these are entirely under Native management is a subject for congratulation, as it shows that the Natives are beginning to appreciate the benefits of education without the guidance of Government or of European gentlemen. My views on the further development of the grant-in-aid system by embracing with the aid of simpler standards the not inconsiderable number of indigenous schools throughout the province, have already been communicated to you, and I hope that next year I shall be able to report to you that something in the matter has been effected.

Mission Schools. { Karachi Gujerathi School. Ditto Marathi Girls' School.
Mahomed Sidik's Anglo-Vernacular School Haidarabad.
Tahitram Dowlatram's Vernacular School, Haidarabad.

41. The summary of net increase and decrease is as follows :—

* * * * *

(*Omitted*)

42. The following tables show the quality of instruction imparted in the various classes of schools :—

* * * * *

(*See Appendix* C).

Government Institutions.

High Schools. 43. The result of the examination of the Karachi High School was as follows :—

Standard VI.—3 boys were examined under this standard who passed in all the heads.

Standard V.—19 boys presented.

6 passed in all heads.
3 „ three „
7 „ two „
1 „ one „
2 failed altogether.

Standard IV.—24 boys examined.

9 passed in all heads.
6 „ three „
4 „ two „
3 „ one „
2 failed altogether.

		VI.	V.	IV.	
Passed in	Mathematics	3	+ 15 +	17	= 35
	English	3	+ 13 +	17	= 33
	History and Geography	3	+ 9 +	13	= 25
	Vernacular and Classics	3	+ 11 +	18	= 32

44. The percentage who passed in each subject out of the 46 boys presented for examination is as follows :—

Arithmetic	76·08
English	71·74
History and Geography	54·34
Vernacular and Classics	69·56

45. The result of the examination of the Haidarabad High School was as follows :—

Standard VI.—13 boys presented.

5 passed in all heads.
5 „ three „
1 „ two „
2 „ one „

Standard V.—10 boys presented.

3 passed in all heads.
5 „ three „
2 „ two „

Standard IV.—22 boys presented.

4 passed in all heads.
5 „ three „
8 „ two „
4 „ one „
1 failed altogether.

		VI.	V.	IV.	
Passed in	Mathematics	11	+ 10 +	15	= 36
	English	10	+ 9 +	15	= 34
	History and Geography	9	+ 4 +	10	= 23
	Vernacular and Classics	9	+ 8 +	13	= 30

46. The percentage who passed in each subject out of the 45 boys presented for examination is as follows :—

Arithmetic	80·
History and Geography	51·1
English	75·5
Vernacular and Classics	66·6

47. The above result cannot be considered very satisfactory in either of the High schools. It is to be regretted that only 45 boys at Karachi and 46 at Haidarabad were presented for examination, though the average attendance at the former was 77 and at the latter 106. The number, too, of those who passed in all heads is absurdly small, more especially at Haidarabad. In both schools I notice that history is a subject in which the boys are weak ; but I am glad to see that the arithmetic at Haidarabad has improved. It is satisfactory to observe that each of these schools passed four boys at the last Matriculation Examination.

48. Among the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools the best result, so far as quality was concerned, was obtained at Sakhar, but the numbers were very small. At Haidarabad, too, the result of the examination was creditable to the masters, and at Karachi it was fair. At no school, however, did the numbers presented for examination bear a satisfactory proportion to the number on the rolls, though the Anglo-Vernacular schools did better in this respect than the High schools.

49. In the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools the result of examination at Shikarpur, Larkhana, and Sehwan was good ; at Tatta, Umarkot, and Adam ka Tanda fair ; and at Kotri and Tharusha bad. No examination was held at Mehar, the school at which place was not opened till March 1st, and the school at Gulam Ali ka Tanda was closed before the examination. In future no 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school will prepare boys above Standard III. The people in the towns are always very anxious that they should teach up to Standard V. (the test by which are granted certificates for admission to the service of Government) ; but the system, besides being, I believe, contrary to the rules of the department, leads to the neglect of the younger boys and the almost certain disappointment of the elder, and I am anxious that it should be thoroughly understood that, unless boys are in a position to go to one of the High schools, it is useless their beginning to learn English at all.

50. The tables will show you the results of the examinations of the Vernacular schools, which are on the whole pretty good. One school in the Haidarabad Collectorate prepared boys for examination up to Standard VI., and there is no doubt that in about a couple of years this standard can be substituted for the 5th as the test for admission to the public service.

51. In the girls' schools the quality of instruction imparted is not good; it has formed the subject of previous correspondence.

52. In night schools no regular examinations have been held, but all have been frequently visited by inspecting officers, and several of them are working well.

53. The report by the committee that examined the Engineering School was forwarded to you some time ago, and was, as you doubtless remember, thoroughly unsatisfactory. I regret to have to tell you that the Superintending Engineer reports very badly of the men who obtained appointments last year, and informs me that he will have to be stricter this year about passing men than he has hitherto been. At present the school is a perpetual source of disappointment to the pupils and to all connected with it, and I hope you will urge Government to take early steps to place it on a sounder footing. Five boys obtained appointments in the Public Works Department soon after the examination by Government Resolution No. 457 E-1953 dated 10th October 1872, and two got temporary appointments at a subsequent period.

Jail Schools.

54. I visited the jail school at Karachi during the year under report, and orally examined the boys, of whom, however, there were but seven or eight.

Normal Schools.

55. The result of the annual examination of the schools is shown by the following table:—

Institutions.	Higher Standard or 2nd year's course.			Lower Standard or 1st year's course.		
	Number of Scholars presented.	Number of Scholars passed in all heads.	Percentage passed.	Number of Scholars presented.	Number of Scholars passed in all heads.	Percentage passed.
Haidarabad	7	1	14·3	12	8	66·6
Shikarpur	11	1	9·1	20	6	30·
	18	2	11·1	32	14	43·7

56. The table showing the result of the annual examination of the Normal Schools is very unsatisfactory. That only one student should have passed the second year's course in each of these schools is not very creditable to the masters, and in the first year's course the examination showed but slightly better results. In the Haidarabad Normal School, too, it is to be regretted that in the second year's course the failure should have been mainly in arithmetic, and I think the head master's explanation of the circumstance is hardly sufficient, in which he attributes the failure to the fact that some of the questions set at the examination were too easy to secure the attention of the boys, while the others were too hard for them to do. At the same time it must be remembered that the masters have certainly difficulties to contend with, and the system by which admissions have been regulated does not appear to have worked satisfactorily. The effect of this system has been to exclude young and clever boys of 15 or 16, and to admit only those whose progress at school had been so slow that it did not enable them to pass the 5th Standard Examination until they had attained the age of 17 or 18, and as a rule the students at the Normal Schools were not very intelligent. On this subject I propose to submit to you a set of draft rules, which I hope will have the effect of remedying this evil.

57. *Private Institutions.*

* * * * * *

(*See Appendix* C.)

58. During the year 1872-73 I examined the private schools, noted in the margin, according to the standards. The whole of them are for European and Indo-European children, and the first named is the most advanced. One boy from it passed the Matriculation Examination last November, and on the whole the instruction both to boys and girls appears to have been good. The sewing of the latter was especially commended by the ladies who were kind enough to inspect it, and I found that in arithmetic both boys and girls were fully proficient. A little more attention to grammar and history should be paid in the lower classes, which I was inclined to believe had not been so carefully taught as the upper classes. In teaching under the lower standards the school at Manora, at which all the children are small, contrasted very favourably with the Karachi European and Indo-European School.

European and Indo-European School, Karachi.
St. Patrick's Boys' School, Karachi.
Ditto Convent School ditto.
European and Eurasian School, Manora.
St. Joseph's School, Haidarabad.

59. In the Saint Patrick's and the Convent schools the result of the examination was very fair, but in the former a little more attention to arithmetic is required. The Saint Joseph's School, which was examined for the first time, only presented 16 boys under Standard I., and calls for no special remarks.

60. The subjoined tables show the number of boys learning English in the several schools in Sind:—

I.—*Government Schools.*

Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Number studying English during 1872-73.
3	High Schools	282
3	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. .	288
8	2nd Grade ditto	160
1	Primary Schools	11
	Total...	741
	Number studying during 1871-72...	729
	Net increase.....	12

II.—*Private Schools.*

Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Number studying English during 1872-73.
3	High Schools	305
3	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. .	253
1	2nd Grade ditto	35
	Total...	593
	Number studying during 1871-72...	547
	Net increase...	46

61. The statements given below show the study of Classical anguages—

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Name of School.	Number studying in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871-72.	1872-73.		
Kurrachee High School..	38	35	. ...	3
Haidarabad ditto	.....	2	2	.....
Shikarpur ditto	. .	.....	.....	.....
Total	38	37	2	3

B.—*Latin.*

Name of School.	Number studying in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871-72	1872-73.		
Kurrachee High School..	3	1	.....	2
Haidarabad ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	1	.....	2

C.—*Persian.*

Name of School.	Number studying		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871-72.	1872-73.		
Kurrachee High School.	29	32	3	...
Haidarabad ditto ...	92	113	21	...
Shikarpur ditto ...	...	44	44	...
	121	189	68	...

62. The number of English learners in Government schools has increased by 12 during the year under report. I have directed the teaching of it in primary schools (*i. e.* in the Haidarabad Vernacular School) to be forthwith discontinued, the practice being unnecessary and inconvenient.

63. Sanskrit is studied chiefly in Kurrachee, but at present our means of teaching it are very unsatisfactory.

64. Latin should, I think, cease to form a part of the curriculum at the Kurrachee High School. It is impossible to undertake to teach an unlimited number of languages, and in Kurrachee, besides Latin, instruction has to be given in English, Sindhi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Marathi, Sanskrit, and Persian.

65. It is satisfactory to observe that the study of Persian, the classical language most intimately connected with the province of Sind, is making steady progress.

66. The accompanying table shows that seven school-houses have been completed during the year under report. It is much to be regretted that out of the sum of Rs. 5,250, which you were enabled to set apart from Imperial Funds for school buildings in Sind, it was not found possible to expend more than Rs. 2,201. This was due to the money available in Kurrachee being too little for the purpose required, to the difficulty of getting a suitable plan prepared at Garrhi Yassin, and to a dispute about the site at Haidarabad. I was, however, in a position to inform you last September that the whole of the money would not be required, and this I did in the hopes that it might be found possible to re-appropriate some of it elsewhere.

School-building Operations during the year 1872-73.

Description of Building.	Name of Place.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure incurred during 1872-73.				
					Imperial Fund.	Educational Cess.	Municipal or Popular Contribution.	School Fee Fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
School-house	Dadoo	...	Commenced.	Completed.	808 0 0	...	808 0 0	.....	1,616 0 0
Do.	Tanda Gidoo.		Do.	Do.	747 8 0	.....	747 8 0	....	1,495 0 0
Do.	Mattaree ...	...	Carried on	Do.	645 8 0	.....	267 8 0	.....	913 0 0
Do.	Ghari	...	Commenced.	Do.	... ..	734 0 0	.....	... ..	734 0 0
Do.	Pott	...	Do.	Do.		734 0 0	.....	.....	734 0 0
Do.	Mathelo ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	734 0 0	.. ...	.....	734 0 0
Do.	Kundra	...	Do.	Do.	...	734 0 0	.....	.....	734 0 0
Repairs to school buildings in the Kurrachee Collectorate .	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	991 5 2	.....	.....	991 5 2
Do. do. ..	Haidarabad .	...	.....	.....	... ..	516 7 3	. . .	.. .	516 7 3
Do. do. ...	Shikarpur ...	..	.....	. ..	...	763 8 2	.....		763 8 2
				Total	2,201 0 0	5,207 4 7	1,823 0 0	...	9,231 4 7

67 The following table exhibits the number of boys educated in Government schools in the province who have either entered the Government service or obtained employment in other departments connected with Government :—

Schools.	Receiving salary below Rs. 10 per mensem.	Receiving salary above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 25	Receiving salary above Rs 25 and below Rs. 50.	Receiving salary of Rs. 50 and above.	Total.
High Schools	...	7	3	4	14
Middle Class Schools ..	...	11	3	3	17
Lower Class Schools ..	2	10	...	...	12
Special Schools	1	...	3	4	8
	3	28	9	11	51

68. Classification statement of the students in Government and Private Aided Schools in Sind.

A.—*Government Institutions.*

* * * * *

(*The figures are included in those given in the Director's Report*)

[*Statement.*

STATEMENT.

69 B—*Private*

Description of Schools	I—Christians					II—Hin-					
	Europeans	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese	Native Converts.	Total	Brahmins.	Khsatrs (Amils)	Kayaths or Purbhus.	Lingayets	Jains	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias)
High Schools ..	78	91	99	41	209						
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade	2	20	7	7	36	10	89	4	1		34
Lower Class School ..				...		1	233				12
	80	111	106	38	335	11	322	4	1		46

Institutions.

DUS.							III. MAHOMEDANS.					IV.	V.	VI	
Cultivators (Kunbis).	Artizans (Sonars, Sutars, Lohars).	Shop-keepers (Gandhis, Kachis, Tambolis, &c.)	Labourers and Menial Servants (Dhobis, Bhistis, &c.)	Low Castes (Mochis, Dheds, Bhangis).	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Moguls.	Bhoras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Grand Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	300
8	1	21	2	4	8	182	5	...	2	11	18	9	1	4	250
12	...	...	...	...	...	258	...	...	3	8	11	110	...	...	379
20	1	21	2	4	8	440	5	...	5	19	29	120	1	4	929

70. The cost, per head, of instruction to Government is shown in the following statement:—

Institutions.			Cost per head of Pupils in average daily attendance, from Imperial Fund.			Cost per head of Pupils in average daily attendance, from Local Funds.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Government Institutions.								
(a.)	General	High Schools	46	6	4	88	0	5
		1st Grade A.V. Schools.	7	15	8	36	12	0
		2nd Grade do. do. ...	2	9	3	20	14	1
		Lower Class do. ...	1	0	9	6	15	3
(b.)	Special Schools.	Normal Schools	84	1	8	108	0	8
		Engineering do.	94	15	2	126	7	9
(c.)	Female Schools.....		1	2	3	7	7	5
	Total.....		238	3	1	394	9	7
II.—Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.								
A.—*On the system of Payment by Results.*								
(a.)	General	High Schools	16	3	3	.....		
		A. V. do.	9	9	4	.....		
		Lower Class School ..	1	2	5	.....		
(b.)	Special Schools		.....			.....		
(c.)	Female do.		.....			.....		
	Total		26	15	0	.....		
	Grand Total.....		265	2	1	394	9	7

71. Statement showing the social position of the parents of all pupils who attend the High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

(The figures are included in those given in the Director's Report)

72. Average monthly rate of fee.

A.—*Government Institutions.*

	Rs. a. p.
High Schools	1 1 3
Middle Class Schools { 1st Grade	0 7 0
Middle Class Schools { 2nd Grade	0 1 11
Lower Class Schools	0 0 5
Female do.	.....
Normal do.	.....

B.—*Private Institutions.*

High Schools	1 11 5
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st Grade	0 3 3
Lower Class Schools	0 4 6
Female Schools.	.....

73. The following table shows the awards made to Private Schools in

Class of Schools.	Name of Aided School.	Average Number in Attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grants for 1871-72.	Grants for 1872-73.	Increase.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
*	St. Patrick's Boys' School ..	67	43	697 0	619 0	.....
*	Do. Convent do.	64	44	1,285 0	839 0	.....
High School.	European and Indo-European School, Karachi...	79	81	1,826 0	1,860 0	34 0
	European and Eurasian School, Manora	20	17	430 0	349 0	. ....
†	Church Mission Society's 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Karachi.....	a116	67	792 0	792 0	.....
Middle Class Schools.	Do. do. Haidarabad	a114	56	979 0	979 0	.....
	St. Joseph's School, Haidarabad.	20	16	.. ...	132 0	132 0
Lower Class School.	Verbaji Gujerathi School, Karachi	a98	48	102 12	102 12	.....
	Total.....	578	372	6,111 12	5,672 12	166 0

* Full-time Priests and 5 Sisters are
† Revd. Y. Arnold has devoted

1871-72 and 1872-73, respectively, under certificates granted by the Inspector.

Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of Pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of Pupils in average attendance	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of Pupils in average attendance	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
78 0	14 6 6	9 3 9	1,536 10 0	11 11 8	a These schools were not examined, but grants were made according to Government Resolution No. 1025 dated 5th September 1872 The figures in columns 3 and 8 are the same as shown in the last year's Report.
446 0	19 1 1	13 1 8			
.....	22 15 5	23 8 9	5,864 1 6	74 3 8	
81 0	20 8 6	17 7 2	876 0 0	43 12 9	
.....	11 13 1	6 13 3	2,824 0 0	24 5 6	
	17 7 8	8 9 3	2,563 14 11	22 7 10	
	8 4 0	6 9 7	58 0 0	2 14 4	
	2 1 7	1 0 9	1,359 4 6	13 14 0	
605 0	116 9 9	86 6 5	15,081 14 11	193 5 9	

not paid from School Funds.
full time to the school, but is paid from other sources.

74. Exclusive of the above, Rs. 160 were paid on account of Matriculation Examination during the year under review

75. *Statement showing the number of Trained and Untrained Masters appointed during the year.*

Sub-Division.	Number of Untrained Teachers appointed during the year.		Total number of Untrained Teachers now employed.		Number of Teachers who obtained certificates without attending the College.		Number of Untrained Masters discharged for remaining unpassed.	Average attendance during the year.		Number who passed the Examination during the year.		Number appointed as Masters and Assistant Masters during the year.	
	Head Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Head Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Head Masters.	Assistant Masters.		In 1st year's Class.	In 2nd year's Class.	For 1st year's Certificate.	For 2nd year's Certificate.	From 1st year's Students.	From 2nd year's Students.
Karachi	...	..	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Haidarabad . .	3	1	22	7	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	2	4
Shikarpur..... .	3	3	22	11	...	...	12	...	...	6	1	9	11
Total...	6	4	53	24	...	...	13	...	...	14	2	11	18

76. During the year under report 11 trained and 5 untrained men were appointed head masters of primary schools, and 5 untrained and 18 trained men were appointed assistant masters. Of the 4 untrained men who received appointments in the Haidarabad Collectorate, two were sent to Thar and Parkar where we have always to send untrained men, as we have no Gujerathi Class in the Normal School, one was the master of an indigenous girls' school to whom a salary of Rs. 8 per mensem was allowed, and one was an old master thrown out of employ by the closing of a new school which he had been selected to open on account of his previous good conduct, but which proved a failure. Of the 6 untrained masters appointed in the Shikarpur Sub-Division, the three assistants all received appointments not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, whereas the lowest grade of trained masters is entitled by the Normal School rules to Rs. 12, and of the three head masters two were nominated by the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier (with whose arrangements it was thought inadvisable to interfere) to open schools in his districts, in which previously there were none under the management of this department, and one was sent to take charge of a school temporarily, pending the examination of the Normal School, and was subsequently discharged. It will thus be seen that the rules about the non-appointment of untrained men have, as far as possible, been scrupulously adhered to, and it will also be observed that 13 untrained men who were but temporarily appointed have been removed.

[*Statement.*

Printing Press.

77. The following books were published at our Litho graphic Press during the year under report :—

Number of Copies	Names of Books.	Number of Editions.
	Arabic Sindhi.	
1,000	3rd Reading Book	Revised 1st edition.
1,000	Sindhji Tarikh	4th edition.
500	4th Reading Book	3rd do.
2,000	Dilja Hisah	2nd do.
1,000	Geography of Bombay Presidency	Revised 1st edition.
1,000	Story of Cats and Rats	1st edition.
2,000	2nd Reading Book	Revised 1st and 2nd editions.
4,000	1st do.	1st and 2nd editions.
1,000	Umar Marurce	2nd edition.
	Hindu Sindhi.	
500	Dil Pasand Akhani, Part I. ..	4th edition.
500	Do. Part II. ..	3rd do.
1,000	2nd Reading Book	Revised 1st edition.
1,000	Geography of Bombay Presidency	2nd edition.
2,000	Lekheji Pir Small	4th edition.
	Persian.	
2,000	Agas Farsi	5th edition.

78.—*Statement showing the sale of Books and Maps during* 1872-73.

No.	Languages.	Balance of Books on 31st March 1872.		Received during the year 1872-73.		Total.		Deduct disposed of.						Balance in hand on the 31st March 1873.	
								Struck off.		Sold.		Total.			
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Sindhi Books	35,518	13,025 4 6	13,546	2,519 10 0	49,064	15,544 14 6	11	13 4 6	12,771	3,411 5 6	12,782	3,429 10 0	36,282	12,115 4 6
2	Persian do.	10,809	2,589 1 6	3,775	648 2 0	14,584	3,237 3 6	1	0 1 0	4,464	664 4 6	4,465	664 5 6	10,119	2,572 14 0
3	Urdu do.	804	632 3 0	..	....	804	632 3 0	...	.....	6	3 12 0	6	3 12 0	798	628 7 0
4	Arabic do.	13	9 10 0	..	....	13	9 10 0	..	.....	3	1 7 0	3	1 7 0	10	8 3 0
5	Gurmukhi Books. ...	1,568	296 8 0	..	....	1,568	296 8 0	...	.....	193	22 4 0	193	22 4 0	1,375	274 4 0
6	Hindu Sindhi do. .	13,167	2,545 1 6	5,000	906 4 0	18,167	3,451 5 6	...	.....	3,227	755 9 0	3,227	755 9 0	14,940	2,695 12 6
7	Maps.	1,060	2,238 15 3	101	301 4 0	1,161	2,540 3 3	...	.....	106	555 0 0	106	555 0 0	1,055	1,985 3 3
8	Anglo-Sindhi Books ...	2,346	2,529 14 0	..	....	2,346	2,529 14 0	...	.....	82	125 3 0	82	125 3 0	2.264	2.404 11 0
9	Other sorts	141	262 13 6	..	.....	141	262 13 6	...	.....	13	8 8 6	13	8 8 6	128	254 5 0
10	Slates and Pens	..	322 6 4	..	300 3 0	...	622 9 4		0 8 0	...	188 0 4	...	188 8 4	...	434 1 0
	Total ...	65,426	24,451 13 7	22,422	4,678 7 0	87,848	29,127 4 7	12	13 13. 6	20,565	5,735 5 10	20,877	5,754 3 4	66,971	23,373 1

79. During the year under report the Translation and Book Department have undergone great changes. These had been advocated for years, and have at last, I am glad to say, been satisfactorily completed. They began with the appointment of a Translator to the department in the year 1871-72, and were completed during the past year by the appointment of an Assistant Translator, by the complete revision of the Book Depôt and Press establishment, and by the sanction of Rs 12,000 for the purchase of typographic presses and type, and the construction of a suitable building. Though all arrangements were not finished by the 1st of April, I am happy to say that the presses have been set up in working order. Hindu-Sindhi type has been ordered in Bombay, the necessary compositors have been appointed, and, thanks to the kindness of the Commissioner, who has lent us Sindhi type to be repaid on the arrival of our own from England, the books of the department are now being printed in type instead of being lithographed as heretofore. We are still much pressed for want of accommodation; but the plan for the new building has, doubtless, ere now been submitted to Government, and I feel sure that this difficulty will soon be removed. The Translator and his assistant have been engaged during the past year in preparing the 5th and 6th Vernacular Reading Books and in revising some books previously published. The Translator's time, however, is much taken up with his other duties as head master of the Normal School, and to complete our arrangements it would be well if we could obtain the services of a full-time Translator on Rs. 150 per mensem. However, the consideration of this question can be deferred till a future period.

80. The whole credit for this satisfactory termination of the negotiations that have been so long pending is due to the Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath, whose persistent exertions kept the matter well in view notwithstanding the repeated changes in the office of Educational Inspector, and whose clear views served to secure for his scheme not only the support of my predecessors but also the full approval of the late Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Peile. The success with which the Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath has managed the financial arrangements of the Book Depôt and the Translation Department has been so recently brought by me to your notice that in this place it is needless for me to dwell longer on the subject than to state that, while the Budget assignment was Rs. 8,480, the actual expenditure was only Rs. 7,518-10-0, and that whereas the maximum estimate framed for the sale proceeds of books during a single year was Rs. 5,000, the receipts under this head have during the past year amounted to Rs. 5,735-5-10.

81. The receipts of the "Sindh Sudhar" during the past year amounted to Rs. 4,571, and the expenditure to Rs 2,037-12-10.

Of the remaindor, Rs. 2,320-15-8 were paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Karachi Local Funds, while Rs. 212-15-8 remained as balance in hand on the 31st of March. The receipts during the past year are far larger than they are likely to be hereafter, because in the latter months of the year a large number of subscriptions were collected that had lain in arrears for several years. The balance still due amounts to Rs. 1,329-15-4, but the greater portion of this will have to be written off as irrecoverable. For the last seven years the Deputy Educational Inspector has conducted the "Sindh Sudhar" with great success and without extra remuneration till the 1st of August 1872. He has now been obliged to resign the editorship, I much regret to say, owing to ill health and the ever-increasing press of office work. The former cause will, I trust, speedily be removed by the increased relaxation gained, but for the latter I fear there is no remedy, it being an evil daily more and more felt in every Government office. The management of the paper is at present in the hands of Mr. Alumal Tricumdas Bhojwani, head master High school, Karachi.

82. To the members of the Vernacular Literature Committee and to their secretary my best thanks are due for the untiring zeal they invariably display in the performance of their somewhat onerous duties. During the past year they have held 14 meetings and have transacted business with results as follows :—

(*a.*) They examined the merits of three original works, of which two were rejected and one was recommended for a reward.

(*b.*) They examined and favourably reported on Munshee Pritamdas' compilation of the History of India, of which 600 copies have since been purchased for use in Vernacular schools.

(*c.*) They finally prepared a list of Sindhi books fit for prizes and of English books suitable for translation, and these lists have been approved by you and published in the "Bombay Educational Record". For the translation of the English books I have already forwarded to you a scheme showing you the names of the proposed translators and the rates of remuneration.

(*d.*) They discussed and recommended the offer of prizes for essays and poems which led to the publication of the notice forwarded to you in Appendix 1 to this letter.

83. List of Libraries.

A.—*Previously existing.*

Number.	Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Karachi General Library.	Information not received.					
2	Do. Native do. ...						
3	Haidarabad do. ...						
4	Sakkhar do. ...						
5	Jacob's Book Club .						
6	Kotree Mechanics' Institution	350	...	23	...	542 7 0	480 1 0
7	Karachi Parsi Reading Room	814	8	22	230	131 12 0	167 12 6

B.—*Newly-established.*

1	Vernacular Literature Committee's Library Haidarabad	...	132	..	..	.....	.....

84. In Appendix 2 I forward you a list of the grants made by the several municipalities in Sind to education. From these you will see that three contribute annually over Rs. 2,000, two sums exceeding Rs. 1,000, and below Rs. 2,000, five over Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 1,000, and thirty-two sums varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 500 according to their respective means, and to this list I request your particular attention, for I believe that the report of no other Inspector in the Presidency will inform you of contributions in any way approaching to these, many of which are given by places that are mere villages and many more by towns the very names of which are unknown to people who have not lived in Sind. To the Commissioners of these municipalities the best

thanks of the department are due, and above all are they due to the Collectors and Deputy Collectors who have so successfully represented to the inhabitants of these places the benefits to be derived from education.

85. Last year I furnished you with a sketch of the further requirements of the province, or rather of the schools that would probably be opened during the year under report. This year I think it unnecessary to forward you such a sketch in a tabulated form, because I believe that to a large development of Vernacular schools in this province the main requisites are funds and trained masters, and that for many years to come the opening of new schools will have to depend rather on the supply of these than on the far greater requirements of the province.

86. The division of schools into superior, inferior, and branch schools cannot at present be made in the villages in Sind on account of the great distance that usually intervenes between them. Two branch schools, however, already exist in Haidarabad, and I shall endeavour further to develop the system in the larger towns.

Education of the Mirs.

87. A tutor to the sons of Mir Futteh Khan, son of His Highness Mir Sher Mahomed Khan, K.C.S.I., of Mirpur Khas, is paid by Government. The tutor, though appointed by this department, is under the immediate orders of the Collector of Haidarabad, and I regret to say that that officer does not report favourably on the progress of the young Mirs, though he exonerates their tutor from any charge of neglect of duty. Mir Futteh Khan is very anxious for the advancement of his sons, and I hope that his efforts will soon lead to better results.

88. No schools under my management exist in Native States. His Highness Mir Ali Moorad Khan informed the Commissioner in Sind last September of his intention to open schools in the Khyrpur State, and received from this office copies of the regulations in force in this department. Nothing further, however, on the subject has been heard.

89. From the foregoing report you will see that the progress made by the Educational Department in Sind during 1872-73 may be shortly summarised as follows:—One new High school has been opened, and while the number of Anglo-Vernacular schools has been diminished by one, and that of primary girls' schools has remained unchanged, the number of primary boys' schools has increased by 21 in addition to 8 night schools opened during the same period. Seven new school-houses have been completed for the accommodation of primary schools, and the number of learners in the Government schools in Sind has increased by 1,113 boys and 144 girls.

90. Some changes have occurred during the past year in the management of Vernacular schools, of which the chief are the gradation of all masters whose salaries are not less than Rs. 12 per mensem, whereby the pay will become personal instead of local, the introduction into the Karachi Collectorate experimentally of rules by which a small portion of the pay of masters is made dependent on the result of the annual examination, and the inauguration of a system whereby masters shall be paid by the Mookhtiarkars (Mamlutdars) direct on the 1st of each month without previous audit in this office. This latter arrangement confers a very great boon on the masters, and I am greatly indebted to Colonel Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpur, for the very valuable aid he afforded me in carrying it out by his active support and by drafting the rules, which were finally approved by the Commissioner. To the Collectors of Haidarabad and Shikarpur, too, I owe many thanks for their kindness in undertaking to manage the repairs of school buildings in their collectorates, which for want of proper machinery was a task of no small difficulty to this department.

91. In conclusion I must take this opportunity of recording the very deep obligations that I am under to the Commissioner in Sind. His kindness and support were frequently gratefully noticed by my predecessor, Mr. Moore, and I can only concur with that gentleman in once more thanking Sir W. Merewether for the deep interest ever felt and the effective assistance ever rendered to the Educational Department in Sind. The Deputy Inspector, whose report is appended, mentions the great services rendered to this department by many Native gentlemen in the province, and in addition to those I must call your special attention to the names of the gentlemen mentioned in the margin to whom the thanks of the department are due whether for the interest displayed and the encouragement given by them in visiting schools, or for the assistance which they have rendered in aiding the opening of new schools and the construction of new school-houses.

Colonel W. R. Lambert.
" L. Dunsterville.
" F. Phillips.
" G. B. Tyrwhitt.
" Major C. F. Boulton.
" N. Thoyts.
Captain R. Crawford.
Mr. H. E. M. James.
" S. W. Tyndall.
" H. E. Watson.
" A H Mayhew.
" J. M. Graves.
" R. Giles
" Wadhumal.
" Paroomal.
" Kaderdad Khan, Mooktiarkar of Sehwan.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. McG. H. FULTON,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

APPENDIX 1.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2106 of 1872-73.

Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction the following prizes are offered by the Educational Inspector in Sind :—

Rs. 300 for the best translation into Sindhi of Johnson's Rasselas.

Rs. 200 for the best Sindhi poem on the conquest of Sind by the Talpur Dynasty.

Rs. 125 for the 2nd best and Rs. 75 for the next best poem on the same subject.

The poems must be written in the Masnadí metre, *i.e.*, the metre of Raidiach (new story), and must consist of not less than 350 couplets or 700 lines.

The Vernacular Literature Committee will decide on the merits of the translations and poems and may award either the whole or such portion of the prizes offered as it may think fit, or it may refuse to award any prize in case it consider the compositions to be of an inferior order of merit.

Whether a work be approved or rejected, the copyright will be reserved to the author, and the manuscript will be returned, if asked for, after the Literature Committee has made its award.

Persons wishing to compete for these prizes must send in their compositions under a motto, accompanied with a sealed cover containing the same motto and the name of the competitor, to the Educational Inspector in Sind or to the President of the Vernacular Literature Committee on or before the 1st of October.

(Signed) E. McG. H. FULTON,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

Karachi, 15*th November* 1872.

APPENDIX 2.

List of Municipalities which contribute towards educational purposes.

No.	Name.	Yearly Contribution.		
	Karachi Collectorate.	Rs.	a.	p
1	Karachi	1,150	0	0
2	Tatta	609	0	0
3	Sehwan	720	0	0
4	Dadu	216	0	0
5	Bubak	120	0	0
6	Kotri	800	0	0
7	Arazi	204	0	0
8	Mirpur Bathora	240	0	0
9	Jherak	60	0	0
10	Shah Bundar	108	0	0
11	Ketti	162	0	0
		4,389	0	0
	Haidarabad Collectorate.			
1	Haidarabad	2,634	0	0
2	Tharushah	264	0	0
3	Adam ka Tanda	576	0	0
4	Aliyar ka Tanda	348	0	0
5	Nowshera	96	0	0
6	Kandiara	96	0	0
7	Mora	120	0	0
8	Bhiria	168	0	0
9	Ninda ka Shahar	192	0	0
10	Mirpur Khas	150	0	0
11	Matari	360	0	0
12	Tanda Gidu	162	0	0
13	Do. Mahomed Khan	228	0	0
14	Do. Baga	84	0	0
15	Ghotana	72	0	0
16	Umarcote	564	0	0
17	Wirrawah	60	0	0
18	Adhigam	60	0	0
19	Chackra	180	0	0
20	Mithi	180	0	0
21	Dipla	120	0	0

No.	Name.	Yearly Contribution.
22	Sanghar	96 0 0
23	Gadra	108 0 0
24	Nabisar	120 0 0
		6,966 0 0
	Shikarpur Collectorate.	
1	Shikarpur	2,880 0 0
2	Sakkhar	3,552 0 0
3	Larkhana	1,566 0 0
4	Rori	306 0 0
5	Kumber	360 0 0
6	Rutta Dera	240 0 0
7	Ghari Yassin	180 0 0
		9,084 0 0
		20,439 0 0

APPENDIX 3.

The following table shows the number of children of cess-payers in the different grades of schools:—

Collectorate.	Middle Class Schools.	Primary Schools.			Total.
		Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Night Schools.	
Karachi	23	129	14	9	175
Haidarabad	41	271	..	..	312
Shikarpur ..	22	842	51	...	915
Total ...	86	1,242	65	9	1,40

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

1. Report of Elphinstone College
2. Report of Deccan College.
3. Report of Government Law School.
4. Report of Grant Medical College.
5. Report of Poona Engineering College.
6. Report of Rajkumar College.

B 1.—REPORT OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

No. 34 OF 1873-74.

Office of Elphinstone College,
Bombay, 5th April 1873.

To

K. M. CHATFIELD, ESQ., B.A.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Reports of the Professors and Fellows of Elphinstone College, together with brief remarks of my own, for the year 1872-73.

I. *College Staff.*—I received charge of the College from Mr. Chatfield on the 10th of June.

2. On the transference of Mr. K. T. Best, M.A., to the Deccan College, Mr J. F. Taylor, B A., of the Queen's University, was appointed to act in his place as Professor of History and Political Economy, and has continued through the year to discharge the duties of that office.

3. Mr. W. E. Hart, B.A., has continued through the year to act as Professor of English Literature for Mr. Bellairs, who is absent on sick leave.

4. Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, who was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in this college last year by the Secretary of State for India, took up his appointment on the 4th October 1872.

5. Mr. F. J. Candy was compelled by ill health to leave India on the 17th March last, and Mr. G V. Karkare, B.A., was appointed to act for him as Professor of Mathematics from date of his departure.

6. Mr. Mirza Hirat was appointed Acting Professor of Persian in May 1872.

7. Mr. Peterson, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Professor of Oriental Languages, took up his appointment on the 2nd January 1873. Mr. Peterson has also given some assistance during the term to the Latin freshmen of the College.

8. Mr. K. T. Telang was re-elected Dakshina Fellow for one year from the 13th June 1872, and resigned his appointment on the 31st March 1873.

Mr. H. J. Bhaba resigned his Senior Fellowship on the 31st July 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. B. E. Modi from the 1st August 1872.

9. Mr. J. M. Sayani resigned his Junior Fellowship on the 19th December 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. B. M. Kharkar from the 20th of the same month.

10. Mr. Nassarwanji Cawasji, Gymnastic Instructor, has been appointed from the 8th June 1872.

11. I am glad to be able to report this year that the College has not lost the very valuable assistance of Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., who has been appointed Assistant Professor of Sanskrit. The only important subject for which there is not at present express provision, is Latin, but I think it will be sufficient if one of the Senior Fellows is always selected from the most distinguished Latin graduates of the University. One or two of the Professors in addition to the Principal may generally be expected to give some lectures weekly in Latin. Mr. Peterson has done so during the last term, and Mr. Hathornthwaite has volunteered to take a share in the Latin instruction next term.

II.—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year is 184. Of these 5 are Europeans, 45 Brahmins, 66 other Hindus including 3 Marathas, 5 Mahomedans, 1 Jew, 1 Native Christian, and 61 Parsees. The number of new students who joined the College this year was 118. You will observe that Mr. Hart in his report speaks unfavourably of the English knowledge of many of the new comers, and that some remarks of Mr. Taylor's point to the same conclusion. Both these gentlemen, with myself, were examiners in English at the last Matriculation, and the blame, if any, for over-indulgence in the examination rests with ourselves. I believe that none of us, however, acted before as examiners for English in Matriculation, and it is quite possible that we, or some of us, may have been too lenient from inexperience and tenderness for the candidates. My own impression at the time was that the difference between the worst and best of those we passed was not so great as to be likely to make the work

of lecturing to them in one class impossible or difficult. I must, however, acknowledge that I was unwilling to push the principle of strict exclusion too far for fear that the Colleges with their increased staff should be left with half-empty lecture rooms. It is possible that my feeling in this matter may have had some influence on the result of the examination.

III.—The total collection of fees this year is Rs. 7,400 against Rs. 7,630 last year; the difference is to be explained by the reduction made this year in the amount paid by scholars from the Mofussil. The class who come to us are, as a general rule, not richer than those who join the Deccan College, and they have heavier expenses to bear in Bombay. We judged it proper, therefore, to obtain your sanction to make the rate of fees the same in both cases.

Classified Table of Parentage of the Students.

Sons of Persons of Property.	Sons of Merchants	Sons of Professional People	Sons of Priests	Sons of Brokers	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Contractors	Sons of Shroffs or Money-lenders.	Sons of Clerks employed in Native States.	Sons of Merchants' Clerks.	Sons of Petty Merchants	Sons of Cooks.	Sons of Clerks employed by Native Gentry.	Sons of Government Pensioners.	Sons of Military Men.	Sons of Sarafs.	Sons of Stamp Vendors	Sons of others	Sons of Cultivators.	Total.
12	28	3	21	5	54	1	5	5	12	10	1	2	2		.	1	9	13	184

IV.—I agree with the remarks in the report of the Principal for last year that the site chosen for the college eight years ago was an unhappy one. The College should certainly have been placed as near to the University and the Royal Asiatic Society's Library as possible. In a country where locomotion during the day is attended with difficulties during eight months at least of the year, from rain or sun, it would seem that concentration rather than diffusion of the chief centres of activity should have been aimed at.

V.—*Examinations.*—The results of the examinations in November 1872 were disappointing, like those of 1871. I was surprised on taking up my work here to find the senior class, with two or three distinguished exceptions, decidedly inferior to that which I

had been teaching in Poona I took the Junior or F A Class in Latin and History Their knowledge of the latter subject was extraordinarily meagre I hope that next year the results may be more favourable, as the staff of English graduates will be larger than it has ever been

I give below a tabular statement of the results of the University Examinations —

Examination.	Candidates sent in	Candidates passed
M.A	4	3
B A.	29	9
F.A	62	11

VI.—In conclusion I desire to acknowledge warmly the assistance I have received from my colleagues

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,

Acting Principal, Elphinstone College

B 2.—REPORT OF DECCAN COLLEGE.

No. 9 of 1873-74.

Deccan College, Poona, 17th April 1873.

To

K M CHATFIELD, Esq,

Acting Director of Public Instruction

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Reports for 1872-73 of the Professors and Fellows of Deccan College, and to submit my own remarks

2. The changes in the College staff during the year were follows :—

On the 14th of May 1872 I returned from sick leave, and I took charge from the Acting Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, on the 19th of May.

On the 20th of May the Professor of English Literature, Mr R. G Oxenham, went on leave to Europe, Mr K T Best, who had been appointed to act for him, joined on the 10th of June

On the 10th of June the Principal, Mr. W. Wordsworth, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, was appointed to act as Principal of Elphinstone College; at the same time I was appointed to act as Principal of Deccan College. Mr H Beatty, who subsequently was appointed to act for Mr. Wordsworth as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, did not join till the 30th of July, when half the monsoon term had elapsed

On the 5th of February 1873 Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar resigned his appointments of Junior Dakshina Fellow and Superintendent of Resident Students. In his place Mr. Sakharam Ramchandra Kirloskar, his brother, was appointed Junior Dakshina Fellow, and Mr Damodar Govind Gharpure Superintendent of Resident Students

It was no doubt a matter of regret, and very inconvenient at the time, that the college had to be without a fourth Professor for nearly two months of the first term; but, as part of his work was taken by the other Professors and teachers in addition to their own work, I can confidently state that the college has not suffered materially on that account.

3. The number of students (including the Dakshina Fellows) on the roll at the beginning of the first term was 83; 18 of these left the college after the University examinations. As on the other hand 45 new students were admitted in January, the number during part of the year was as high as 110. At present it has again been reduced to 99, for seven students have left the college because they could not obtain free studentships; one, an Indo-European, on account of the remote site of the college building; one student has gone to England; and two others have taken up subordinate appointments in the Educational Department.

The following three tables show (*a*) the average attendance during 1872-73, (*b*) the religion and caste, and (*c*) the parentage of the students who attended the college at the end of the year:—

(*a*) *Table showing the Average Attendance during* 1872-73.

Average monthly number on the roll throughout the year.	Average daily attendance	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.	Number of scholars at the end of the year.
89·3	82·5	100 92·3	99

(b) Table showing the Religion and

I, Christians					II					
Europeans	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians	Portuguese	Native Converts	Total	Brahmins	Kshatris (Rajputs.)	Kaiths or Parbus	Lingayat's.	Jains.	Trading caste (Banias and Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)
	1			1	90		1			1	1

(c) Classified Table showing the

Sons of Chiefs and Sirdars.	Sons of Persons of Property	Sons of Merchants	Sons of Professional People	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Cultivators.	Sons of Shroffs or Money lenders	Sons of Clerks employed in Native States	Sons of Merchants Clerks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	6	1	3	10	39	6	2	15	8

Caste of the Students

Hindus						III Mahomedans					IV	V	VI	
Artizans (Sonar, Sutar, Lohar, Darji, &c.)	Shopkeepers (Ghanchi, Kachia, Tamboli, &c.)	Low Castes (Mochi, Dhed, Bangbi, Mahar, Mang, &c.)	Labourers, (Dhobees, Bhisteea, Bhoes) and Menial Servants	Miscellaneous (Bhat, Vanjara, Bharwad, Rubia, &c.)	Total	Mogals	Bhoras	Memans	Khojas and Memons	Total	Parsis	Jews	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	Total
1					94						4			99

Parentage of the Students

Sons of Stamp-vendors.	Sons of Petty Merchants	Sons of Solicitors Clerks	Sons of Household Managers	Sons of others	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16
1	4	1	2	4	99

The total of fees collected during the past year, duly paid into the Treasury, amounts to Rs. 3,732. Out of the present number of 99, 62 pay the full monthly fee of Rs. 5, 12 pay a reduced fee of Rs 3, and 25 are free students. I need hardly repeat here that most of our students are poor men.

4. The subjects taught by the Professors and assistant teachers and the number of hours devoted to each subject will appear from their own reports. I myself have, as usually, taken most of the Sanskrit hours, and have also, during part of the year, instructed the senior men in Latin composition. Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp has been kind enough to instruct in Persian five of our students (Hindus) who, in January 1872, had been allowed to take up that language. Of the Hindus who have joined the College in January last, none has been permitted to take Persian for his second language.

5. The result of the University examinations has been satisfactory so far as regards the M A. and B.A. Examinations, unsatisfactory so far as regards the F.A. Examination.

(*a*) M.A. Examination.—The three candidates who offered themselves for this examination passed, I believe, with credit—two of them, Mr. Aitken and Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, in English and Latin; one, Mr. Kashinath Balvant Pendse, formerly of Elphinstone College, in English and Sanskrit. The latter obtained, besides, the Bhagvandas Purshotamdas Scholarship for proficiency in Sanskrit.

(*b*) B A. Examination.—Out of 17 students 11 passed this examination; the six who failed were generally weak, and failed all in the total. Three former students of the College failed to pass.

(*c*) F.A. Examination.—Of 26 College students who offered themselves for this examination only 11 passed. Of the remaining 15, 10 failed in the total, and most of them appeared to be weak in logic, history, and Butler. The reason for the great number of failures I believe to be that the men enter the College rude and ill-prepared, and find that they have to devote so much time to English, their second language, and mathematics, that little is left to them for what they consider to be minor subjects. On this account I cannot help regretting that the time allowed for preparation for the F A. Examination has lately been reduced from two years to what in reality is hardly more than 15 months. Of six ex-students only one passed this examination.

6. I cannot omit noticing that almost all the students of the College, even the best of them, are particularly weak in one point, to which I have frequently drawn the attention of the Professors, and which has been alluded to in Professor Batty's report,—I

mean English composition I am not sufficiently acquainted with the system of English instruction pursued in High schools to judge whether or how far it is to be blamed for this deficiency; but I believe that the Colleges alone will never be able to remedy this evil entirely.

7 Owing to the increased number of students who have attended the College during the past year, the number of resident students (about 70) has likewise been greater than it has been in former years. There cannot be any doubt that the present site of the College, so far as Native students are concerned, is in every way a good one, and that the students prefer residing in the College to living in the city, although the former is somewhat more expensive than the latter. But the present accommodation for resident students in the main building is insufficient, and the site of the out-buildings is objectionable for sanitary reasons. To render the latter portion of the College habitable as sleeping apartments it is recommended by Dr. Beatty (whose report is forwarded herewith) that an upper story be built, and that the present apartments be utilized as cooking-rooms. The health of the students has been good during the past year. The prevailing disease has been intermittent fever, of which 30 cases have required treatment. There have also been a few cases of dysentery, &c, but not of a serious character. The teachers and students have raised a fund to create a garden in the College compound, which is being laid out gradually.

8. From the report of the librarian it appears that the library at the commencement of the year contained 1,755, and at the end of it 1,879 volumes, besides lithographed works and manuscripts; the latter as well as the articles collected in the museum are safe and in good condition.

9. The College registers and accounts have been examined and found correct.

10. In conclusion I beg to express my sincere thanks to my colleagues for their cordial co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. KIELHORN,

Acting Principal, Deccan College.

B 3.—REPORT OF GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

No. 10 of 1873-74.

Office of the Government Law School,
Bombay, 5th July 1873.

To

K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq., B.A.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Government Law School for the year commencing the 1st of April 1872.

2. The total number of students on the rolls at that date was as follows :—

Senior law students	...	...	9
Junior law students	...	...	10
Candidate law students	...	...	25
Total number ..			44

3. From the beginning of April until the end of December last, two lectures were delivered weekly, during term time, on Jurisprudence and Roman Law, to the candidate law students by Mr. Jones Q. Pigot, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

4. In November last Mr. Jones Q. Pigot held the annual Jurisprudence examination, at which out of 16 students qualified to enter for the same, 15 presented themselves, and of these three were students of former years.

5. The examination was conducted by means of printed question papers, of which you have already received copies. Of the students who were examined by Mr. Pigot eleven passed.

6. In December, at a supplementary examination held by Mr. Jones Q. Pigot under your instructions, two students presented themselves, of whom one passed.

7. The annual prize of law books, of the value of Rs 100, was presented to Mr. Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, B.A, who obtained the highest number of marks in the Jurisprudence examination.

8. From the commencement of April until the middle of September 1872 two lectures were delivered weekly to the senior and junior law students jointly, during term time, on Equity Jurisprudence by Mr. O'Leary, Government Professor of Law, and on Hindu Law and the Indian Evidence Act by myself.

9. From the commencement of November 1872 to the end of the official year, two lectures were delivered weekly, during term time, by Mr. Jones Q. Pigot, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, to the candidate law students, on Jurisprudence and Roman Law.

10. During the same period there were delivered to the senior and junior law students jointly, two lectures weekly, during term time, on Equity Jurisprudence and the Law of Torts by Mr. O'Leary, and on the Law of Contracts and Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law by myself.

11. The number of law students admitted to the LL.B. Examination, held in November 1872, amounted to 6, of whom one passed.

12. The total amount of fees which have been collected up to the end of March last from all the law students (with the exception of 9, who were unaffected by the new fee rules) is Rs. 1,007, which sum has been paid into Her Majesty's Treasury New Bank of Bombay.

13. The number of law students on the rolls during the first academical term, commencing the 21st November 1872, is compared in the following table with the number on the rolls at the end of March 1872:—

	Number on the rolls on the 21st November 1872.	Since ceased to attend.	Since joined.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1873.
Senior law students...	10	9	8	9
Junior law students...	10	10	12	12
Candidates for Pleader's examination ...	...	...	6	6
Candidate law students...	16	16	20	20
Total...	36	35	46	47

From the above tables it will be seen that the number of students on the rolls on the 31st of March 1873 was greater than on the corresponding date in 1872.

14. According to the instructions, contained in your letter No. 2494 of the 31st July last, matriculated students of the University who intend to present themselves for the Pleader's examination have been permitted to join the law classes, without being required to attend the usual Jurisprudence course, on payment of the usual fees, and on the distinct understanding that

no certificate of attendance will be given them From the above table it will be seen that six candidates for the Pleader's examination have already availed themselves of the new rule.

15. The following table shows the parentage of the law students:—

Sons of Zamindars	Sons of persons of property	Sons of merchants	Sons of professional people	Sons of Government Officials	Sons of Cultivators	Sons of Solicitors' Clerks	Sons of persons employed in the Native States.	Sons of Priests	Sons of Contractors	Sons of Money lenders	Sons of Merchants' Clerks	Sons of Petty Merchants	Sons of Government Pensioners	Miscellaneous		Total.
...	3	8	2	16	...	1	6		1		1	7	2	.		47

16 The attendance of the students at lectures has been on the whole very regular during the past year

17 A table is annexed, showing the religion and caste of the students :—

I Christians				II Hindus									III Mohamedans			IV	V	VI	
Europeans.	Indo Europeans and Eurasians	Portuguese	Native Converts	Total	Brahmins	Kshatrias (Rajputs)	Kayasthas or Prabhus	Lingayats	Jains	Trading castes (Banias, Bhatias)	Artizans (Sonars, Sutars)	Shopkeepers (Tambolis)	Labourers and Menial servants.	Low Castes	Total	Mogals	Bohoras	Mianas	Khojas and Memons	Total	Parsis	Jews	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	Total.
					18		7			6					31				2	2	14		..	47

18. I take this opportunity of representing the importance of a good law library for the use of Professors and students. I beg to remind you that, although each of the Government Colleges receives an annual grant from the Gratis Fund for the purchase of books for their respective libraries, yet the Government Law School has hitherto enjoyed no such advantage. Something, however, has been already accomplished towards the formation of a useful law library. Dr. Reid, lately one of the Government Professors of Law, kindly presented the Law School with several volumes of the English Jurist. Since then, Mr. Peile, while Director of Public Instruction, has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 130 out of the grant for contingencies in 1871-72 for the purchase of other law works, a list * of which is hereto annexed. As I understand, however, that the grant for contingencies is not to be considered available for that purpose in future, I beg to request that, in order to increase the usefulnss of the library, you will kindly sanction an annual grant, in lieu of the same, from the Gratis Fund at your disposal.

19. In conclusion, I have the honour to inform you that the Law School accounts and registers kept by Mr. Bulwantrao Hari Laghate, Head Clerk of Elphinstone College, have been examined by me and found correct, and that the collections of fees since the introduction of the fee system down to the end of April 1873 have been duly paid into Her Majesty's Treasury, New Bank of Bombay, as received by him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TYRRELL LEITH,

Government Professor of Law.

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* Omitted.

B 4.—REPORT OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR 1872-73.

The present report gives the history of the twenty-seventh year of the College which ended on the 30th of last September.

The few changes in the Professorial staff were as follows:—

In February, Assistant Surgeon Knapp, Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, was compelled by sickness to proceed to Europe on medical certificate; his departure took place in the middle of the Winter Term, and so much delay occurred before Government supplied his place that I was necessitated to appoint Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte to carry on the anatomical course; otherwise the students could not have completed it without remaining an extra year at College. Three months after Dr. Knapp's departure, and when the term had ended, Surgeon G. Y. Hunter was appointed to act, but was removed shortly afterwards to become Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. Assistant Surgeon W. Gray was then nominated to the acting appointment.

In June last, Mr. Eccles, Professor of Hygiene, while on leave to England on medical certificate, resigned his appointment, and Dr. Cook was at my recommendation appointed his successor.

Mr. Bhicaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C., who had taught anatomy to the Vernacular Class for eleven years, was compelled by impaired health to exchange appointments for a period of two years with Mr. Narayan Ananta Dandakar, G.G.M.C., of the Pandharpur Dispensary.

In this year, though fewer changes than usual occurred in the College staff, yet the inconvenience was great in the instance of the anatomy chair, and it appears to me advisable that for each College appointment there should be a deliberate and careful selection, not merely of the actual occupant of the Professorship, but of an officer to be at any time ready to take up the duties of the Professorship in the case of a vacancy; the plan would encourage a number of medical officers to make certain subjects a special study, and would, moreover, go far towards ensuring us efficient teachers.

At the beginning of the year under report, 101 students, including graduates and undergraduates, were borne on the College rolls as receiving instruction. Of this number 34 were fresh admissions; 12 of these left after short periods without assigning reasons. Of the senior students, 4 passed their final examination and received the University qualification to practise, two went to University College, London, to complete their education, one to Bengal to prosecute his studies in the Calcutta College, and 5 others at late periods in their study ceased to attend from causes unknown. The last of twelve students of the 34 who entered having absented

themselves almost immediately, shows that a considerable proportion of those who enter, do so with the hope of getting Government stipends, and disappointed seek other occupation which gives an immediate return.

With respect to the Vernacular students, I believe the monthly Government stipend of nine rupees during the first year, ten during the second and third years, and Government service when qualified, are the sole inducements with the majority to study medicine, and further it is my opinion that they would study theology, astronomy, or any other science on similar terms.

Sixty-three hospital apprentices received instruction; of these four were found qualified for the grade of passed hospital apprentices, two died, one was transferred, six resigned, fourteen were discharged for disqualification or irregularities.

The casualties in this class of students are always very numerous: some are tempted to resign the service for better prospects or higher pay, some go to sea, not a few are unable to form the habit of study, and make no progress whatever during the first term. These, in order to save greater disappointment if longer retained, are discharged from Government service.

The test of educational acquirements by which this class is admitted to the College is most unsatisfactory and insufficient; consequently many labour under disadvantages which are more their misfortune than their fault.

This low standard by which they are admitted, is a matter calling for urgent redress.

I am pleased to say that dismissal for irregularities or misconduct is very rare; and considering that at the present time we have ninety-five student apprentices living together without any more strict supervision than that exercised by monitors chosen from among themselves, their conduct is most exemplary.

Eighty-nine vernacular students (comprising 50 native medical pupils and 39 vernacular pupils) received instruction under vernacular teachers. Of the 50 Native medical pupils 3 passed their final examination, 7 were transferred, 9 were discharged, and 4 resigned. Of the 39 vernacular pupils, 11 passed their final examination, 6 were discharged, and 7 ceased to attend the College. The fifteen who are reported discharged failed to satisfy the examiners after the full period of study.

One Assistant Apothecary attended the College courses, and on examination was found qualified for promotion to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Four Marathi women were trained theoretically and practically as midwives, and all were deemed qualified to practise that calling.

Six private students, some of whom belong to the Bombay Medical Mission, were permitted to attend the various courses in the College.

University L.M. Degree.

Four senior students, who completed their course of studies as required by the University, presented themselves for examination, and all of them were found qualified as follows :—

First Division.

Hormasji Dadabboy Massani.

Second Division.

Temulji Bhicaji Nariman.

Mahadevrao Yeshwant Paranjpye.

Trimback Succaram Shirvalker.

1st L.M. Examination.

Twenty-four junior students who had completed the University course presented themselves for examination, one was prevented from attending the examination on account of sickness, fifteen passed. Their names are as follows :—

First Division.

Samssoodin Jevabhoy Salemain.

Second Division.

J. A. Antao.

Bejanji Pestonji Bennett.

Rastomji Pestonji Bharucha.

J. V. Continho.

Perozsha Jamsetji Damnia.

Abdul Ghani Hakim.

Jamsetji Dinsha Khambhata.

Rastomji Hormasji Nanavati.

Kaikhusro Sorabji Nariman.

J. D. Nunes.

Krishnaji Gopal Pathak.

Vinayak Ramchandor Patvardhan, B.A.

Muncherji Sorabji Postwala.

Ramdas Gangadas Saraiya.

Hospital Apprentices.

The final examination of hospital apprentices who had completed the College course was conducted by the Principal and Professors. Five candidates were examined; of these the following four were found qualified for promotion to the grade of passed hospital apprentices :—

B. Macedo, No. 121.
M. Lobo, „ 145.
A. H. Dias, „ 139.
V. H. Lobo, „ 123.

The fifth was discharged the service as unlikely ever to succeed.

Vernacular and Native Medical Pupils.

The final examination of the vernacular and Native medical pupils was conducted by the teachers of the class, superintended by the Principal. Fourteen candidates presented themselves for the examination, and all were found qualified for promotion as passed Native medical pupil. Their names are as follows :—

Daji Jairam.
Venayak Succaram.
Krishnaji Babarao.
Bhawo Govind.
Trimback Harree.
Perraji Shewaji.
Atmaram Tatiaji.
Govind Koondo.
Wassodeo Balcrishna.
Ballaji Muccond.
Ballaji Babaji.
Wamon Wishwanath.
Bappoo Janardhan.
Mullar Sitaram.

Midwifery Class.

From the class for educating Marathi women as midwives, four candidates appeared for examination; their names are—

Soonderabai Patkarin.
Dropadabai Patkarin.
Ahilyabai Patkarin.
Laxmeebai Khadekarin.

Assistant Apothecary for the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The examination of Assistant Apothecaries for promotion to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon was conducted by the Professors and Principal in the month of April 1872. Mr. McKenzie was the only candidate, and having satisfied the examiners received promotion in accordance with Article 46 of G. G. O No. 392 dated 17th June 1868.

The prizes and scholarships for 1872 were awarded as follows :—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs. 250, for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery, to Temulji Bhicaji Nariman.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal, for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence, to Hormasji Dadabhoy Masani.

The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly with a Silver Prize Medal, for great proficiency in the Principles and Practicel of Midwifery, to Hormasji Dadabhoy Masani.

4th-year Students.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Chemical Clerk and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology, to Baalchandra Krishna Bhatadeker.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser and in knowledge of Practical Surgery and in Surgical Anatomy, to Ganesh Ramchundor Desai.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to Dharmaji Ganesh Kamut.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Midwifery, to Nasserwanji Nowrosji Khambata.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence, to Yashwant Pandurang Godambe.

3rd-year Students.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 20 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, including Practical Anatomy, to Bejanji Pestonji Bennett.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Vinayak Ramchander Patvardhan.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Jamsetji Dinsha Khambata.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Ramdas Gangadas Saranja.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Rastomji Pestonji Bharucha.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Comparative Anatomy, to Perozsha Jamsetji Damnia.

2nd-year Students

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, to D. Dalgado.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, to Kansha Ransordas Kirtikar.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Kaikhusro Burjorji Cooper.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Manickji Dadabboy Makuna.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Datto Ganesh Sabnis.

1st-year Students.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to C. Fonseca.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to V. Dias.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to J. A. DeSouza.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Botany, to Cowasji Hormasji Maistry.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session, to Sorabji Palons Mulna.

Vernacular Class.

The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session, to Pursonsing.

The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Ramchander Govind.

The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, to Govind Rowji.

Medals to the Hospital Apprentices.

The McLennon Medal was awarded to the most proficient 3rd-year Hospital Apprentice M. Lobo, No. 145.

The Arnott Medal was awarded to the most proficient 2nd-year Hospital Apprentice, T. R. Mulroney, No. 172.

The Burnes Medal was awarded to the most proficient 1st-year Hospital Apprentice, S. Rebeiro, No. 240.

The Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Book Fund.

The interest accruing on this fund amounted to Rs. six hundred and seventy-four and annas two, and has been distributed as heretofore amongst the graduates and undergraduates to aid them in the purchase of text books.

Library.—The collection of books has been increased by fifty-six volumes of the best and most recently published works appertaining to medicine. The printing of the catalogue, still in manuscript, will be delayed until the completion and receipt of new book cases which have been presented to the College by His Highness the Chief of Junagur. On the arrival of these the order of the library will be changed.

Museum.—Much has been done to rescue the museum from the state of disorder, decay and neglect into which it had fallen for some years past.

The large case in which the Materia Medica collection was hidden, has been modernized and fitted with plate glass, while two other new and handsome cases have been added; the number of drugs has been much increased, and damaged specimens have been replaced by fresh ones.

The quaintly constructed, heavily ornamented, and ill-adapted wooden cases which filled the body of the museum, and which held but few preparations and showed those few to little advantage, have been removed, and their places supplied by spacious plain shelves around the walls. This alteration has greatly economized space, and each specimen is well seen and easily accessible.

The osteological collection, which had become broken, dirty, and wanting in parts, has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired so far as possible. The valuable broken wax preparations have been repaired and remounted, and the whole collection as now seen is the most attractive portion of the museum.

The cabinets have been modernized, fitted with plate glass, and adapted to contain the collection of diseased bones.

During the short time Dr. G. Y. Hunter was in charge of the museum he did good work in identifying the wet preparations and in remounting two hundred and fifty of those most urgently needing it.

The present Acting Curator, Dr. Gray, is interested in bringing the pathological collection into the same good order.

I have known the museum for almost twenty years, and can confidently state it was never in such good order as at present; but the descriptive catalogue which I made in the years 1854 and 1855 has not been kept up, and many preparations included in that book are missing. An entirely new one is urgently required, and the preparations should be numbered in accordance with it.

I trust a greater interest will be taken in this part of the College for the future, and that numerous additions to each division will be made by senior graduates and others. The fact that donations were not permanently stored in the building was sufficient to account for the very few new specimens acquired of late years.

The number of all classes of students borne on the College rolls in 1871 *was as under* :—

Graduates and Under-graduates...	...	107
Hospital Apprentices ...	...	61
Vernacular Pupils ...	...	35
Native Medical Pupils ...	...	43
	Total...	246

In 1872.

Graduates and Undergraduates	...	107
Hospital Apprentices ...	...	85
Vernacular Pupils ...	...	34
Native Medical Pupils ...	...	44
Assistant Apothecaries ...	...	2
Hospital Assistants ...	...	1
	Total...	273

The Marathi midwife class, which was supported by the sister of the late Mr. Rastomji Jamsetji, has been discontinued for want of funds; but Mr. Ardaseer Hormasji Wadia liberally offered to bear during a period of two years the expenses of a similar class for the education of Gujerathi women. Each pupil is offered Rs. 10 monthly during her studentship. One of the College graduates, Mr. Rastomji Nasserwanji Khory, L.M., has, moreover, undertaken to give the necessary instruction gratuitously. These particulars were notified in the *Government Gazette*, but at present only one Parsi female has responded to the offer, and I fear that the peculiar prejudices entertained by Parsis against lying-in women will cause this well-intended scheme to fail.

Payment of Fees.

Since the commencement of the present term in November last a small entrance fee of 25 Rupees is exacted from all save twenty per cent. of students, and a further payment of Rs. 5 monthly is required during the whole term of study. The exemption of 20 per cent. from payment provides a gratuitous medical education for those really poor and unable to pay. Casual students attending single courses of lectures are also required to pay 30 Rupees for long winter courses and 20 Rupees for each short summer one.

Fifty-three candidates have sought admission under this new arrangement; of these, twenty-five paid the fees, five were made free, and the remaining twenty-five were of necessity refused admission.

Last year, when education was gratuitously given, there were forty-seven applications for admission; but, as I have already observed, many of the applicants appear to have been attracted by the Government scholarships, and, disappointed of these, left the College during the year, and the forty-seven dwindled to twenty-seven,—a number about equal to those who have now paid for their education, and who are consequently more likely to be serious in their intention to continue their studies.

It appears to me that the actual money value of education in this College is greater than that obtainable in other institutions here or in Poona, because it enables students to proceed to England, and without further attendance on lectures to compete for the Indian Medical service. Several have already done so, the number increases every year, and a few years hence the great body of men composing the Indian Medical Service will consist of Natives of this country. Europeans do not seek it as heretofore, and there is little competition.

Government Service for Licentiates in Medicine.—When we regard the number of licentiates annually qualifying to practise, and consider that there are already more in Government employ than was at first intended, or for whom employment can be found, it is obvious that students in medicine must abandon hope of occupation in that field, and either compete in England for the commissioned service or engage in practice on their own account. As a matter of course a few years will double the number of graduates and licentiates practising in Bombay, but even then there is an ample field for all, provided that Government suppresses by enactment the practice of medicine and surgery by hakims and waidyas within the limits of the island of Bombay. Such a measure is due to the graduates of this College, now that the public has ample confidence in them. Moreover, for the weal of

the people it is time that the speculative doctrines of Charaka and Susruta should be supplanted by those founded on an assured and exact basis.

It is my belief from what I have described that the state of this school, though in many respects capable of improvement, is nevertheless not discouraging. It should be recollected when judging us that we have many drawbacks; we are located in a clime whose atmosphere imparts an energy to the soil, which it denies to the inhabitants, while the professorial chairs which ought to be the prizes of the best qualified men in the service are occasionally filled contrary to the recommendation of the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction, and to the detriment of the teaching power of the College. The University of Bombay exacts an unnecessarily large range of subjects from our graduates, and study has become in consequence more a matter of memory and less practical than in the early years of that institution, so that there is a greater tendency with students to learn all by cram.

I have been induced to remark that the state of the school is not discouraging because Dr. Morehead, the first Principal of this College, wrote to the *Times of India* in March last stating that the University system of India and the vernacular incubus had brought this school to a state of "pitiable decline."

Dr. Morehead may be fairly called the pioneer of medical education in this Presidency; not one of his successors has ever laboured here as he did, not one takes the lasting interest in the success of this institution which he still continues to do; he was an enthusiast, and procured an amount of zealous work from those who taught with him, that is not likely to be obtained again, while the present system of allowing teachers to eke out their insufficient salaries by private practice is continued; on this account Dr. Morehead's opinions are entitled to great respect, and I am sure are held in the highest esteem by those who graduated under him in this College.

Dr. Morehead's objection to the vernacular incubus I believe to be well founded, and these classes press us sorely in our need of space; there is not one even passable lecture room in the College, and all are too small and in number too few,—in fact the wants of the chemical theatre require immediate attention.

Another objection entertained by Dr. Morehead is the too theoretical teaching here at the present day; but, as I have already remarked, the University necessitates this; nor do I think it is altogether to be condemned, provided that the three subjects I mentioned last year be struck out. I will assume that our students are not mere machines able to dispose mechanically of any amount of matter that by lectures and reading can be put

into their heads, yet still they cannot be altogether passive receptacles; they are possessed of retentive memories, and some at least of the vast range of theoretical knowledge required by the University must be digested and eventually tend to make them better practical men than could have been the case were they for ever to remain ignorant of facts and theories which have been built on the accumulated experience of ages.

I regard the period which students pass here as the seven years of plenty, and like the Egyptians they gather by handfuls without counting. I believe, however, that nothing but actual practice with the responsibility on a man's own shoulders can make him practical, and the most successful physicians are those best acquainted with the *theories* of medicine and *natural history* of diseases.

A comparison of the numbers which have passed the first L.M. Examination in Bombay each year since its foundation affords a fair test of the popularity of the College, and such comparison gives an annual average of three and a half, the greatest in any year having been nine, while in the year under report fifteen passed.

Our students for the most part belong to the poor or middle classes, and it seems strange that none of the leading members of the community have chosen medicine as a profession for their sons; but unhappily the community is so absorbed in the pursuit of wealth that its members cannot be induced to devote even a few years to study; lured by the prospect of immediate gain, they plunge into active mercantile life at as early a period as possible.

Part of the objections held by this class may be the fact that Mahomedan oppression reduced the study of medicine in Asia to a state of empirical weakness, caused it to be practised by greedy and plausible charlatans and quacks, and thus brought it into disrepute, and degraded its professors.

(Signed) J. H. SYLVESTER,
Acting Principal, Grant Medial College.

B 5.—REPORT OF POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Poona, 25th June 1873.

No. 50 of 1873-74.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 1872-73.

2. Mr. Vinayek Baji Goklay, Chief Instructor of the Vernacular Department, died on the 30th November last, and was succeeded by Mr. Narayen Babaji Joshi, L.C.E., the Assistant Teacher. Mr. Narayen Vinayek Date, L.C.E., succeeded Mr. Narayen Babaji Joshi as Assistant Teacher, but resigned after six weeks' tenure of office in consequence of his appointment as 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. Mr. Narayen Vinayek Date was succeeded by Mr. Manuckji Hormasji Vuzipdar, L.C.E., who is now, in consequence of Mr. Narayen Babaji Joshi having been appointed Local Funds Engineer, Berar, the instructor of this class, while the assistant teachership was subdivided, so as to give two assistants at Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 each, instead of one at Rs. 50. These posts were occupied respectively by Mr. Vinayek Krishna Bhatvedekar* and Mr. Martand Ganesh Panshe.

3. The attendance still continues good. On 1st January last the numbers in the several departments stood as follows:—

University Department	69
Second Department	62
Third Department	40
Total...	171

From the above table it will be seen that the attendance on the 1st January was in excess of that on the corresponding date in the year preceding. The University Department of matriculated students numbered 69, being 5 in excess of the attendance last year, and being in fact the largest attendance we have had since the College opened. At the commencement of the present official year the total number on the roll was 131, being 9 in excess of last year's attendance at the corresponding period.

4. The annual final examination of the Second Department was conducted by the following gentlemen, to whom I have to

* Mr. Bhatvedekar was, I regret to state, killed by a stroke of lightning on the 7th instant.

tender my thanks for the assistance given me: Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.A.,C.E., Captain Thorold, R.E., Professor Keru Lukshman Chattre, and Mr. Khundubhai Gulabhai Desai, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department. Out of 25 candidates who were examined, 20 passed the prescribed test successfully, of whom all but 7 have since obtained employment.

5. I am sorry that I am unable to report any accession to the teaching staff. I have already alluded to its inadequacy in former reports; and, considering how specially European in character the science of engineering is, it must be admitted that a European Principal and one European Professor cannot be an efficient staff. At present the teaching staff is so small, when compared with the number of pupils, that the absence of a single teacher through illness, or any other cause, seriously interferes with the routine arrangements of the College classes. At present, for the five classes of the First and Second Departments, the teachers are but seven, including the Principal and the Professor of Drawing; and it must, therefore, be quite obvious that without some additional aid the instruction of these five classes cannot be successfully conducted.

The Professor and the Assistant Professor of Mathematics are liable to be summoned to serve on the jury in the District Court; and it has happened on more occasions than one that both have been summoned to attend at the same time. As the classes of a College must be governed by a fixed time table, which the absence of even a single teacher completely upsets, the confusion caused by the absence of one or two of the principal teachers, for some consecutive days, may easily be imagined. I think, under the circumstances, the Professors of the Civil Engineering College ought to be exempted from this duty

6. Out of 29 candidates who presented themselves for the F. C. E. and L. C. E examinations, 19 were successful. At the L. C. E. examination Messrs. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole and Narayen Vinayek Date were placed in the first class, the former obtaining the Berkley Gold Medal and a prize of books for his distinguished answering in Engineering and Architecture. Both these graduates have obtained appointments as Assistant Engineers, and I trust they will, by diligent attention to their duties, shew their appreciation of the liberality of Government. The student next in order of merit, Mr. Manuckji Hormasji Vuzipder, L.C.E., did not pass in the first class, and is still unemployed. He took up as his selected subject "Mechanical Engineering" and he was *practically* examined in the use of tools by the examiners in that subject. This being the first instance in which a subject requiring actual manual labour has been taken up and successfully mastered by a Native student, I trust Government will offer some inducement as an encouragement for the future. Any youth who

combines with the theoretical qualifications required for the L C. E. degree a knowledge of workshop machinery, and who has actually learned to work with his own hands, would be of great use in any engineering works.

7. The fees collected during the year 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 3,150-4-0, the entire of which amount has been lodged in the Government Treasury. I sincerely wish that a percentage of the fee collection could be apportioned to the establishment of a good model room, a great desideratum to every technical institution

8. The discretionary allowance of Rs. 500 was spent on a geological and engineering excursion to Raichore, beyond the Kristna. Mr. Samuel Cooke and myself, accompanied by 25 students of the senior class, spent some time at Shahabad, Yadgherry, the Kistna River, and Raichore. We should have preferred taking the class in a different direction, but the limited grant would not admit of an excursion to the coal district near Nagpur, which, had funds permitted, it was our wish to have visited. The District Traffic Manager, Mr. Maurice, kindly placed a carriage at the disposal of the students, and issued a circular letter to all the station masters and guards along the line.* We spent a day at the Kistna Bridge, which, as an example under construction of a peculiar class of iron bridge, could not fail to be an object of interest and instruction to the class. The remainder of our week's trip was spent in studying the geology of the country near our several halting places, and in making collections of rocks and minerals.

9 During the past year 90 volumes have been added to the library, for the proper management of which a paid librarian is necessary, and I hope a provision of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 monthly may be made for such a functionary in next year's budget. The library is open not only to the College students, but to all Public Works employés, and its care with that of the museum will fully occupy the attention of one person.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 681, dated 21st March 1870, I have the honour to state that the books in the library and the collection in the museum are safe and in good condition.

10. No provision has as yet been made for the erection of a gymnasium in connection with the College. Some of the students have formed a boat club, and I am particularly desirous that some provision should be made for the physical training of

* Subsequently, on my representationthat a reduction was usually made by Railway Companies at Home in favour of students, the Traffic Manager refunded a percentage of the students' fares, thus enabling the class to visit the Irrigation Works at Kurnuckwasla

the College pupils. No educational institution in Europe would be considered complete without such provision. Here we have not even a piece of ground where a game of cricket could be played. The European youths, of whom there are at present 16 in the College, have established a cricket club, but they are obliged to go into camp to find a ground for exercise. Government might, I think, give a recreation ground to the College, and if they would also sanction the construction of a covered shed to contain the smaller requisites of a gymnasium, other desiderata, such as a Racket Court, &c., might afterwards be added from private subscription. I am at present having two boats built in the workshops for the boat club, which has been formed by subscription; and I am very desirous that other games, which would fit young men for the physical exertion required in an engineer's profession, should be undertaken with spirit. We need but a moderate beginning. I have no doubt that if Government grant the ground and a gymnasium shed, private subscriptions will gradually supply other wants. There is to the west of the College a triangular piece of ground which would, I think, suit. At present this is occupied by about a score of grass-covered huts, whose inhabitants cause a good deal of annoyance at times, not only to the College during class hours, but also to the surrounding residents. I do not think there would be much difficulty in procuring this plot, and it would in every way be of advantage to free it of its present tenants.

11. The completion of the workshops had been delayed for some time, owing to the omission from the original estimate of any provision for main shafting and erecting machinery. This has, however, been sanctioned, and I have taken the contract for the execution of the work here in the workshops. I do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining work. During the past six months I have undertaken, with incomplete arrangements, about nine thousand rupees' worth of work for the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, the Powder Factory, and the Municipality; and, as Government has sanctioned the supply of a "General Joiner," I hope next year to get a monopoly of most of the woodwork executed in Poona. When sawing, planing, and mortising can be executed at about half the bazar rates, it is but reasonable to suppose that there will be no lack of customers.

During the year I have kept a class of apprentices employed in the workshops. These apprentices have not been included in the total of students. They were chiefly poor European and half-caste lads, who had no means of obtaining either an education or a livelihood. I am glad to say that some of these lads promise well. They have had a year's run of the workshops, during a time that there was abundance of work of every class in hand, and some of them can even now earn from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20

per mensem by their labour, instead of being a burden on their relatives. If our workshops will yearly turn out a few youths of this class with the means of an independent livelihood, they will accomplish a very important function. In the College workshops we aim at the higher class of industrial education, and every qualified youth who leaves them will have a knowledge of machinery and of general work such as can only be obtained by apprentices in the dockyards or railway workshops.

12. In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Professors and teachers for their cordial co-operation and zeal, to which the success of the past year is attributable. The attendance has been large, and the students of the College have been unprecedentedly successful at the various examinations. But, to ensure a continuance of this success, it is absolutely necessary that at least one additional Professor should be added to the staff. Should ill-health compel either of the present Professors to take sick leave, a most complete disorganization would be likely to follow, as I can see no means of procuring efficient substitutes on the half-pay that would be available. I hope, therefore, that this Government will endeavour to obtain sanction for the appointment of a Professor of Mechanical Engineering, the necessity for which has been already admitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. COOKE,

Principal Civil Engineering College.

B 6.—REPORT OF RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

From

THE PRINCIPAL, RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay.

April 1873

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Rajkumar College for the past year.

2. Since I wrote my last Report our buildings have been considerably increased, and we have now an additional wing, on the north side of the College, capable of accommodating more than twenty boys.

3. Our numbers have increased too, though not very rapidly, the excess over last year being the same as that of last year over the year previous,—an excess of 5.

In April 1871 we had 12 boys; last year we had 17; this year we have 22. Perhaps it would not have been reasonable to expect a more rapid enlargement. But I think I am justified in saying that the past year has added to our stability more than to our immediate growth, and that our credit has been steadily extended as well as strengthened throughout this province.

4. At the present time our prospects are especially encouraging. Nothing could have been more fortunate for this College than the appointment of Mr. Peile to the Political Agency of Kathiawad. As Director of Public Instruction, he had known our whole history from the very first, being himself a part of it. It was natural that he, more than any man in India, should be able to help us with his counsel and authority. And now, strengthened by his strong support and the recent action of Government on our behalf, we are encouraged to hope that the influence of this College will not only be established through Kathiawad, but that chiefs of the neighbouring states of Gujarat may also be induced to contribute to our numbers. If that should be so, the results of the current year will, I hope, exhibit a greater increase.

5. The 17 boys of my last Report are still resident in the College. And to them 6 new boys have been added, one of whom has also been withdrawn. Of these 6 I add the names with the dates of commencement of residence :—

Imam Khan, of Pajod, 6 June 1872 (withdrawn in September 1872)

Bhupat Singh Jee, of Bheemrad, 23 June 1872.
Madhav Singh Jee, of Chooda, 21 July 1872.
Ramwala, of Beelkha, 25 November 1872.
Gcega Wala, } of Babra, 15 March 1873.
Mamiya Wala, }

Imam Khan, after a residence of one short term, was withdrawn, as being too poor to afford the expense of a College education. His removal was a matter of regret, as he is a promising boy.

6. Our 22, therefore, as at present existing in the order of their school classes, are—

1st Class.

1. Jaswant Singh Jee, Thakore of Limri.
2. Hari Singh Jee, of Bhavnagar.
3. Bava Jee, Thakore of Rajkot.

2nd Class.

4. Dajee Raj, grandson and heir of the Thakore of Wadwan.
5. Harbhum Jee, brother of the Thakore of Morvi.
6. Hari Singh Jee, of Sechore.
7. Wagh Jee, Thakore of Morvi.
8. Bahadur Khan, son and heir of the Nawab of Junagadh.

3rd Class.

9. Hussun Mia, grandson of the Shekh of Mangrole.
10. Takhat Singh Jee, Thakore of Bhavnagar.
11. Ludhoobha, brother of the Thakore of Rajkot.
12. Jehangeer Mia, younger brother of Hussun Mia

4th Class.

13. Bhupat Singh Jee, of Bheemrad
14. Ram Wala, of Beelkha.
15. Madhav Singh Jee, son and heir of the Thakore of Chooda.
16. Juwan Singh Jee, brother of the Thakore of Bhavnagar
17. Ummed Singh Jee, brother of the Thakore of Limri.
18. Unwar Khan, of Bantwa.
19. Wukhut Singh Jee, son and heir of the Thakore of Wullah.
20. Himmut Singh Jee, nephew of the Raja of Dhrangdhra
21. Gcega Wa } of Babra
22. Mamiya Wala. }

7. As the College was examined by Dr. Buhler on the 14th of last February, and as he has officially reported his opinion on the several classes to Mr. Peile, I will not on this occasion speak particularly of our school attainments.

But generally, I venture to say, our progress has been satisfactory.

Jaswant Singh Jee, Thakore of Limri, has retained his place; but Hari Singh Jee, son of the late Wazeer of Bhawnagar, is pressing him very closely, and between these two there has been and is a vigorous competition. Of the others, Dajee Raj of Wadwan, Harbhum Jee of Morvi, Hari Singh Jee of Seehore and Hussun Mia of Mangrole have worked with much credit and success; and Wagh Jee, Bhupat Singh Jee, and Ram Wala have also improved satisfactorily.

I have thought it better to mention names, because this public praise encourages those who receive it, and because every inmate of the College is, within this province at least, a person of public importance and interest.

8. There is one other name which demands a special notice, both on account of its individual importance and because I now mention it for the last time.

Bahadur Khan, the son of the Nawab of Junagadh, is about to leave us after a residence of two years. He has not acquired much book-learning in the College. Indeed, I am afraid he has acquired little more than a knowledge of himself as compared with other boys. But that knowledge alone will not be worthless, if it teach him the measure of his own strength and weakness, if it teach him to value and encourage for others the opportunities which for himself may have been neglected.

He was too old for books when he came to us, too old to apply himself to elementary lessons in a class of boys younger than himself. He was impatient of such work and such company, and did nothing, or next to nothing.

This was rather his misfortune than his fault. I do not think it is fair to blame him. His natural abilities are good, but in early life he could please himself, was allowed to neglect whatever was troublesome, until he had reached an age when all self-restraint and all mental effort seemed hateful, if not impossible, to him.

At that age he came to the College, and what could be more perplexing to us? We have done what we could. He has attended our fixed hours regularly, has been obedient and anxious to please, has shown a kind disposition towards the younger boys,

(who have naturally respected him as heir to the chief of their chieftainships), and has been more amenable, than could have been expected, to discipline and restrictions. I am quite sure that he has been benefited by his residence in the College.

I have said that he has good natural ability: he has also a manly physique, rides boldly and well, and is a good runner.

His qualities are rather of a soldierly than a scholarly sort; yet I believe they are such as, under careful direction, may yet enable him to take an honourable place among the Kathiawad rulers.

He is to leave the College at the end of the current term—to be married in the vacation. After his marriage I believe Mr. Peile will recommend him to travel. He is 18 years of age.

9. Our work during the past year has been a good deal interrupted by the irregular absence of some of our scholars. It has hitherto been difficult to *enforce* a punctual attendance at the beginning of term—a matter which to us, with our variety of ages and qualities, is especially important—but in this, too, Mr. Peile has already helped us very greatly.

An event of considerable political importance, the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, also tended to the emptiness of our College for a considerable time—more than a month—at the beginning of the current term. Several of our boys were then absent in Bombay, with leave from the Political Agent, to tender their homage to the Viceroy; and, so far from regretting that circumstance, I believe that it was very expedient, and of the greatest possible benefit, social and political, to *them*. But thereupon the smaller durbars, seeing that the bigger chiefs had got leave, and thinking it some kind of social shame if they should come to College alone, took French leave for themselves, and declaring fever and other pretexts of similar frivolity contrived to delay their return to the College for more than a month. To this Bhavnagar and Wadwan were honourable exceptions: their representatives (except Tukhut Singh Jee, absent with leave in Bombay) returned to the College promptly and divided the attentions of the whole College staff for a considerable number of days.

Perhaps Colonel Anderson's absence at that time gave occasion for an exceptional laxity; but Colonel Walker did what he could to assist us in our difficulties.

Henceforth I trust that some arrangement may be made to ensure a more punctual attendance; for the vacations are amply large, and were arranged by the chiefs' representatives with full regard to the proper requirements of the various durbars.

10. The difficulty mentioned in para. 6 of my last Report has not diminished. It will be noticed that nearly half the College is represented by the 4th class. Every new boy is put into it, knowing nothing; and every new boy increases its confusion. How to deal with this difficulty, with the means at our disposal, is a difficult question indeed.

11. Nevertheless we wish to have the boys young, to train them from the first as well as to the last. The younger they come the better, we think.

12. Socially, it is strange to think of the changes this College has wrought already. Boys, whose fathers never met (sundered by etiquette or feud), now join in games, and concert play or mischief with the freest mutual confidence. And generally I am sure I am safe in saying that all of them now think of this College as a *body* rather than as a mixture of separate members. So often, especially in games, they identify themselves with the College as a whole

I remember, when these same boys first assembled, none would salute his fellow. But there was general scowling and universal distrust. It was also declared at that time that if a younger brother slept unguarded in the same room with his elder brother, the younger would injure the elder in hope of helping himself. Perhaps it is good to record these things: I do not know. We do not hear of them now; and they are not much more than a memory.

13. The general health of the boys has been very good. We have paid attention to out-door exercise; it is an important part of our plan. Gymnastics and mounted drill have been continued, the Officer Commanding the 2nd Cavalry Squadron still most kindly assisting us.

14. In paragraph 9 of my last Report I mentioned that, as scientific apparatus had been sent to us by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Turkhud, the Vice-Principal, was about to commence easy lectures on Science. He did commence his lectures accordingly, but soon it was found that the apparatus had been sent by mistake, and that it did not belong to us, but to the Kathiawad High School, to whom we made it over in obedience to your instructions. Consequently the lectures were stopped; but shortly we hope they will recommence, as other apparatus, for the use of the College, has lately been ordered from England

15. I am bound to acknowledge the cordial assistance which Colonel Anderson and Colonel Walker gave to the College during their tenure of the Political Agent's office. Also the Political Assistants generally have done much to help us—especially Major Watson

Mr. Walford, the present Chaplain of Rajkot, has taken great interest in this institution, and has voluntarily read a play of Shakspeare with the 1st class during the current term. I thank him sincerely for his kind assistance, which has been as much appreciated by the boys as by me.

16. The non-permanent members of our committee are, with one exception, the same as last year. Azam Mukunjee Dhanjee, of Dhrangdhra, has been elected in the place of Rao Saheb Gopaljee Surbhai, retired.

17. It seems a worthless formality to write, year after year, sincere obligations to my assistants. Nevertheless, I can truly say that thanks are a feeble figure of speech to express what I owe to my present associates. We have all worked together in harmony, and the harmony is due to them. Without such combination we could do nothing; and to Mr. Turkhud, the Vice-Principal, always sympathetic and helpful, I owe as much as my pen can express. The other masters have followed his example.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHESTER MACNAGHTEN,

Principal Rajkumar College.

APPENDIX

Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools standards

I.—STANDARDS FOR EUROPEAN

Aided

Class of Schools	Number of separate Schools examined	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination	Total number of Scholars examined under the standards	NUMBER OF									
					Standard I				Standard II.					
					1st Head.	2nd Head	3rd Head	Passed in all heads.	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Needle-work	Passed in all heads
High Schools.	2	428	362	362	58	56	63	51	59	58	68	65	..	48
Middle Class Boys' Schools	4	267 39	228	223	33	27	33	24	39	39	47	41	7	24
Middle Class Girls' Schools	5	271 7	233	233	47	45	46	37	52	49	59	56		26
Middle Class Mixed Schools	3	94 5	57	57	10	16	11	9	16	14	17	16		12
Total....	14	1061 49	875	875	148	144	153	111	166	160	191	178	7	110

C.

in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different

AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.

SCHOLARS PASSED.

Standard III					Standard IV					Standard V					Standard VI					Standard VII					Standard VIII				
1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all heads	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all heads	1st Head.	2nd Head	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all heads
64	48	60	51	33	37	36	38	37	22	17	15	24	17	13	9	10	8	10	7	22	32	29	30	17	20	21	23	29	11
40	31	36	24	15	34	31	33	17	9	18	12	16	16	5	7	7	7	7	1	3	5	4	4	1	4	5	5	5	4
50	49	39	32	9	32	23	28	28	7	14	17	17	15	3															
12	7	13	9	3		1		2		2	1	2	1	1															
166	135	148	116	60	103	91	99	84	38	51	45	59	49	22	16	17	15	17	11	25	37	33	34	21	24	26	28	34	15

II.—STANDARDS FOR ANGLO-

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined	Number of Scholars presented at first examination	Number of second examination of same schools
High Schools	26	4,127 64	3,400	....
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	52	3,705 52	3,071	1
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	87	6,793 5	6,368	
Total ..	165	14,626 66	12,839	10

Class of schools	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.																			
	Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V					Standard VI.				
	1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head.	4th Head	Passed in all heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads	1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all heads.
High Schools	188	142	167	142	67	759	770	588	654	322	578	510	387	441	178	332	330	312	296	129
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools	619	592	525	499	324	80	96	64	88	44	39	54	41	12	24	4	3	3	3	..
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	159	167	163	157	91	48	39	40	44	27	13	21	14	13	8	.		..		.
Total....	966	901	855	798	482	887	905	698	786	393	630	585	442	469	210	336	333	315	299	129

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Inspected Schools.

Number of Scholars presented at second examination.	Total number of Scholars examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total number of Scholars examined under Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.									
			Standard I.					Standard II.				
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.
...	3,400	.....	100	74	73	116	32	152	143	125	130	49
73	3,295	....	865	788	724	758	382	702	633	569	494	308
605	1,674	4,833	556	495	516	529	284	297	272	263	206	127
678	8.369	4,833	1,521	1,357	1,313	1,403	698	1,151	1,048	957	830	484

Number of Scholars passed under Vernacular Standards.

Standard I.				Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.				
1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
862	856	104	644	905	898	845	630	423	677	684	735	672	393	385	409	463	375	237	95	113	116	83	61	5	11	11	6	4
862	856	104	644	905	898	845	630	423	677	684	735	672	393	385	409	463	375	237	95	113	116	83	61	5	11	11	6	4

III.—STANDARDS FOR

Government, Aided and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined	Number of average attendance of Schools examined	Number of Scholars presented at first Examination
Primary Boys' Schools	3,250	131,473 5	1,211
Do. Girls' do	217	5,366 0	3,292
Jail Boys' Schools	7	105 8	87
Police Boys' Schools	3	150 3	97
Primary Mixed Schools	1	44 9	32
Primary Indigenous Schools	65	2,499 8	2,029
Night Schools	23	553 7	278
Total	3,566	142,194 0	109,026

Class of Schools.	Number of									
	Standard II					Standard III.				
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
Primary Boys' Schools .	18,999	18,279	18,870	14,589	10,151	10,915	11,557	12,210	10,534	8,160
Do Girls' do ..	537	659	687	433	295	225	289	295	228	152
Jail Boys' Schools ..	11	14	13			2	7	8	1	1
Police Boys' Schools ...	13	18	13			10	5	13	12	4
Primary Mixed Schools	4	4	4			4	6	6	4	3
Primary Indigenous Schools	267	286	335	78	56	136	104	137	34	50
Night Schools . ..	11	15	14			4		7	3	
Total .	19,842	19,274	19,936	15,100	10,502	11,328	11,968	12,676	10,846	8,370

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Inspected Schools

Number of second examination of same schools.	Number of Scholars presented at second examination.	Total number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	Number of Scholars passed.			
			Standard I.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Passed in all Heads.
366	13,514	99,666	22,485	22,806	1,334	17,027
89	1,157	3,457	808	1,013	100	671
...	.....	87	20	21	.....	9
.....	.....	97	17	13	.....	8
...	.....	32	15	17	.....	12
..	.....	2,029	460	437	.....	306
		278	32	29	.....	22
[illegible]	14,671	105,646	23,837	24,336	1,434	18,055

Scholars passed.

Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.				
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
6,550	6,171	6,892	5,674	3,614	2,439	2,441	2,829	2,223	1,609	210	220	242	221	126
65	90	89	66	46	16	18	21	18	6	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	[illegible]	73	40	11	8	11	7	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]		8	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,676	6,317	7,070	5,790	3,679	2,463	2,470	2,857	2,245	1,618	210	220	242	221	126